SADAT, ANWAR
October 6, 1981

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^Sadat's Daughter Calls Saddam 'Great Satan,' Urges Peace in Gulf(
^By DONALD W. SWINTON
^Associated Press Writer

NEW YORK (AP) _ The daughter of slain Egyptian President Anwar Sadat on Thursday called Saddam Hussein ''the great Satan'' and said world leaders must find a peaceful solution to the Persian Gulf crisis.

Camelia Sadat, who teaches in the Boston area and is earning a doctorate, was here to address The Women's National Republican Club on peace initiatives in the gulf.

''I have lived wars,'' said Ms. Sadat, recalling Middle East conflicts. ''I was the wife of an officer. I was the daughter of an officer. My cousins were officers. My brother-in-law was an officer. The Sadat family was an army by itself.''

The destruction and suffering of war and the lives of 240,000 troops in the gulf are reason enough to pursue peace there, she said in an interviw before her speech.

''The deployment of military was mainly to deter wars and to help bring peace. So let's keep it this way. Let's keep the idea that we started with. Let's not bar the peaceful solution,'' she said.

''I know very, very well that Saddam Hussein's success in Kuwait would have given him an appetite (for) all of the countries around.

''I think he's Satan. He's the great Satan. Because I tell you, this man had worked on the Iraqi people and has split them. He terrorized them and split them. He terrorized the Arab world and split them by ... keeping Kuwait. He terrorized the Moslem world and split them.''

Sadat was assassinated in 1981 by commandos while he was reviewing a military parade in Cairo.

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THURSDAY OCT 25 (AP)

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PM-Sadat Daughter,560
Sadat's Daughter Dreamed of His Death
By JANE SEAGRAVE
Associated Press Writer

SADAT

BOSTON (AP) -- The daughter of slain Egyptian President Anwar Sadat says she had premonitions that her father would be assassinated and that Sadat himself seemed to sense his death was imminent in the weeks before the fatal attack.

In an interview Thursday, Camelia Sadat, 34, offered a personal glimpse of the man who tried to lead Egypt into peace until he was gunned down Oct. 6, 1981, by Moslem extremists during a military parade in Cairo.

Ms. Sadat, who has lived in the Boston area since enrolling in a master's program at Boston University three years ago, said she never shared her death premonitions with her father because ``there's no way you can convince someone like that.''

She also said her father felt his death was near the last time she saw him, about six weeks before the assassination.

``It was the first time I saw my father gloomy. He felt that he was dying,'' she said of their August 1981 meeting, shortly before she left for the United States.

Ms. Sadat recalled that when she told her father she would be back in a year, he responded, ``I don't know if I will be there then.''

``That's not the way of my father,'' she said. ``That's the ultimate gloom.''

Ms. Sadat, who is working on a book about her father, said she maintained a close relationship with him throughout his life, even though she was born several months after Sadat divorced her mother to marry Jihan Sadat.

She described Sadat as a family man with a taste for white chocolate and a fondness for old movies, especially American westerns that could ``take you away from your thinking.'' He was an excellent swimmer who exercised two hours a day, she said.

``My father was a very warm person. He loved his family. He loved his children. He loved his grandchildren,'' she said. ``My father had a certain charm in the way he talked. He was very humorous. People loved him.''

Liberal on most social issues, Sadat was a traditionalist when it came to family matters, she said, and arranged her marriage at age 12 to a Egyptian Army officer who was 17 years her senior. They were divorced eight years later.

When Ms. Sadat decided to move to the United States with her daughter, now 18 and a senior at suburban Brookline High School, Sadat disapproved but did not try to stop her, she said.

He never regretted his efforts to achieve peace between Israel and the Arab world, despite sharp criticism from Egypt's neighbors in the Mideast.

``He never had doubts about what he was doing, in general. He had long thinking, and when he decided on something, that was it,'' she said.

Warned the night before his assassination of possible trouble, Sadat refused to take steps to protect himself.

``He said, `I trust my children.... I wouldn't show in front of the international press that I was a scared man by wearing a bulletproof vest and looking big,''' she said.

Ms. Sadat said her own premonitions of her father's death were not based on any threats.

``It was just personal,'' she said. ``There were no indications that there were people who hated my father and wanted to kill him,'' she said. ``It was just dreams.''

AP-NY-04-13-84 0012EST

FRI APR 13 1984

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AM-Sadat Assassins,1st Ld - Writethru,a0586,400
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SADAT

By ALEXANDER G. HIGGINS
Assocated Press Writer

EGYPT

CAIRO, Egypt (AP) -- Five Moslem zealots convicted of assassinating President Anwar Sadat were executed at dawn Thursday.

Defense attorneys said the two military men were executed by firing squads and the civilians hanged.

Lawyers for the five said the families had not been advised beforehand of the executions, although they had been allowed to meet with the men on Wednesday. The attorneys said the executions were carried out despite an appeal still pending and complained that the families were not able to see the bodies before they were buried in unmarked graves.

The government-controlled news media, apparently sensitive to public reaction, made a brief mention of the executions eight hours after they occurred. There was no mention in the evening newspaper.

Sadat was assassinated Oct. 6 when a group of uniformed men broke from a military parade and opened fire on the presidential reviewing stand. Seven other Egyptians and foreign dignitaries were killed.

The Supreme Military Court convicted 22 Moslem extremists in the assassination plot and sentenced five to death, including the confessed ringleader, Lt. Khaled Ahmed Shawki el-Islambouly. Two defendants were acquitted.

El-Islambouly and army reserve Sgt. Hussein Abbas Mohammed were shot by firing squad on a range near the Red Mountain army camp northeast of Cairo, according to information pieced together by reporters.

El-Islambouly was quoted as saying: ``I profess that there is but one God, and Mohammed is his prophet,'' before he was blindfolded.

The other three executions were by hanging, in the appeals prison in central Cairo.

Hanged were Abdel-Hamid Abdel-Aal and Atta Tayel, civilians convicted of taking part in the attack by infiltrating the parade in borrowed uniforms; and Abdel-Salam Farraq Atteya, reputed leader of the Moslem extremist group al-Jihad, or ``holy war,'' accused of supplying weapons and helping to plan the assassination.

President Hosni Mubarak, who was Sadat's vice president and with him in the reviewing stand during the attack, rejected an appeal for mercy.

The condemned men and their families were told of Mubarak's decision on Tuesday, but they were not told in advance when the executions would take place, attorneys said. The men were allowed to visit with their families for several hours Wednesday.

Defense lawyers said the families are suing to obtain the bodies.

AP-NY-04-15 1443EST

THURSDAY APR 15 1982

a0601
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AM-Sadat Assassins,450
Mubarak Approves Death Sentences, Jail Terms for Sadat's Assassins

SADAT

By LISETTE BALOUNY
Associated Press Writer

CAIRO, Egypt (AP) -- President Hosni Mubarak on Saturday approved death sentences for five Moslem militants and jail terms for 17 others convicted in the Oct. 6 assassination of President Anwar Sadat.

A Defense Ministry statement said the convicted men would be officially informed of Mubarak's decision on Sunday, and would have 15 days after that to appeal to Mubarak for mercy.

The sentences had been handed down March 6 by Egypt's Supreme Military Court, but were subject to Mubarak's approval.

Sadat, who had ruled Egypt for 11 years, was killed in a hail of bullets during a military parade when four uniformed men rushed the grandstand. Seven local and foreign dignitaries were killed and 27 others injured in the assault.

The military court convicted five defendants of premeditated murder and the other 17 of involvement in the plot. Two defendants were acquitted.

Sadat was the first head of state in contemporary Egypt to be assassinated. It was the second murder of a public figure in five years by self-proclaimed Moslem fundamentalists who advocate the establishment of an Islamic state in Egypt.

The military penal code calls for the execution by firing squad for the two military officers among the condemned. The three others condemned to death are to be hanged.

The Defense Ministry statement said the 17 prison terms ranged from five years to life in prison.

The convicted men's lawyers can appeal after reviewing the files compiled by the three-judge tribunal detailing the reasons for the sentences, the statement said. It added that the judges had ``restricted themselves, in their decisions, to the assault and the subsequent crimes.''

The announcement of the sentences March 6 did not provoke any public protest, but militants have said they were too harsh. Christians, concerned at what they see as a revival of fanaticism, say they are too lenient.

The two defendants acquitted in the Sadat assassination are still being held in connection with what the government believes are plots to overthrow Egypt's secular regime and establish a relisious one, according to press reports.

Four years ago, five Moslem extremists were hanged at dawn for the kidnap-murder of a former Sadat religious affairs Cabinet minister who spoke out against radical views held by Moslem fundamentalists.

Islamic fundamentalism is growing in Egypt, mainly on university campuses. Militants vehemently oppose what they perceive as Western-style permissiveness seeping into Egypt's traditional society. They also rail against the gap between rich and poor they say came with the economic liberalization policies introduced by Sadat.

The Moslem brotherhood was founded here in the late 1920s.

AP-NY-03-20 1341EST

SATURDAY MAR 20 1982

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AM-Sadat Trial,440

Egypt

Sadat

Five Sentenced To Death For Sadat's Assassination
By ALEXANDER G. HIGGINS
Associated Press Writer

SATURDAY MAR 6 1982

CAIRO, Egypt (AP) -- The four Moslem fanatics who assassinated President Anwar Sadat and a fifth man convicted of supplying the guns were sentenced to death Saturday after a three-month trial.

A three-judge panel of the Supreme Military Court gave seventeen other men sentences ranging from five years to life and acquitted two -- a blind Moslem preacher and a teacher.

As they had throughout the trial, the defendants called out and shouted slogans from behind the steel bars of a 40-foot-long restraining cage in the courtroom.

``Please tell your people that we are not the killers,'' Aly el-Salamouny, a 33-year-old teacher who was acquitted, shouted in English to about 100 foreign reporters before the verdicts were announced.

``Sadat killed himself by his behavior here in Egypt,'' el-Salamouny said. ``Sadat made of himself the last Pharoah in our country.''

Army Lt. Khaled el-Islambouly, leader of the team of assassins who leaped from a truck in a military parade Oct. 6 and charged Sadat's reviewing stand, shouted, ``The blood of a Moslem is not an altar sacrifice for the Jews or the Americans!''

The shouting ended when power was cut in the two-story courthouse inside Gebel al-Ahmar military camp on the northeastern outskirts of Cairo.

Reporters were cleared out of the courtroom and waited next door for nearly two hours before the sentences were read in the lobby of the building.

Neither the defendants nor their lawyers were present for the sentencing. A guard said he could not bring the defendants because they would disrupt the session.

The tribunal has 30 days in which to spell out reasons for the verdicts, which then go for ratification to President Hosni Mubarak, Sadat's vice president and successor. If he lets the sentences stand, the defendants will have 15 days to appeal to Mubarak's mercy.

El-Islambouly would face a firing squad. The others condemned to death are civilians and will hang if the sentences are upheld.

In addition to the three men who joined in the attack -- Abdel Hamid Abdel Aal, Atta Tayel and Hussein Abbas Mohammed -- the death penalty was imposed on Abdel Salam Farraj Atteya, author of a fundamentalist Islamic book called ``The Missing Pillar,'' He was accused of supplying the weapons used in the attack.

Prosecutors accused the other defendants of complicity, charged them with premeditated murder and asked for the death penalty for all 24.

All but two of the 27 trial sessions were closed to the public. The sentencing came five months, almost to the minute, after Sadat's assassination.

AP-NY-03-06 1339EST

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SADAT

AM-Sadat Chair,220
University Creates Diplomacy Professorship Honoring Sadat
.NEW YORK (AP) -- New York University announced Tuesday it will establish an Anwar Sadat chair in diplomacy for scholars teaching here as well as in Egypt and Israel.

Dr. John Brademas, NYU president, made the announcement in Jerusalem at a ceremony marking the 25th anniversary of the Fulbright exchange program in Israel.

``In a time when information, trade and people move with unprecedented speed across national borders, we can all prosper -- indeed, survive -- only if we have a deeper and broader knowledge of the countries and cultures of this planet,'' Brademas said in remarks prepared for the convocation.

He called on American universities to ``do a far better job than we have been doing'' in preparing Americans to understand the world.

He said naming the new professorship for Sadat ``would honor the historic initiative'' of the Egyptian president ``in journeying to Jerusalem in the cause of peace.'' Sadat was assassinated Oct. 6.

The chair will be financed with $1.2 million a year and will be filled for a year or two at a time by distinguished scholars from the United States and abroad.

Sadat professors will be based at NYU, but also will lecture and conduct symposiums in Egypt and Israel, Brademas said.

He did not identify any candidates for the chair.

AP-NY-01-12 1201EST

TUESDAY JAN 12 1982

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AM-Sadat Trial,470
Defense Attorneys For Accused Sadat Assassins Pull Out
By MAGDA EL-SANGA
Associated Press Writer

SADAT

CAIRO, Egypt (AP) -- All the lawyers for the 24 Moslem fundamentalists accused of killing President Anwar Sadat resigned Tuesday, protesting the court's refusal to admit defense witnesses.

The trial, under way in closed session since late November, was immediately suspended until Jan. 5, according to lawyer Abdel Haleem Ramadan. But he said the defendants would refuse to accept any new court-appointed attorneys.

Ramadan, flanked by 20 colleagues, told a news conference the entire defense team of more than 35 lawyers was withdrawing at the ``insistence'' of those charged.

``The team protests the court's refusal of all its basic demands including its refusal to admit defense witnesses into the court,'' he said.

He said the military court had refused to order the security clearances that would allow defense witnesses to enter the closely guarded courtroom and testify.

He would not say why the defense had asked to call such witnesses as Sadat's widow, Jihan; former Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy or journalist and author Mohammed Hassanein Heikal, among others. He said it was a ``very secret element'' in defense pleas.

The court listened only to prosecution witnesses and ``did not admit any witnesses for the defense,'' Ramadan complained.

He also said the reading of the indictments in the trial's first two sessions -- the only ones open to the public -- led to a ``mobilization of the public opinion'' contrary to ``the rule that the accused are innocent until proven guilty.''

Cairo newspapers said Tuesday that the court had rejected a defense request for a suspension of the trial so that attorneys could seek a court ruling from the constitutionality of the charges against the main defendant, Lt. Khaled Ahmed el-Islambouly.

Ramadan reportedly contended that the criminal law under which el-Islambouly was charged was not based on Islamic law as required by Egypt's constitution.

Asked if the strategy was to attempt to prove that Sadat's Oct. 6 assassination may have been justifiable under Islamic law, Ramadan said he could not disclose defense pleas made to the court which had ordered all proceedings kept secret.

``The second article in the constitution declares that the religion of the country is Islam,'' Ramadan said. ``This religion has its laws in the Koran and the speeches of our Prophet, and there is no difference at all between our religious laws and the laws which apply in the court...The procedures are the same but the object of the laws differ.''

Ramadan said a delegation of lawyers delivered a written complaint to the office of President Hosni Mubarak, who had been Sadat's vice president, and that he hoped they would be able to meet with Mubarak before Jan. 5.

AP-NY-12-29 1537EST

TUESDAY DEC 29 1981

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AM-Mubarak,450

Mubarak

Sadat ✓

Report Terrorists Plotted To Kill Everyone At Sadat Funeral

CAIRO, Egypt (AP) -- President Hosni Mubarak says terrorists had plotted to kill leaders attending Anwar Sadat's funeral, according to a magazine interview published Saturday.

Mubarak also said he plans to visit the United States and Israel in February and offered to go to any Arab country to discuss Mideast peace, according to the article in the weekly magazine October.

Sadat was assassinated Oct. 6 by Moslem extremists, 24 of whom are on trial for their lives. Mubarak, who succeeded Sadat, reportedly told October:

``We have one enemy before us now -- terrorism. If they had had their way they would have slaughtered all those of us attending... Terrorist groups had also planned to assassinate persons attending Sadat's funeral.''

He did not elaborate.

Among those at the funeral Oct. 10 were former Presidents Richard Nixon, Gerald Ford and Jimmy Carter. The funeral route was shortened for security reasons, and the semi-official newspaper Al Ahram quoted security officials Nov. 2 as saying they uncovered a plot to kill Egyptian leaders at the funeral.

Reporters covering the funeral spent a few uneasy moments when foreign dignitaries were rushed by limousines from the grandstand only moments after arriving to express condolences to Mrs. Sadat. The haste with which they departed the funeral area was never explained by the clearly nervous security officials present. The foreigners departed before the burial.

Mubarak formally took the reins of government Oct. 14, and according to the interview with October said he plans to hold talks in the United States sometime in February after which he will visit Israel. He did not specify dates.

``I am ready to go to any Arab country, I say it sincerely,'' Mubarak also said. ``We will have the same aim -- peace. But, before I go, there must be a common basis of understanding. The visit should be well prepared. I would like to see a new era of understanding between Egypt and the rest of the Arabs.''

Most Arab states broke relations with Egypt because of Sadat's peace treaty with Israel. Under the Camp David accords, Israel is to withdraw from the last section of conquered Sinai in April, and Mubarak said Egypt would celebrate the return of the peninsula with a ``peace day.''

Mubarak appeared to dismiss Sadat's often repeated plan for a week of festivities to celebrate Israel's withdrawal.

``There will not be festivities,'' Mubarak said. ``Our Israeli friends need not be afraid, we will celebrate it with a peace day -- our peace and theirs. It will be a limited official celebration and through that peace between Egypt and Israel will be cemented.''

AP-NY-12-05 1539EST

SATURDAY DEC 5 1981

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PM-Sadat Postscript, Adv 07,760
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For Release PMs Mon Dec. 7
Sagging Popularity of Sadat Called Factor in Lack of Mourning
By STEVEN K. HIDY
Associated Press Writer

EGYPT SADAT

CAIRO, Egypt (AP) -- ~~Three~~ Two months after the assassination of President Anwar Sadat, a clearer picture is emerging of why the Egyptian people failed to mourn him as his admirers in the West and Israel did.

Many Egyptians in random interviews in recent weeks cited reasons similar to those given immediately after the Oct. 6 assassination: the shock of the assassination itself and a fear that it was part of a larger plot.

But they also said -- privately with anonymity -- that the popularity of the man eulogized as ``the hero of war and peace'' had dropped sharply in the six months before the assassination, mainly because of his domestic policies. The fact that he brought peace to Egypt after 30 years of off-on war with Israel is, however, fondly remembered, and the courage and daring it needed is highly praised.

Yet, though deeply grieved by his death, they admit a new leader makes them hopeful the economic disparity between the classes may be narrowed.

Some Egyptians said they believe Sadat had become increasingly isolated from the masses. His crackdown on political opponents last September and his bitter attacks on his critics were unpopular with many.

Others complained that peace had not brought the prosperity he promised, and his angry personal attacks on Arab critics of his peace with Israel had needlessly alienated Egypt's former benefactors.

Sadat began bitterly assailing domestic political opponents by name in a speech last May 14. His mass arrests of mainstream political critics and religious extremists in September -- on the blanket charge of contributing to Moslem-Christian strife -- was seen by many as an end to his ``experiment with democracy.''

``Sadat alienated virtually every class of society in the past year,'' said an Egyptian university professor. ``The intellectuals didn't like the crackdown. The Moslem fundamentalists didn't like the repression he used against them. The Copts (Christians) resented his action against their pope. The new rich class didn't like the new controls on currency. The lot of the poor is not getting any better.''

Well-informed Egyptian sources also said Sadat increasingly surrounded himself with advisers who never contradicted him. They say he may never have known the extent of opposition to his moves. The advisers had ``their antenna directed to him and not to the society, as should have been,'' one Socialist said.

Sadat's three to four-hour speeches, directed at ``my sons and daughters,'' irritated many Egyptians because they seldom addressed the problems of the domestic economy, instead focusing mainly on foreign affairs.

An Egyptian journalist said his wife laughed when Sadat cited food prices in his speeches, since the prices invariably were wrong.

``He kept telling us things are getting better, but we all know we are being paid the same and prices are increasing,'' said an Egyptian office worker. ``Next year, he always said next year.''

Sadat also lived royally, moving from one to another of Egypt's 12 lavish guest houses. He was renovating King Farouk's once-lavish Montazah Palace on the shore of the Mediterranean in Alexandria.

``He was always making fun of the `effendis,''' said the journalist, referring to the Arabic word for ``snobs.'' ``But he seemed blind to the fact that he himself was living the life of an `effendi', the biggest `effendi.'''

Some Egyptians, mainly businessmen, expressed the belief that the conservative Persian Gulf states would not have contributed to the Arab boycott of Egypt over the Israeli peace treaty to the extent they did if Sadat had not viciously attacked their weak points.

``He was crazy to do this,'' said a businessman in Alexandria. ``He forced them to anger. There was no reason to attack them the way he did, or to alienate the Soviet Union for that matter.''

Some of those interviewed said Israel's policies toward the lands it took from the Arabs in 1967, its air attacks on Iraq's nuclear reactor and Lebanon greatly undercut Sadat's credibility at home and the in Arab world.

Egyptian opponents of Sadat's peace initiative had claimed from the start that the peace treaty would free the Israelis to attack its militant neighbors.

One of these opponents, former Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy, who resigned over Sadat's Nov. 19, 1977, trip to Jerusalem, said in an interview: ``Little by little the people, while overwhelmingly in favor of peace, realized that it was not a fair peace, but a one-sided peace tilted to Israel.''

End Adv PMs Mon Dec. 7

AP-NY-11-30 0925EST

MONDAY NOV 3 0 1981

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AM-Cairo Trial, 1st Ld - Writethru,a0583,460
Eds: Recasts lede to clarify and edits to conform grafs 1-5; picks up 5th graf pvs
By MAGDA EL-SANGA
Associated Press Writer

SADAT

CAIRO, Egypt (AP) -- One of 24 Moslem fundamentalists charged with the assassination of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat told a military court Monday he was ``guilty of killing the unbeliever and I am proud of it.''

But after counsel from his attorney, army 1st Lt. Khaled Ahmed Shawki el-Islambouly and 23 others pleaded innocent to charges of premediated murder and illegal weapons possession in the Oct. 6 murder of Sadat and seven others at a military parade.

Judge Samir Fadel Atteya, presiding over Egypt's Supreme Military Court, denied requests by defense attorneys to subpoena President Hosni Mubarak and Defense Minister Abddel Halim Abu Ghazala for questioning about the murders.

El-Islambouly, said to be the leader of the group, told the military court he killed ``the unbeliever,'' but he added, ``As for the others, no. When Abu Ghazala signaled me to go away (from the reviewing stand), I told him to get out of the way, `I don't want you, I want Sadat.'''

The defendants were locked in a steel restraining cage in the crowded courtroom for the two-hour session.

After a 45-minute recess, the judge scheduled the next session for Saturday, but said it would be closed to the public. He also said he had refused defense requests for testimony from former Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy, who resigned Nov. 19, 1977, objecting to Sadat's peace initiatives with Israel.

During the recess, some of the defendants' relatives among the 300 or so spectators waved to the defendants. El-Islambouly shouted to his mother in the courtroom, ``Tell the family not to be sad, not to be afraid. You are the prisoners, I am liberated.''

With the exception of Lt. Col. Abud Abdel Latif el-Zomor and reservist Sgt. Hussein Abbas who wore uniforms, the defendants wore civilian clothes, with a few in the traditional floor-length robe or galabeya worn by men in the Middle East.

The defendants stared at the prosecution witnesses and spoke with some of them -- military men who had been asked to join the conspiracy but refused.

``They probably didn't come forward before the assassination because they thought it was a fantasy, it would never succeed,'' a defense lawyer said. ``But afterwards they came forward as witnesses and were granted immunity from prosecution.''

The penalty for conviction of the charges against the defendants is death. Officials have said the military officers among them -- El-Islambouly and El-Zomor -- would be shot if found guilty. The civilian defendants would be hanged.

Ghazala was quoted last week as saying he had ordered the military court to finish the trial within a month.

AP-NY-11-30 1433EST

MONDAY NOV 30 1981

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PM-Sadat,380

Mubarak

Sadat

Mubarak Calls for Reconciliation on Sadat Memorial Day
By LISETTE BALOUNY
Associated Press Writer

CAIRO, Egypt (AP) -- President Hosni Mubarak, marking the end of the traditional 40 days of mourning for slain predecessor Anwar Sadat, today called for national reconciliation, economic strength and re-dedication to peace.

``The world is watching us closely, fearing that the causes for which Sadat lived may be threatened by his death,'' Mubarak said in a nationally televised eulogy.

``We must honor the memory of Sadat better by translating his dreams and hopes into action,'' Mubarak said. ``This is our challenge. We must not fail.''

Mubarak reaffirmed Egypt's pledge to honor the Camp David Accords and peace treaty with Israel which Sadat forged. But Mubarak did not dwell on the Oct. 6 assassination of Sadat at a Cairo military parade, except to mention the ``criminal hands who snatched the hero from us.''

His speech came two days after the military prosecutor demanded the execution of 24 people indicted in the assassination, which the government blames on Moslem extremists.

``Egypt is for all, Christians, Moslems, the rich and the poor,'' Mubarak said, urging citizens to ``live up to the challenge of building a better Egypt blooming in peace, welfare and democracy just as Sadat wanted it to be.''

Mubarak's speech also coincided with the start of U.S.-Egyptian war games in the desert west of here. The maneuvers, dubbed Operation Bright Star, are designed to test U.S. ability to defend the Middle East.

``Here today we reaffirm our pledge to continue the path of peace, national unity and reconciliation will always remain the basis of our progress and welfare,'' Mubarak said.

The 40-day mourning period is a tradition that goes back to the days of the Pharaohs, Egypt's ancient rulers. Hieroglyphic inscriptions on tombs explain it took that long to embalm bodies.

In keeping with tradition, Mubarak, senior members of the army and government, along with visiting Sudanese President Gaafar Nimeiri, visited Sadat's pyramidical tomb, laid wreaths and said a prayer. Later, Mubarak visited Sadat's widow Jihan and her four children.

``The world has said many honorable things about Sadat,'' Mubarak said. ``He was a statesman who left his impact on history. But above all he did it for Egypt.''

AP-NY-11-14 0925EST

SATURDAY NOV 14 1981

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PM-Sadat Plot, Bjt,580
Egypt Indicts 24 for Sadat Assassination
Laserphoto NY20
By ALEXANDER G. HIGGINS
Associated Press Writer

Sadat

CAIRO, Egypt (AP) -- The government indicted 24 alleged Moslem fanatics for the assassination of President Anwar Sadat, admitting for the first time that his death was the result of a large-scale conspiracy. The death penalty is mandatory on conviction.

The indictment, handed down Thursday, charged four men with murder for killing Sadat on Oct. 6 during a military parade outside Cairo. The other 20 were charged with conspiracy to commit murder for helping to plan the attack and for smuggling ammunition onto the parade ground.

Although the indictment contained no new details of the attack, the inclusion of the 20 other defendants was in contrast with earlier official claims that the assailants were a small, isolated group.

All 24 were Moslem fanatics, the indictment said. Previously, government officials said the plot was carried out by members of the extremist sect Takfir Wal Hegira, or Atonement and Flight from Sin, which condemned Sadat as a heretic for trying to Westernize and modernize Egypt.

Their court-martial begins Nov. 21. The initial session will be open to the public and the three-judge tribunal is to decide whether the rest of the trial will be public.

Most military executions in Egypt are carried out by firing squads, but Defense Minister Lt. Gen. Abdel Halim Abu Ghazala urged a public hanging for the ringleader.

The indictment, broadcast over national television, accused 1st. Lt. Khaled Ahmed Shawki el-Islambouly of leading three civilians dressed in army uniforms in the attack on the reviewing stand where Sadat was watching the parade.

The other three were identified as Abdel Hamid Abdel Salaam Abdel Aal, owner of a bookshop; Ata Tail Hemida Rahel, an engineer; and Sgt. Hussein Abbaas Mohammed, an army reservist.

It said the four men halted their truck in front of Sadat, then tossed grenades and charged the stand with automatic weapons blazing. Sadat and seven others were killed in the fusillade and 27 were wounded, according to the indictment.

El-Islambouly ``abused his position as a responsibile person during the military parade fraudulently by replace three crew members of his armored truck with'' the other three charged with murder, the indictment said.

Two other defendants -- a blind Moslem mufti, or interpreter of religious law, and an engineer -- were charged in the indictment with instigating the crime by giving ``wrong'' interpretations of the Koran, the Moslem holy book, to justify the assassination.

The mufti, Omar Ahmed Ali Abdel Rahman, had been previously identified as the religious leader of the Takfir Wal Hegir sect, which has been blamed for violence in the northern Egyptian city of Asyut, where at least 118 people were killed following the assassination.

Other defendants were listed as an army lieutenant colonel, an engineer, nine students, a dentist, a merchant, a pharmacist, two carpenters, a university instructor and a driver.

Police sources had said earlier that Lt. Col. Abdel Latif Hassan el-Zomor, who vanished from his post at military intelligence headquarters several weeks before the assassination, masterminded the plot.

But the indictment only said that el-Zomor and 13 others helped smuggle in some of the ammunition and grenades used.

The indictment capped a 5 1/2-week investigation in which 750 people were arrested both in connection with the assassination and with attempts to create unrest in Egypt, officials said.

However, diplomatic sources estimate more than 1,500 Egyptians have been rounded up since the murder.

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FRIDAY NOV 13 1981

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SADAT

AM-Sadat-Assassination, 1st Ld-Writethru, a0684,630
Eds: New grafs 1-8 to include further details of indictment and clarify that 20 charged with cnspiracy to commit premeditated murder; Pick up 5th graf pvs. INSERTS two new grafs after penultimate graf to include explanation of security failure.
By ALEXANDER G. HIGGINS
Associated Press Writer

CAIRO, Egypt (AP) -- The four alleged assassins of President Anwar Sadat and 20 other Egyptians were indicted Thursday for premeditated murder and conspiracy to commit premeditated murder. Conviction on such charges carries an automatic death penalty.

Military executions in Egypt usually are by firing squad, but the defense minister urged a public hanging for the prime suspect.

The court-martial begins Nov. 21, and the initial session will be open to the public. The three-judge tribunal is to decide whether the rest of the trial will be public.

The indictment, broadcast over national television, said the four main defendants were charged with premeditated murder, a capital crime in Egypt.

The indictment accused Lt. Khaled Ahmed Shawki el-Islambouly of leading the attack on Sadat at a military parade outside Cairo Oct. 6. The attackers halted their truck in front of the reviewing stand, then stormed the stand with guns blazing. According to the indictment, they killed Sadat and seven other people and wounded 27.

It said the plotters were Moslem fanatics and gave an account of the assassination along the lines of that already disclosed by Egyptian officials.

Inclusion of 20 other defendants, charged with helping prepare the attack and smuggling in ammunition to the parade ground, was in contrast to officials' original claims that the attackers were an isolated group.

The three other main defendants were identified as Abdel Hamid Abdel Salaam Abdel Aal, owner of a bookshop; Ata Tail Hemida Rahel, an engineer, and Sgt. Hussein Abbaas Mohammed, an army reservist.

The indictment said El-Islambouly ``abused his position as a responsible person during the military parade fraudulently to replace three crew members of his armored truck with defendants numbers two, three and four.'' It said El-Islambouly also brought ammunition onto the parade grounds, including four hand grenades.

It indictment accused two other defendants, a blind Moslem preacher and an engineer, of instigating the crime by giving extremist interpretations of the Koran, or Moslem holy book, to justify the assassination.

Other defendants were listed as an army lieutenant colonel, an engineer, nine students, a dentist, a merchant, a pharmacist, two carpenters, a university instructor and a driver.

The indictment identified the religious leaders of the group as Omar Ahmed Ali Abdel Rahman, a theology instructor, and Mohammed Abdel Salaam Farrag Atteyia, an engineer.

It accused Atteyia of ``participating and instigating and helping the four main defendants by giving them wrong religious interpretations of the Koran.''

Abdel Rahman, it said, ``agreed with the group and instigated them to carry out the crime and accepted being the leader of this misguided group, knowing their violent tendencies, and he justified for them the decision they had made for the assassination.''

The indictment accused three of the students and the merchant of participating with the main four defendants as ``leaders of religious organizations known for their misguided religious beliefs, which supported the assassination.''

Army Lt. Col. Abdel Latif Hassan el-Zomor and 13 others were accused of approving the plan to attack Sadat and helping smuggle in some of the ammunition and grenades used.

Explaining the failure of Sadat's security to protect him, the indictment said the assassins hurled three grenades and fired automatic weapons in the first few seconds of the attack.

``This stunned the persons sitting in the reviewing stand, including the president's bodyguards, and it forced them to duck,'' it said.

The indictment capped a 5 1/2-week investigation in which 750 people were arrested both in connection with the assassination and with attempts to create unrest in Egypt, officials said.

AP-NY-11-12 1643EST

THURSDAY NOV 12 1981

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BC-Sadat Assassins, 1st Ld-Writethru, a0565,130
Eds:No AMs version planned. New throughout

Sadat

CAIRO, Egypt (AP) -- The four men accused of assassinating President Anwar Sadat on Oct. 6 will be formally charged Thursday, but no trial date has been set, a Defense Ministry spokesman said Wednesday.

The spokesman, who declined use of his name, told The Associated Press by telephone the military trial would not begin Monday as reported by the Cairo daily newspaper Al-Akhbar.

Lt. Khaled Ahmed Shawky el-Islambouly and three civilians dressed in uniform are accused of killing Sadat at a Cairo military parade. All are members of a Moslem extremist group, the government says.

The military prosecutor's investigation into the assassination under Chief of Staff Gen. Abdrabelnaby Hafez lasted 35 days and concluded Tuesday, Al-Akhbar said.

AP-NY-11-11 1247EST

WED MONDAY NOV 11 1981

a0735
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AM-Trial,190

SADAT

Sadat's Allesed Assasins to Stand Trial Next Week,

CAIRO, Egypt (AP) -- The men accused of killing President Anwar Sadat will stand trial before a military tribunal next week, Defense Minister Abdel Halim Abu Ghazala was quoted Tuesday as saying.

The semi-official newspaper Al-Ahram quoted Abu Ghazala as saying an indictment will be announced Wednesday, which will be reviewed by Sadat's successor, President Hosni Mubarak, before being referred to court.

Abu Ghazala said the armed forces would not object to a public trial for the accused if the political leadership so decided.

The official version so far is that three civilians disguised in military uniforms, and led by an army lieutenant named Khaled el-Islambouly, carried out the assassination during a military parade Sadat attended Oct. 6.

The four belong to a Moslem fundamentalist group called Takfir Wal Hisera (Atonement and Flight From Sin), according to the published official account.

Unconfirmed reports said 12 people were involved in the assassination, including some members of another fundamentalist group called Al-Jihad, or Holy War.

Al-Ahram said the investigation was still continuing, with other fundamentalists involved in bloody clashes with police in some major Egyptian cities.

AP-NY-11-09 2022EST

MONDAY NOV 9 1981

FRIDAY NOV 6 1981

Egypt Sadat ✓

0560
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PM-Sadat Plots,230
Butane Gas, Poison Cookies, Frogman Assassins

CAIRO, Egypt (AP) -- Alleged assassins of President Anwar Sadat prepared several plots to kill him and his aides, including the use butane gas, poisoned cookies and armed frogmen, the authoritative Al-Ahram newspaper said today.

The newspaper said results of government interrogations of 65 accused plotters in the Oct. 6 assassination showed leaders of five terrorist groups decided to kill Sadat after he ordered police to jail large numbers of Moslem fundamentalist dissidents last September.

Among plans to kill him were blowing up truckloads of butane gas containers; another was to reach Sadat in his Nile River delta residence 16 miles north of Cairo by infiltrating it with frogman assassins, the paper said.

The five groups, the paper said, finally agreed to kill Sadat while he watched a Cairo military parade. The plan was approved by Moslem dissident leader Omar Abdel Rahman, who was to head a new government, Al Ahram said.

The groups delayed plans to move against Sadat's entire regime after the president was killed, the paper said. It said part of the plot was to seize arms from security forces by offering them cookies laced with strong sedatives.

Last week Sadat's successor Hosni Mubarak, in an interview with Al Ahram, said the group planned to kill the nation's military, political and religious leaders.

AP-NY-11-06 1103EST

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AM-Sadat Assassination,220

SADAT

Newspaper Says Assassins Chose Among Several Plans

CAIRO, Egypt (AP) -- Investigators have learned that President Anwar Sadat's assassins considered several plans involving such exotic ploys as drugged cookies and armed frogmen, the semi-official newspaper Al Ahram reported Friday.

The newspaper said interrogation of 65 people arrested since Sadat was shot to death Oct. 6 while reviewing a military parade disclosed that five Moslem fundamentalist groups joined ranks to plot Sadat's death.

One of the assassination plans proposed exploding truckloads of butane gas containers, and another suggested sending armed frogmen to swim to Sadat's residence in the Nile River delta, Al Ahram reported.

Investigators said the plan finally put into action -- shooting Sadat while he watched a military parade -- was approved by a blind mufti, identified as Omar Abdel Rahman, who was to head a Moslem fundamentalist government replacing the current regime, the newspaper said.

It said the leaders of the plot decided not to follow through after Sadat's death with the planned installation of new regime. Part of the larger plan that was not carried out was the seizure of arms from central security forces after the security men were offered cookies containing strong sedative drugs, the paper reported.

The newspaper said the motive for Sadat's assassination was his arrest of more than 1,000 Moslem fundamentalists in September.

AP-NY-11-05 2003EST

THURSDAY NOV 5 1981

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AM-Sadat Medal,150

Decorations

Sadat

Congressmen Propose Sadat Peace Medal

WASHINGTON (AP) -- Twenty-nine members of Congress on Tuesday jointly introduced legislation that would create an Anwar El Sadat Peace Medal, in honor of the assassinated Egyptian leader.

The chief sponsor, Rep. Austin J. Murphy, D-Pa., said in a floor speech that the gold medal would be awarded annually to the person who made the most significant contribution to world peace during the preceding year.

``In this way, we reaffirm the values that we associate with Sadat, and express our appreciation in a meaningful way to those whose contributions merit such recognition,'' he said.

The proposal will go to a House committee for further consideration. It must be passed by both the full House and Senate.

Under the language of the bill, a seven member board would nominate an individual or group for the award. Congress would then make the final choice.

AP-NY-10-27 1533EsT

TUESDAY OCT 27 1981

a0513
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PM-Sadat Plot,320

SADAT

Says Mufti Gave Dispensation for Assassination

CAIRO, Egypt (AP) -- Moslem fanatics assassinated President Anwar Sadat and launched other terrorist attacks after receiving special dispensation from a blind religious leader, a semi-official Cairo weekly reported today.

Mayo, the organ of the ruling National Democratic Party, identified the leader as Omar Mohammed Abdel Rahman. It said he was among nearly 400 Moslem fanatics arrested after the Oct. 6 assassination. Diplomatic sources have said that more than 1,500 people have been detained by police.

The newspaper said Rahman was the mufti, or official interpreter of Islamic law, for the underground Takfir Wal Hegira (Atonement and Flight From Sin) Moslem sect.

Sadat was shot to death by an army lieutenant and three civilians wearing army uniforms while watching a military parade in a Cairo suburb, according to the government. Police said the assassins were all members of the Takfir Wal Hegira sect.

The group was also blamed for violence in the northern Egyptian city of Asyut, where at least 118 people were killed following the assassination, police sources said.

``He (Rahman) is the one who gave the dispensation for exploding a revolution like that of (Iranian revolutionary leader Ayatollah Ruhollah) Khomeini, he is the one who gave the dispensation for the assassination of all of Egypt political and executive leadership,'' who were considered atheists, Mayo reported without citing its source of information.

``He said it was all right for the terrorist members of the organization to steal to finance the organization aims and plans, and he said it was rightful for them to kill all those who oppose their plans,'' the paper said.

Mayo said that police raids on the sect's hideouts around Cairo over the past 48 hours had uncovered large quantities of arms and ammunition, including 283 grenades, 5,000 bullets, 15 flares, three boxes of explosive charges, and an Israeli-made Uzi machine gun.

AP-NY-10-26 1037EDT

MONDAY OCT 26 1981

a0617
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AM-Israelis-Sadat,360
Thousands Honor Sadat

Israel Sadat

TEL AVIV, Israel (AP) -- About 80,000 Israelis packed Tel Aviv's main square and held lighted candles Saturday night at a concert honoring slain Egyptian President Anwar Sadat.

Top Israeli popular musicians performed free of charge at the concert, an unofficial event organized by Abie Nathan, who gained attention for such one-man peace efforts as a solo flight to Egypt in 1966 carrying a petition for Egyptian-Israeli friendship.

The stage was decorated with Egyptian and Israeli flags and bore a sign saying, ``Anwar Sadat -- man of peace -- victim of violence.''

The Square of the Kings of Israel was renamed Sadat Square for the day with the approval of Tel Aviv's municipal government.

Addressing the crowd as ``dear brothers in Israel,'' Egyptian Ambassador Saad Mortada said, ``It is very easy to assassinate a man. After all, we are all human beings. But the idea cannot be killed.''

He assured the crowd that the peace process would continue, saying, ``You have all seen how smoothly power was handed over to Hosni Mubarak, the new president, and the whole population supports him.''

Nathan, who runs a pirate radio station broadcasting music and peace messages off the coast near Tel Aviv, told the crowd that the concert was ``our reaction to those who rejoiced at Sadat's death, to people who talk about war.''

He was referring to some Israeli settlers in the Sinai desert who expressed the hope that Sadat's death would obstruct the peace process and block Israel's scheduled final withdrawal from the Sinai in April.

At one point, a small group in the crowd held up an Israeli flag and a placard saying, ``No Egyptian will set foot in Yamit,'' an Israeli-built town in the Sinai that the settlers have vowed not to evacuate. Police confiscated the poster.

One group of youngsters displayed a rock on which they had written in Hebrew, Arabic and English, ``Anwar, you planted the seed of peace in Jerusalem.... One day this sapling of peace will be a tree, if it depends at all on me.''

AP-NY-10-24 1822EDT

SATURDAY OCT 24 1981

a0630
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AM-Egypt, 1st Ld - Writethru,a0622,730
Eds: Subs grafs 1-2 to make it clear new evidence is claimed by papers
By MAGDA EL-SANGA
Associated PressWriter

Egypt SADAT

CAIRO, Egypt (AP) -- Detailed reports that the plot to assassinate President Anwar Sadat involved more than the four suspected killers were published Monday as police disclosed the arrest of 230 ``religious terrorists.''

The reports were carried by the semi-official daily Al-Ahram, and Mayo, which is considered the organ of the ruling party. The papers said the police had uncovered evidence of a ``secret religious terrorist organization'' three weeks before men said to be Moslem fundamentalists gunned down Sadat and some of his top aides Oct. 6 at a military parade.

MONDAY OCT 19 1981

Sadat had been informed last month of a plot to assassinate him, according to Al-Ahram, but insisted on going through with a Sept. 26 public appearance in Mansura, a Nile delta city some 70 miles north of Cairo, and allegedly home base for the fundamentalist group.

Western diplomats doubted earlier government claims that the four suspected assassins, who were handed over to a military tribunal for interrogation Monday, had acted as an isolated group.

Al-Ahram said the organization was led by Abud Abdel-Latif el-Zomor. A military source identified him as an army lieutenant colonel in his early 30s who deserted his post at military intelligence several weeks before Sadat was killed and that el-Zomor was believed to have directed the plot from his home town of Mansura.

Mayo, weekly organ of the ruling National Democratic Party, said the group was planning a number of political assassinations, as well as ``working to spread chaos, terrorism and hooliganism, and concentrating their attacks on police headquarters to paralyze their activities.''

Mayo said that security forces, in the course of arresting 230 religious fundamentalists in the past few days, had uncovered ``documents'' outlining the group's organization and operating methods.

It said the organization included members of the illegal ``Takfir Wal Hijra'' (Atonement and Flight From Sin) religious sect, as well as young people from the so-called Islamic groupings which Sadat cracked down on last month in a bid to end sectarian tension that had repeatedly resulted in bloodshed.

``The organization functioned on three levels: a group that plotted and planned and assigned duties, a group that executed operations and was informed of their chores shortly before they carried them out, and a third group that had a role after the operations were carried out,'' Mayo said.

The paper added that the group had formed its own ``militias'' and trained its ``soldiers'' in karate as well as in the use of firearms and explosives.

Mayo quoted Defense Minister Abdel Halim Abu Ghazala as saying there was a three-pronged investigation under way -- ``a criminal one checking into anyone linked to the murder, an investigation into the security loopholes through which the perpetrators managed to carry out the assassination, and a third one within the armed forces to find out how the first defendant managed to introduce his accomplices with ammunition onto the truck'' in the parade.

Al-Ahram said the group had carried out a number of thefts to finance operations, and evidence indicated that it also was receiving funds ``from the outside.''

Mayo said the group's attack on a police station in the southern city of Assyut two days after Sadat's death was the first step in a campaign of similar assaults nationwide. Police sources said 118 people died in the two days of fighting in Assyut, 250 miles south of Cairo.

``But they had expected to get away with the Assyut incident, and did not expect so many of their leadership and members to die, be injured or captured there,'' Mayo said.

``The tightening of the noose around the organization prevented it from executing the terrorist plots it had planned for after Assyut,'' Al-Ahram said.

Mayo quoted the defense minister as saying the four suspected assassins, led by Lt. Khaled Ahmed Shawky el-Islambouly, had been released from the hospital where they had been undergoing treatment after being shot as they tried to escape the scene of their crime.

He said they had been handed over to a military tribunal, but no date had been set for their trials. The defense minister said three seperate cases linked to the assassination would soon be submitted to military court.

Ghazala told Mayo 134 army officers and soldiers known for their extremist relisious views had been removed from the armed forces and given civilian jobs.

AP-NY-10-19 1549EDT

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DAYAN SADAT
FM-Dayan-Sadat,740
Dayan And Sadat Share Bond In Battle, In Peace, In Death
EDITOR'S NOTE -- Anwar Sadat and Moshe Dayan, two giants on the Middle East scene, died 10 days apart. Enemies on the battlefield and later partners in making peace, here is what they had to say about each other.

BY LARRY THORSON
Associated Press Writer

TEL AVIV, Israel (AP) -- They had much in common. Two soldiers, born of simple roots. They met in Jerusalem and from the ashes of hatred, helped forge a bond that paved the way for peace. Moshe Dayan, who followed Anwar Sadat in death, remembers the Egyptian leader in his last book.

``The president of Egypt was angry, and my own fuse was also getting rather short.''

Thus Dayan wrote of his first working meeting with Sadat on Nov. 20, 1977. Sadat was on his breakthrough journey to Jerusalem, lunching with Prime Minister Menachem Begin, Foreign Minister Dayan and a few other top aides. Sadat wanted to know what Israel would offer in peace negotiations. Dayan suggested setting up a mechanism to continue talks and Sadat angrily replied that such a body was unnecessary.

``I said brusquely that if his object was to discuss basic issues, then the program of his visit left no time for it,'' Dayan wrote in his last book, ``Breakthrough.''

Despite an ominous cloud of distrust, ``I felt he honestly wanted to end the successive series of wars with Israel, and this desire would bring him closer to our position,'' Dayan wrote.

The two countries took 18 months to agree on a peace treaty, but the public record indicates that Sadat and Dayan -- who died just 10 days apart -- never reached a warm, personal peace in almost four years of occasional meetings.

Dayan, who had a reputation as the one top Israeli figure who liked and understood Arabs and knew how to deal with them, noted that Sadat always hugged and kissed Israeli Defense Minister Ezer Weizman and embraced Begin.

``With me, the relationship was correct, and no more than that,'' Dayan wrote. ``His coolness started with his first visit to Jerusalem...''

Coolness was perhaps the best that could be expected between two former military men who had faced each other at the command of ferocious battles in the desolate Sinai Peninsula. To Dayan, it was ``my beloved Sinai,'' and to Sadat, ``my sacred Sinai.''

Dayan's army conquered Sinai twice and Sadat's army reclaimed Egypt's honor in 1973 by crossing the Suez Canal and winning Sinai territory from troops under then-Defense Minister Dayan.

Sadat's writings clearly depict Dayan as a principal enemy in the early 1970s. His autobiography, ``In Search of Identity,'' says Sadat made the Egyptian city al-Qantara a main objective in his 1973 war plans because Dayan once urged Israelis to defend Israeli-held territory starting there by the Suez Canal.

``This was one of the main reasons why I showed such interest in al-Qantara,'' Sadat wrote, ``for I had always hoped to reply to Dayan by saying: `Your dream has been shattered forever.'''

In 1973, Dayan spoke of building a big port city at Yamit in Israeli-occupied Sinai. Sadat was livid, according to the book, ``Road To Ramadan,'' by Egyptian journalist Mohammed Heikal.

``Look at that,'' Heikal quoted Sadat as saying, ``If it was only for that one statement of Dayan's, I think we should go to war... Every word spoken about Yamit is a knife pointing at me personally and at my self-respect.'' Yamit was built, and will soon be relinquished to Egypt.

After the 1973 Mideast War, Sadat dealt with Israel and Dayan indirectly through then-U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, who worked out separation-of-forces agreements in 1974 and 1975. Dayan left the Israeli government in 1974, blamed by critics for Israel's initial battlefield losses in 1973. He returned as Begin's foreign minister in 1977.

At the Camp David conference sponsored by President Jimmy Carter, Sadat and Dayan held one private talk. Dayan's book says that when Sadat brought up the painful subject of Yamit, Dayan retorted it was Israel's response to the Arab's repeated calls for war.

``The course of this dialogue was not to Sadat's liking,'' Dayan wrote. ``The smile disappeared, and opposite me sat an angry and troubled man.''

But in the end, the Camp David conference established the framework for peace and Dayan was instrumental in negotiating details of the peace treaty signed in March 1979.

AP-NY-10-19 0321EDT

MONDAY OCT 19 1981

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AM-Sadat-Plot, 2d Ld-Writethru, a0568,670
Eds: Recasts 1st graf and changes grafs 2-5 to CORRECT and include full name of el-Zomor with background. Deletes 5th graf pvs and edits 13th graf pvs to remove full reference to el-Zomor and conform.
By TOM BALDWIN
Associated Press Writer

Sadat

Egypt

SUNDAY OCT 18 1981

ASYUT, Egypt (AP) -- A Moslem fanatic sect linked to the assassination of President Anwar Sadat also was behind bloody attacks on police stations in this city in upper Egypt, according to investigators.

Diplomatic sources, meanwhile, told The Associated Press that the man believed by investigators to be the mastermind of the assassination, Lt. Col. Abu Abdel Latif el-Zomor, was behind the plot to create trouble in the Nile Delta city of Mansoura, where security was stepped up Saturday after a night of shooting.

El-Zomor, who worked in military intelligence, reportedly was arrested last Tuesday.

Cairo's Middle East News Agency said Sunday that 230 Moslem fundamentalist ``terrorists'' who belonged to a group led by el-Zomor have been arrested.

MENA, quoting a statement by the Interior Ministry, said the police discovered several arms caches and documents outlining plans for future ``terrorist attacks'' when the 230 were rounded up, but it did not say when the arrests occurred.

Just 41 hours after Sadat died Oct. 6, Islamic extremists launched suicide raids on Asyut's two police stations, besieging them for 24 hours. Security sources said at least 118 people were killed -- half police officers -- during the two-days of violence.

The army had to help police fight the attackers, who police Lt. Col. Mohammed Fathy el-Mosallami said were armed with automatic weapons and rocket-propelled grenades.

During an interview inside his bullet-scarred police station, el-Mosallami said interrogations of suspected Islamic extremists, who are being arrested daily, show that the violence-prone Moslem group called Takfir Wal Hegira (Atonement and Flight From Sin), was behind Sadat's assassination and the Asyut assaults.

``We know it is the same group involved in both of these affairs, because they have admitted it to us,'' the colonel said.

Diplomatic and military sources said Saturday that more than 1,500 Moslem fundamentalists and political dissidents had been arrested since the assassination. The government said only a few ``dozen'' had been picked up.

The gunmen who staged the dawn raids on the police stations masqueraded as police officers ``the same way the people who killed Mr. Sadat dressed as soldiers,'' the colonel said. ``These people want to make this country look like it is burning.''

Sadat was shot to death by an army lieutenant and three civilians wearing army uniforms while watching a military parade in a Cairo suburb.

An Egyptian source with access to this country's high military commanders said el-Zomor, a previously respected officer at military intelligence headquarters, disappeared from his job several weeks before Sadat was killed.

This source, who requested anonymity, said el-Zomor was one of five men arrested after a shootout last Tuesday when police surrounded a hideout for Moslem fanatics near the pyramids at Giza.

El-Zomor was being interrogated to learn what links he has with the man who allegedly led the four-man assassination squad, 1st Lt. Khaled Ahmed Shawki el-Islambouly, the source said.

Sadat said in an address a few weeks before he was killed that he was aware of someone in the military who ``is going to betray me. I know his name and I am going to get him.''

The Egyptian source, along with Western diplomtic sources who are conducting their own investigations of the assassinations, said that only the highest military officers knew Sadat was referring to el-Zomor.

The Western sources said Sadat and his most trusted officers already had code-named the plot ``the Mansoura plan'' because the Nile delta city, 70 miles north of Cairo, is where investigators believed the assassination had been planned.

Mansoura, said by the Western sources to be el-Zomor's home town, was the scene of confused shooting late Friday.

The interior ministry denied reports in Cairo that gunmen assaulted a police station. The ministry issued a statement saying police opened fire erroneously after hearing gunshots fired by farmers who patrol their fields at night and communicate with each other by firing into the air.

AP-NY-10-18 2000EDT

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SCLC

Sadat

AM-Lowery-Sadat,120
SCLC Leader Says U.S. Bears Responsibility

ANNISTON, Ala. (AP) -- The United States bears responsibility for the assassination of Anwar Sadat because it encouraged policies that isolated him from the Arab world, a civil rights leader says.

Joseph Lowery, president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, said Saturday that the United States encouraged the slain Egyptian president in his ``unilateral attempt'' to resolve differences in the Middle East.

Those peace initiatives isolated Sadat, setting the stage for his assassination, Lowery said.

The only ``realistic approach,'' Lowery said, to resolving the Middle East conflict is to include other Arab nations and the Palestine Liberation Organization in any negotiations.

Lowery's comments were made to reporters as the SCLC president joined blacks in boycotting a local grocery store chain which, blacks claim, does not hire enough minorities.

AP-NY-10-18 1305EDT

SUNDAY OCT 18 1981

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AM-Assassination,610
Say Military Intelligence Officer Planned Assassination Sadat
With Egypt, Bjt
By MICHAEL GOLDSMITH Egypt
Associated Press Writer

SATURDAY OCT 17 1981

CAIRO, Egypt (AP) -- Egyptian investigators believe President Anwar Sadat's assassination was masterminded by a Moslem fundamentalist colonel who deserted from a high-level military intelligence post, an Egyptian source said Saturday.

The source, who has access to Egypt's top military commanders, also said the assassins apparently planned to kill all of Egypt's top leaders -- including Sadat's successor, President Hosni Mubarak -- but ran out of ammunition.

Police captured the suspected mastermind, Lt. Col. Abu Abdel Latif el-Zomor, on Tuesday after a gunbattle between police and Moslem extremists at the pyramids in Giza.

Police said they captured five Moslem fundamentalists linked with the outbreak of violence Oct. 7-8 in Asyut after the gunbattle, but made no mention of el-Zomor.

El-Zomor, the source said, is a ``brilliant'' officer in his early 30s who vanished from his post at military intelligence headquarters several weeks before the Oct. 6. assassination. He had access to most of Egypt's top military secrets, the source said.

Sadat knew el-Zomor, but not well, the source said.

The investigation is being conducted in strict secrecy, and Defense Ministry spokesmen refused to comment on the report.

El-Zomor is undergoing ``intensive interrogation'' to determine his links with the man alleged to have led the four-man assassination squad, 1st. Lt. Khaled Ahmed Shawki el-Islambouly, the source said.

Egyptian investigators, the source said, are convinced that neither man had any contacts with Libya or other foreign countries but acted out of religious fanaticism.

The killers are alleged by the government to be members of the extremist Takfir Wal Hegira (Atonement and Flight from Sin) sect, which condemned Sadat as a heretic for trying to Westernize and modernize Egyptian society.

The source, who was among high-ranking officers sitting within a few yards of Sadat when the president was killed during a military parade, said the assassination was carried out with commando-like precision.

He said Sadat, contrary to earlier official announcements, died instantly when he was hit by a barrage of bullets from an automatic rifle.

The rifle was fired from a truck carrying the crew of a 130-mm anti-tank gun in a parade celebrating the anniversary of the 1973 war against Israel.

The attack was launched at 1.05 p.m. (7:05 a.m. EDT) on Oct. 6. Sadat was rushed to Maadi military hospital within minutes, but it took six hours before the government announced his death, claiming doctors ``pronounced him dead'' at 2.40 p.m.

``When Sadat arrived at the hospital,'' the source said, ``doctors found that a cluster of bullets, obviously fired by a first class marksman, had struck him in the area of the heart, killing him instanly. Other bullets were found in his neck, groin and thigh, and one shattered his left knee.

``Altogether, he had 28 bullets in his body.''

The source said the four assailants rushed forward after killing the president and emptied the magazines of their submachine guns into Sadat's body and into some of the top officials sitting behind him. They also threw four grenades at the group, he added, but only two exploded.

``Their objective clearly was to destroy Egypt's entire political and military leadership,'' the source said. ``Fortunately, they ran out of ammunition and turned quickly away in a vain attempt to make their getaway.''

Mubarak and Lt. Gen. Abdel Halim Abu Ghazala, the defense minister, sat on either side of Sadat but were only slightly injured. Five others were killed and at least 28 were wounded.

The four attackers led by el-Islambouly were wounded by pursuers and captured. El-Zomor was not among them.

AP-NY-10-17 1457EDT

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AM-Sadat's Legacy, BJt,800
Sadat's Peace Efforts Visible in Israel but They Lag in Egypt
AP News Special
By MARCUS ELIASON
Associated Press Writer

Sadat

ME

SATURDAY OCT 17 1981

TEL AVIV, Israel (AP) -- An Israeli tennis player on an Egyptian court. An Egyptian musician in concert in Israel. Package tours to the Pyramids with kosher meals. The Egyptian newspaper Al Ahram on sale in Tel Aviv.

These are the first buds on the sapling of peace that Anwar Sadat planted in the wilderness of Arab-Jewish enmity by visiting Israel in 1977, and they may be the most tangible legacy so far of the Egyptian president who was assassinated Oct. 6.

Israelis line up daily at the visa section of the Egyptian Embassy on Basel Street, in residential north Tel Aviv. Twice a week a freighter of Israel's ZIM line sails for the Egyptian port of Alexandria with eggs or fruit, paper or furniture, metal goods or pharmaceuticals.

Israeli publishers have exhibited at the Cairo book fair, and manufacturers paraded goods at this year's trade fair.

The Egyptian contribution to what is known as normalization has been less spectacular, but even that would have been unthinkable four years ago -- an Egyptian spending time on a kibbutz, Egyptian tourists in Jerusalem, Egyptian officials discussing agricultural cooperation with Israeli experts.

Some critics complain that Egypt is moving too slowly and reluctantly toward normalization since the two countries signed peace in March, 1979, and the Israelis began withdrawing from the Sinai Peninsula it conquered in the 1967 Middle East war.

For Israelis, normalization is the only nuts-and-bolts product of the treaty that can offset the withdrawal from the strategic Sinai and its oilfields. And despite Egyptian assurances to the contrary, there is widespread fear that as soon as Israel completes its withdrawal from the Sinai in April and has no more cards to deal in negotiations, normalization will disintegrate.

``From the start there was more talk than action,'' comments the Jerusalem Post. ``Trade relations never seemed to get going. Cultural exchanges remained an Israeli idea. Even tourism ... resulted in many Israelis visiting Egypt, but few Egyptians coming to Israel.''

The Israeli government faces a dilemma. On the one hand it knows it cannot rush Egypt into normal relations. On the other hand, Prime Minister Menachem Begin has banked his prestige on the peace process, and palpable gains from normalization are his only hope of selling peace to a skeptical Israeli public.

Dr. Eliahu Ben-Eliassar, Israel's first ambassador to Cairo, sees psychological barriers still to be overcome. Therefore, he says, ``it's important that Israeli bananas enter Egyptian homes, that the Egyptian mother gives her child Israeli chocolate.''

Critics point to the trade imbalance as further proof that normalization is a one-way affair. Israeli exports to Egypt totaled $9 million in 1980 and $7.98 million in the first half of this year, while Egyptian sales were so negligible that they were not recorded in statistics.

Officials here believe the gap results not from politics but from different bureaucracies and economic methods. Egyptians are not a traveling society like Israelis, they say, and Egypt has never been as export-minded as Israel.

``They are very keen to export to us and they tell us so whenever we meet,'' says Amos Efrati of Israel's Ministry of Trade and Industry. ``But it's up to them to move the wagon. We can't force them.''

Trade officials say they are happy if Israeli companies take the initiative and seek out their own markets. A kibbutz sells Egypt a shipment of honey. A paper mill sells Egypt a shipment of newsprint. An Israeli supermarket chain is looking into opening branches in Egypt.

One promising field of cooperation is agriculture. Israeli scientists are trying to sell Egypt a home-grown method of disinfecting soil, while Egypt hopes to sell Israel its expertise in growing spices and medicinal herbs.

Efrati says he is sure that ties will improve gradually and that trade will get a boost in November when Israeli trucks are allowed to drive to Egypt and bypass congested ports.

He adds that he expects more dividends from a recent Egyptian decision to permit Israelis to advertise their goods in the Egyptian media.

Opponents of the peace treaty claim events have proven that the tennis players and musical exchanges and package tours to Cairo are merely temporary concessions on the road to the ultimate goal of pushing Israel back to its pre-1967 war borders.

Israeli experts believe the slow pace of normalization is due to a vast gap in expectations.

Says Ehud Toledano, who spent a year in Egypt studying attitudes to peace: ``The basic difference between Egypt and Israel is that to the Egyptian public, peace with Israel is not a question of existence that obsesses the man in the street.''

To Egyptians, he says, ``peace with Israel is only a single cog in a very complex piece of machinery.''

AP-NY-10-17 1214EDT

a0525
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PM-Libya-Egypt,180

Libya

Sadat

Libya Denies Involvement In Sadat's Assassination

KUWAIT (AP) -- A senior Libyan government official was quoted today as saying his country had ``no role whatsoever'' in the assassination of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat.

Kuwait's conservative newspaper Al-Rai Al-Aam, in an interview with Abdul Atti Obeidi, secretary general of Libya's Popular Committee for External Relations, quoted him as saying Sadat's murder was ``a reaction from within.''

He said, ``internal opposition and the Egyptian armed forces are responsible for his elimination.''

Egypt and Libya have long been at odds and Libya's controlled media welcomed the assassination of Sadat, who was slain on Oct. 6.

``Sadat's heirs will face the same difficulties internationally and on the Arab level if they uphold Sadat's policies,'' Obeidi was quoted as saying.

Former Egyptian vice president Hosni Mubarak was sworn in today as Sadat's successor.

``Mubarak's new administration has only one option,'' Obeidi was quoted as saying. ``This is to rid Egypt of Sadat's treason. Otherwise it will meet the same fate.''

Obeidi, however, said Libya would not interfere in Egypt's domestic affairs.

AP-NY-10-14 1007EDT

WEDNESDAY OCT 14 1981

a0416
r i
PM-Assassination, Bjt,700
Details Emerge Slowly but Major Questions Remain
An AP News Analysis
By TOM BALDWIN
Associated Press Writer

Egypt Sadat ✓

CAIRO, Egypt (AP) -- Information about the assassination of President Anwar Sadat is emerging slowly from the tight-lipped Egyptian government, but a week after the killing major questions remain.

For one thing, why didn't Sadat's security men cut down the killers before they covered the 50 yards from their truck to the reviewing stand?

And how extensive was the conspiracy? How thoroughly have Moslem extremists infiltrated the Egyptian armed forces?

The United States reportedly spent $25 million to help improve Sadat's personal security force, and they were painstakingly thorough about such things as searching guests and ``cleansing'' neighborhoods the president was to visit.

But when the four assassins started throwing grenades and firing machine guns, the bodyguards failed completely. They appeared confused, outgunned, poorly placed and slow to react, three former American presidential guards told The New York Times after studying photographs of the attack.

American and Egyptian military sources minimize the impact of the Islamic fundamentalist movement on the army. But many diplomats from Western Europe and the Third World regard the fundamentalists as an enduring threat.

A veteran of Egypt's military police told The Associated Press before Sadat's death: ``The Moslem fundamentalists represent Sadat's biggest threat. They are in the army.''

Officials announced Monday that 18 officers were dismissed from the army and given civilian jobs ``because of their fanatic religious tendencies.''

This increased speculation that a purge is under way in the army, the police and other internal security departments. The government has said nothing about this. And the defense minister, Lt. Gen. Abdel Halim Abu Ghazala, said the fact that three of the four assassins were civilians proved the loyalty of the army.

``If the armed forces were infiltrated, el-Islambouly (the lieutenant the government says led the assassination plot) would not have had to bring in outsiders,'' he said in an interview this week.

Foreign Undersecretary Ossama el-Baz told reporters two nights after the assassination that four killers were at the scene. Later, government sources reported two more men with ties to the four were being sought.

The government has reported the arrests of only nine men, including the four alleged assassins and five others accused of a fundamentalist attack in which 118 people were reported killed in the southern city of Assyut. Two others are sought in connection with the Assyut attack.

But Interior Minister Nabawy Ismail in a TV interview Monday indicated the conspiracy was widespread. He said: ``The fanatics planned to carry out terrorist acts in a number of cities following the death of Sadat ... but they changed their plans and settled for large-scale operations in Assyut.''

The government said initially that one of the assassins was killed and three were wounded. On Monday, Abu Ghazala said all four were alive. He did not explain the earlier report.

The official version of the assassination, as told by the defense minister, is that 1st Lt. Khaled Ahmed Shawki el-Islambouly, a known religious fanatic, gave three men in his artillery battery leave and substituted his three conspirators -- a former officer discharged for ``extremist tendencies,'' a reserve officer no longer on active duty and an ex-corporal.

A longtime Egyptian observer of the military said the men given leave would never have thought to question the order.

``Our army is made up of little country people,'' he said. ``The officer is the boss.''

The three civilians were uniformed and carried hidden ammunition and hand grenades bought from ``fugitives and criminals'' in southern Egypt because those in the parade were not issued ammunition, Abu Ghazala said.

El-Islambouly had his three accomplices report the day before the parade after the other troops assembled. He berated them for being late and ordered them to sleep separately from the rest of the unit, ostensibly as punishment but actually to keep them from giving themselves away inadvertently.

When the truck on which the four conspirators were riding reached the reviewing stand, el-Islambouly ordered the driver, who was not in the plot, to stop. He refused. The lieutenant pulled the hand brake, and the four killers jumped out, ran toward the stand, threw the grenades and began firing.

AP-NY-10-14 0030EDT

WEDNESDAY OCT 14 1981

a0507
r i
PM-Sadat-Responsibility,290
Fourth Group Claims Assassination

Sadat

NICOSIA, Cyprus (AP) -- A fourth group claimed responsibility today for the assassination of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and warned it would kill his successor, Hosni Mubarak, if he followed Sadat's policies.

The group identified itself as Al Aqsa, after the mosque in Jerusalem that is Islam's third holiest shrine after the mosques in Mecca and Medina. The group has not been heard of before, and its authenticity was not known.

Three other groups with branches in Beirut, Lebanon, claimed responsibility for Sadat's murder within hours of his assassination Oct. 6. But like Al Aqsa, it was not known if their claims had any basis.

An Al Aqsa statement mailed to news agencies and newspapers in Nicosia said Sadat was sentenced to death as long ago as October 1978 by the ``Al Aqsa military tribunal.''

``In view of Sadat's criminal and traitor's activity against Islam, the Egyptian people and the Arab cause, the tribunal sentenced him to be shot. A commando of the Al Aqsa organization was entrusted to carry out the sentence.''

The date given for the tribunal meeting was nearly a year after Sadat's historic visit to Israel in November 1977 -- the move that resulted in the Camp David peace accord.

``On the 6th of October 1981, during a military review in Cairo, the death sentence against Mohammed Anwar El-Sadat was carried out,'' the communique added.

It concluded saying: ``The Al Aqsa, being part of the nationwide opposition, assumes the whole responsibility for the assassination of Anwar El-Sadat and warns Hosni Mubarak of having the same fate in case of following Sadat traitor's policy.''

Cairo has said the assassination was carried out by an isolated group of Moslem fanatics.

AP-NY-10-14 0840EDT

WEDNESDAY OCT 14 1981

a0737 -----
r i AM-Atherton-Sadat 10-14 0491

Sadat ✓

^AM-Atherton-Sadat,490<
^US Am assador Ather on Says Egytptian Official Misled Him About Sadat's Death<
^By MICHAEL GOLDSMITH=
^Associated Press Writer=

Ambassadors

CAIRO, Egypt (AP) — American Ambassador Alfred R. Atherton said Wednesday an Egyptian official led him to believe for more than six hours after the assassination of President Anwar Sadat that the president was still alive.

In his first public comment on the Oct. 6 shooting, which he witnessed at close range, Atherton said the official told him nearly an hour after Sadat was pronounced dead in Maadi military hospital that Sadat's injuries ``did not threaten his life.'' The ambassador did not identify the official.

Atherton sent this report to Washington, leading the Reagan administration to believe long after Sadat died that the president's life was not in danger. Atherton told reporters he gave the same report to former President Jimmy Carter, who played a central role in Sadat's Camp David peace agreement with Israel and who telephoned to inquire about his condition.

Atherton was sitting in the grandstand behind Sadat when four gunmen broke out of a military parade and sprayed Sadat and those around him with machine-gun fire. Atherton said he took cover and did not see Sadat's helicopter evacuation to the Maadi hospital minutes after the attack began at 1.05 p.m.

Henry Precht, Atherton's deputy, was watching the parade in the embassy on Egyptian television. When the live coverage was abruptly cut off without explantion amid the sound of machine-gun fire, Precht telephoned Washington to report a serious incident, but said he had no details, Atherton said.

``I did not see Sadat or Vice President (Hosni) Mubarak get shot,'' Atherton said. ``I saw a figure in Egyptian general's uniform similar to Mubarak's being carried out seriously wounded, and we speculated that it might be Mubarak.

``As soon as I got outside to my car, I radioed a report on what I knew to Washington.

``At about 2:30 p.m. I managed to get through to a senior Egyptian offical, who told me that that the vice president was OK and the president was wounded in the body but he (the official) did not think it was fatal.

``We then waited for quite a long time without any further word.

``At about 5 p.m. we heard that the American television networks were reporting Sadat dead, and when we learned that the Egyptian Cabinet had gone into emergency session, we began to suspect the report might be true.

``But I took the position that it was not the business of the U.S. government to confirm or deny the death of the chief of state of another country.''

Atherton said it was not until 7:30 p.m. that he reached another Egyptian official who confirmed Sadat's death. Minutes later, Mubarak appeared on Egyptian radio and television to announce the death to the Egyptian people.

The Egyptian government said later doctors at the Maadi hospital pronounced Sadat dead at 2:40 p.m. (8:40 a.m. EDT)

AP-WX-10-14 1829EDT<

WEDNESDAY OCT 14 1981

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a0540-----
r a BC-Assassins-Photos 10-13 0618

SADAT

^BC-Assassins-Photos,570<
^Security Experts Say Photos Show Lack of Security Around Sadat<
^EDS: No AMs version planned<

NEW YORK (AP) - An apparent breakdown in security combined with surprise to help the assassins of Egytian President Anwar Sadat carry out their mission, according to three American security experts who examined photographs of the assassination, The New York Times reported Tuesday.

The security experts, former Secret Service agents who guarded presidents before becoming private consultants, said it was not possible to make a complete analysis from the photographs, The Times said. But they agreed that the photographs, some of which the Times published Tuesday, revealed enough of the scene and action to allow them to make these observaions:

-Egyptian security forces evident in the photographs appeared confused, outgunned, poorly stationed and slow to react to the attack on Sadat as he watched a military parade in a reviewing stand Oct. 6.

-Surprise was a key element in the success of the grenade and automatic weapons attack, but not as crucial as the lack of security at the reviewing stand.

-The assassins' shooting was indiscriminate, which goes against any theory that those in the reviewing stand with Sadat were part of a conspiracy to kill him.

The comments by the three experts on the apparent breakdown of security around Sadat parallel what was told to The Associated Press last week by military attaches and diplomats who witnessed the assassination. The witnesses said they were shocked that Sadat's security forces failed to take action to protect him and that there was no effective return fire by those security forces.

The experts who viewed the photographs are Charles F. Vance and Dario Marquez of DVM Inc., an international security firm in Fairfax, Va., and Walter E. Bothe, a private consultant.

The photographs first appeared last week in the Cairo newspaper Al Akhbar. The first pictures in the sequence show three men firing automatic weapons as they charged the reviewing stand. Others show two of the assassins standing on their toes, firing over the chest-high barrier in front of Sadat and into the area where Sadat lay under chairs.

News film of the assassination also showed the assassins firing at point-blank range over the barrier without anyone apparently returning fire. A few frames also showed security guards apparently runnirg away or standing nearby without drawing their weapons. One television film showed a seurity guard firing his pistol at three fleeing attackers without hitting them.

Vance said the pictures showing the assassins on their toes and firing over the barrier underscores the lack of resistance from security forces and shows the shooting was indiscriminate.

``They were just trying to kill as many as possble in going after Sadat,'' he said. ``That these two guys could stand on their toes and fire over into the stand without any interference is amazing.''

Vance said the photographs suggested that security forces might have ``panicked or, maybe I should say, became confused'' when grenades tossed by the assassins exploded in front of the reviewing stand and shooting started.

He said one reason for that might have been that security forces lacked the heavy weapons needed to counter the assassins' submachine guns.

Marquez said the assassins' chances for success ``should have been nil when they got off the truck'' that stoped in front of the reviewing stand.

``But it seemed to increase as they advanced,'' Marquez said. ``The grenade that exploded was a big success in that it diverted attention during the critical early moments.''

All three experts said as few as two guards, each with automatic rifles and at each end of the reviewing stand, might have been able to keep the assassins from reaching the stand.

AP-NY-10-13 1151EDT<

TUESDAY OCT 13 1981

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a0710-----
u i AM-GhazalaInterview 3dLd-Writethru a0706 10-12 0892
^AM-Ghazala Interview, 3d Ld-Writethru, a0706,790<
^Eds: New grafs 4 and 11 more detail.<
^By ALEXANDER G. HIGGINS=
^Associated Press Writer=

SADAT

CAIRO, Egypt (AP) — Egypt's defense minister said Monday he expects a speedy public court martial and hanging of the alleged chief assassin of President Anwar Sadat.

``I hope they will let me leave him hanging in the open air for a week or so,'' the embittered minister, Lt. Gen. Abdel Halim Abu Ghazala, told The Associated Press.

In a 45-minute interview, Abu Ghazala vividly recalled the terrifying moments of last Tuesday's assassination, when the killers stormed up to a reviewing stand and fired directly into a fallen clump of people who included Sadat and himself, the last rounds flying past Abu Ghazala's face.

``I don't know how I escaped death. This is for me a miracle. I don't know what happened,'' he said. ``You can never explain it.''

The minister said he still has a bullet in his bandaged right arm.

In other disclosures, he contradicted earlier official reports and said all four alleged assassins survived the attack and were under arrest. The government first said as many as three assassins were killed and up to six had taken part, and later revised that to one slain assassin among four participants, with the other three wounded.

Abu Ghazala, who held talks with U.S. officials over the weekend about a step-up in arms supplies for Egypt, welcomed a stronger U.S. military role here.

This ``is not only wise, it is even late,'' he said. ``The sooner the better, the later the worse.''

The defense minister said the assassins' suspected ringleader, 1st Lt. Khaled Ahmed Shawki el-Islambouly, had awakened from a coma earlier Monday.

``He is OK,'' Abu Ghazala said. ``Today he started talking and he told the whole story.''

He said El-Islambouly had ``three or four'' bullet wounds in his stomach and was the most seriously injured of the attackers. Two had bullet wounds in the body — not involving vital organs — and the fourth assassin, who was not captured for five hours after the shooting, was only slightly injured, Abu Ghazala said.

The investigation will take ``not more than four or five more days,'' he said. After that, he expects a public trial and execution.

Asked whether El-Islambouly would be put before a firing squad if found guilty, Abu Ghazala said, ``He doesn't deserve the bullet; he deserves the rope.''

He added, ``I am going to insist'' on a public execution. ``I hope they will let me leave him hanging in the open air for a week or so.''

Abu Ghazala said that when the assassins, in a truck parading past the reviewing stand, fired their first shots, he stood up, as did Sadat, who was next to him. But Abu Ghazala said he did not know whether the president saluted, as some officials have said.

``I was looking at what was happening because I was surprised. The truck stopped. I stood up to find out what was going on. I saw the grenade fly and then I heard the bullets, so I moved in front of the president and then we pushed him down. I think he had not been hit at this point.''

The general said he saw the face of the assassin who ran up to the reviewing stand well and emptied his weapon's magazine at Sadat.

``He was pointing at me. I was lying down there. He pulled the trigger, and I heard about five or six shots. Then he ran out of bullets.

``I think four of the bullets he fired hit Gen. Hassan Allam (who was killed) because I felt the bullets passing by my face.''

He said Fawzi Abdel Hafez, the president's personal secretary, also jumped on Sadat and was wounded, but is out of danger now. Gen. Nabil el-Said also tried to protect Sadat and was wounded, he said. Besides Sadat, five people were killed and 28 wounded, authorities report.

Authorities say El-Islambouly and the others were members of a group called Takfir Wal Hegira (Atonement and Flight from Sin), an offshoot of the outlawed Moslem Brotherhood dedicated to the murder of Moslem leaders they regard as heretics.

El-Islambouly told investigators he organized the plot partly because his brother had been among 1,536 religious extremists and other political opponents Sadat ordered arrested last month, Abu Ghazala said.

The main reason for the assassination was that El-Islambouly and the others thought Sadat ``was not governing the country in an Islamic way,'' the general said.

He said security forces are still looking for ``members of fanatic groups that have taken cover'' but ``we don't know if they are related to the assassination.''

He made no comment on earlier reports that the photographs of two men wanted in connection with the plot were circulated to security men throughout Egypt.

The general said there was no danger of revolution in Egypt.

``An assassination can happen anywhere,'' he said. ``It does not mean instability in the country or that the army is not safe.''

Asked how he could justify his confidence that the army is not infiltrated by anti-government religious extremists, he replied:

``If the armed forces were infiltrated, El-Islambouly would not have had to bring in outsiders. This means he did not succeed in getting members from inside the military to cooperate with him.''

AP-NY-10-12 2059EDT<

MONDAY OCT 12 1981

a0570-----
r i AM-Assassins 10-12 0639
^AM-Assassins,580<
^Sadat Freed Leaders of Sect That Killed Him<
^With AM-Ghazala Interview, Bjt<
^Eds: This ran in PMs cycle and now is available for AMs<

SADAT

EDITOR'S NOTE - AP Correspondent Aly Mahmoud spent two years as a political prisoner while Gamal Abdel Nasser was president of Egypt. Among his cellmates was the then-leader of the fanatic group alleged to have assassinated President Anwar Sadat.

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^By ALY MAHMOUD=
^Associated Press Writer=

CAIRO, Egypt (AP) - The assassins who cut down President Anwar Sadat confessed that they belong to a fanatic Moslem sect whose leaders Sadat released from prison a decade ago, official sources report.

The Defense Ministry reported that the three gunmen who were wounded and captured are members of Takfir Wal Hegira, or Atonement and Flight from Sin, a 30-year-old offshoot of the outlawed Moslem Brotherhood that is dedicated to the murder of Moslem leaders they regard as heretics.

The ministry said the leader of the plot, 1st Lt. Khaled Ahmed Shawki el-Islambouly, was among those captured. The ministry said his brother was arrested last month in the roundup of Sadat's opponents, and security officials said the brother was one of the leaders of the sect.

The group follows in the ancient tradition of the Hashashin sect which in the 11th century preached murder to eliminate political foes. The word hashashin, meaning users of hashish, later was corrupted to assassin.

Takfir Wal Hegira was founded by Sayyed Kotob, an Islamic scholar who was hanged in 1966 for plotting to assassinate President Gamal Abdel Nasser. Some 200 of the sect's members were rounded up and jailed in the Toureh Detention Camp 15 miles south of Cairo, where this correspondent shared a cell block with them for a year and a half.

Kotob's successor, Shukri Ahmed Mustafa, boasted that the sect had 4,000 members all over Egypt who were rebuilding it with funds from fanatic Moslems in Egypt and the Arab oil countries. He told me they were determined to ``dismantle all Islamic regimes and then reassemble them as part of an all-Islamic caliphate under a Koranic constitution.''

Mustafa said their ideology was based on ``sacred hatred'' of modern Islamic societies.

``Spilling the blood of heretics is the sacred duty of all Moslems,'' Mustafa once told me. ``But we are prepared to give the ignorant a chance to dismantle their Islamic belief and restructure and verify them before accepting them as true Moslems.''

He denounced all modern Moslem leaders as heretics and declared that all Moslems who failed to regard them as such automatically became heretics themselves.

The imprisoned members of the sect grew beards and dressed in knee-length shirts and sandals. They carried the Koran and prayer beads at all times and continuously preached the cleansing of Islamic societies, by force if necessary, to the other inmates.

Mustafa said members of the sect were forbidden to serve in Egypt's ``national, heretical armed forces'' but were encouraged to engage in secret military training on their own. Prayer in official mosques was regarded as sinful, and members were urged to marry only among themselves.

Deserters from the sect were sentenced to death in secret trials, he said, but he would not say whether any such death sentences were ever carried out.

One of the most eminent Islamic scholars at Cairo University was reported to have told Nasser that the members of the sect ``are like pests. If you don't kill them, they will kill you.''

Nasser kept them in detention until his death in 1970. Sadat, his successor, released them, terming their arrest illegal and saying he sought ``peace and reconciliation'' among all the people of Egypt.

Mustafa was hanged in 1978 for the kidnap-murder of Sheik Mohammed Dahabi, former minister of religious affairs who denounced the sect's principles as a violation of the Koran, the Moslem holy book.

AP-NY-10-12 1346EDT<

MONDAY OCT 12 1981

AP-NY-10-12 0648EDT

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Begin SADAT

^PM-Funeral Security,9o<

^Begin Declined To Wear Bullet Proof Vest<

TeL AVIV, Israel (AP) - Prime Minister Menachem Begin declined to wear a bullet proof vest during President Anwar Sadat's funeral despite a request to do so by Egyptian security officials, an Israeli newspaper reported Monday.

The newspaper Yediotn Ahronoth said the three former U.S. presidents - Gerald R. Ford, Richard M. Nixon and Jimmy Carter - and many leaders of other countries wore bullet proof vests at the funeral.

It did not say why Begin declined.

AP-NY-10-12 0648EDT<

MONDAY OCT 12 1981

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a0551-----
u i AM-ThePeopleMourn Bjt 10-11 0618
^AM-The People Mourn, Bjt,610<
^Crowds Gather At Sadat's Tomb<
^Laserphoto CAI7<
^By TOM BALDWIN=
^Associated Press Writer=

SADAT

Sadat

~~Egypt~~

CAIRO, Egypt (AP) - Barred from the funeral of Anwar Sadat to ensure the security of foreign dignitaries, Egyptians were allowed for the first time Sunday to visit the place where their president died and was laid to rest.

Children poked curious fingers into the bullet holes and their fathers shook their heads and asked how it could have happened. A few women wore black and someone had a tape-recording of the fatal gunfire.

It was the first time authorities allowed the everyday citizens to inspect the bullet-scarred reviewing stand where Sadat was cut down last Tuesday by assassins identified by the government as a renegade army officer and three men masquerading as soldiers in the annual military parade.

Authorities say the killers are linked to a cell of Islamic extremists and security sources told The Associated Press on Sunday that at least two more suspects were being sought.

Fathers lifted toddlers into their arms and allowed them to push their fingers into the holes the bullets left in the marble face of the parade stand.

``I'm trying to measure off the distances and re-examine the timing. I want to know how there could have been no security. Where were his guards?'' asked Nsari Badir, a zoology professor at Cairo University.

Armed secret police, some wearing business suits and others in the galabeya, or robe, of the villagers, mixed casually with the crowd but always stepped close when reporters struck up conversations with the mourners.

Visitor after visitor approached the spot where Sadat fell. They turned and gazed at the place in the middle of the broad avenue where the assassins had leaped, guns blazing, from the rear of a truck.

One step at a time, the visitors paced off the 35 yards to the place where the truck had stopped. One man, Slaim al Labad, even had a tape recording of the gunfire, copied, he said, from a broadcast by the British Broadcasting Corp.

Considering the distance the assailants had to charge and the more than 30 seconds of gunfire, al Labad asked, ``How did they get so close?''

News photos of the attack showed at least four assassins within point-blank range of the president, firing repeatedly from the chest-high marble barrier five feet from Sadat's body.

``I am trying to visualize how there was an absence of guards,'' Badir said. ``It seems incredible.''

``We don't understand how this happened, I mean how they ran this far without being stopped,'' said businessman Abel Aryat, whose apartment is 500 yards across a field from the scene.

Visitors displayed little emotion. A few women wore black. Men counted the bullet nicks. One child held an imaginary assault rifle and mouthed the rattle of gunfire as he chased his playmates through the crowd.

The government has not explained how Sadat's security melted away in the face of the assault. The United States reportedly spent $25 million to train and equip the president's bodyguards.

Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs Ossama el Baz told a news conference after the killing that security guards ``were doing their jobs'' but may have been distracted by the display of jet fighters winging overhead at the moment the assassins struck.

Across from the reviewing stand, a military honor guard stood watch over Sadat's marble-covered tomb. No visitors were allowed. The Egyptians were chased away by security men who carried the authority of four nearby armored personnel carriers topped with belt-fed machine guns.

Five funeral wreaths ringed Sadat's resting place. The only sound was the desert wind and the scratch of dried flowers being blown against the polished marble.

AP-NY-10-11 1440EDT<

SUNDAY OCT 11 1981

a0520-----
d i AM-Libya-Egypt 10-11 0127 Libya Sadat
^AM-Libya-Egypt,130<
^Libya Declares Holiday to Celebrate Sadat's Death<
BEIRUT, Lebanon (AP) - Libya declared Sunday a national holiday to celebrate the death of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, Tripoli Radio reported.

The official Libyan news agency, JANA, said the holiday was declared in response to the euphoria which has swept the Arab nations with the disappearance of the Egyptian president."

Libyan leader Col. Moammar Khadafy, a bitter foe of Sadat's, has congratulated the men who assassinated the president on Tuesday. The radical leader, like most Arab heads of state, strongly condemned Sadat for signing the Camp David peace accords, which ended 31 years of war between Israel and Egypt.

Only three Arab nations - Sudan, Oman and Somalia - sent representatives to Sadat's funeral on Saturday.

AP-NY-10-11 1210EDT<

SUNDAY OCT 11 1981

a0504-----
d i AM-SadatTomb 10-11 0404

Sadat

^AM-Sadat Tomb,400<

CAIRO, Egypt (AP) - The pyramid-shaped tomb of the unknown soldier where President Anwar Sadat was buried Saturday stands on a slight rise some six miles northeast of downtown Cairo.

Built to commemorate Egyptian soldiers who died during the 1973 Mideast war against Israel, it is clearly visible on the Nasr (Victory) City parade ground, across from the grandstand where Sadat was seated when he was gunned down Tuesday.

Shortly before he was shot, Sadat mounted three steps leading to the tomb, walked between two rows of plants, laid a wreath and said a prayer for the soldiers buried there.

``A number of designers submitted their ideas for the tomb when the idea came up to build it.'' said a spokesman at the Defense Ministry, ``We chose the pyramid shape because it made Cheops famous, and we wanted fame for our martyred soldiers.''

He referred to the 27th century B.C. pharaoh whose tomb, the Great Pyramid at Giza, attracts more than a million tourists every year.

The design is actually a stylized pyramid - four equidistant, tapering sand-colored concrete slabs, rising to meet at a point some 100 yards high.

The actual grave of unidentified soldiers placed there to represent all the unknown dead of the war, lies in the hollow heart of the open-sided pyramid. A flame burns there on special occasions, national holidays and religious feasts.

More than 100 names cover each side of the four slabs.

``The commonest Egyptian first names (are inscribed on the tomb), so that each family that has lost someone in the war and goes to visit the tomb will find a name they cherish,'' said the Defense Ministry spokesman.

He said the memorial cost about the equivalent of $24,000 to build.

A close friend to the Sadat family said the choice of burial site for the slain president had pleased his widow, Jihan.

Sadat had once said he wished to be buried in the Sinai Peninsula. Sadat considered the return of the Sinai from Israeli occupation as one of his greatest achievements.

Inscribed on the tomb, in Arabic, is:

In the name of God, the almighty, the merciful,

Those who die in the name of God are not considered dead, they are alive and blessed by the side of God.

The pious President
Mohammed Anwar Sadat
Hero of war and peace
Who was martyred for his principles
Died on Oct. 6, 1981.

AP-NY-10-11 1131EDT<

SUNDAY OCT 11 1981

18

a0576----
r i AM-SadatVillage Bjt 10-11 0590
^AM-Sadat Village, Bjt,580<
^Peasants Plan Memorial At Sadat's Native Village<
^AP News Special<
^By ALY MAHMOUD=
^Associated Press Writer=

Egypt

Sadat √

MIT ABUL KOM, Egypt (AP) - Peasants in this sleepy village 40 miles north of Cairo believe their town, President Anwar Sadat's birthplace, should also have been his burial ground.

``We are not going to make any fuss about it, and the government's decision to bury him in Cairo will not be resisted,'' said Fathi Madhi, the village mayor. ``We consider that, above being the son of Mit Abul Kom, Anwar Sadat was the father of Egypt's blessed peace process. He belongs to all of Egypt.''

Sadat was laid to rest Saturday at Egypt's tomb of the unknown soldier, within sight of the spot where he was assassinated Tuesday by fanatial Moslem gunmen while watching a miliitary parade. A permanent mausoleum is under construction nearby.

Since it will not be his burial site, this village plans to build a memorial to Sadat on an acre-wide square a stone's throw from the slain leader's childhood home.

``No details have been discussed as yet, as the villagers are still deeply torn by the shock of his death,'' said Sadat's younger brother, Esmat. ``We have yet to find the money and enlist the help of the country's artists and builders.''

Sadat's brother and the mayor were shaking hands with a line of villagers gathered at a large tent to listen to Islamic mourning chants and offer condolences.

``Sadat's birth put this village prominently on the map of Egypt, his life accorded Egypt a status of honor in the world, and his burial site in Cairo will be a Mecca for all peace-loving leaders and strugglers,'' Madhi said.

While the mourning continued, women in black robes carried clay jars to replenish their stock of fresh water from a nearby Nile Delta lagoon. Although the village enjoys electricity and fresh water taps, the villagers like to mix Nile water with the water from the taps to make it sweeter.

The late president provided millions of dollars to replace the mud and straw houses with stone structures with solar water heaters and sewage systems.

Village women praised Sadat for launching the ``Sadat pension'' program for widows, divorced women and handicapped persons all over Egypt.

He ``protected women against practising prostitution because of poverty,'' said Madhi. ``You hardly can find a single beggar in this and neighboring villages.''

As he spoke, one peasant elder shouted, ``We are of Allah and to Allah we shall return.'' Listeners nodded approval and murmered, ``Amen, amen.''

Sadat's younger sister, Nefisseh, still lives here along with Esmat and his three grown sons.

Remembering Anwar Sadat, elderly villagers spoke about his ``undying love'' for his hometown, where he liked to receive foreign statesmen and reporters.

Sadat's childhood home is still as simple as ever, in the midst of single-story mud houses and newly built stone homes.

Sadat's brother said the late leader often told members of his family, ``Some day I wish to die while on my feet and in my military uniform.''

``The Sadat family is destined to sacrifice a lot for the country, perhaps more than any other Egyptian family,'' said Esmat Sadat.

``I will give just one example: President Sadat and his air force pilot brother Atef were killed at the same hour, on the same day, although eight years apart - Atef dying in the initial hour of the October war (against Israel in 1973) and Anwar at a military parade celebrating the eighth anniversary of that war.''

AP-NY-10-11 1631EDT<

SUNDAY OCT 11 1981

a0535-----
r i AM-Sadat-Inscription 10-10 0085

Sadat

SATURDAY OCT 10 1981

^AM-Sadat-Inscription,80<
^Message on Sadat's Tomb<

CAIRO, Egypt (AP) - This is the inscription on the tomb of President Anwar Sadat, as translated from the Arabic by The Associated Press:

In the name of God, the almighty, the merciful,

Those who die in the name of God are not considered dead, for they are alive and blessed by the side of God.

The pious President
Mohammed Anwar Sadat
Hero of war and peace
Who was martyred for his principles
Died on Oct. 6, 1981.

AP-NY-10-10 1136EDT<

a0446
r i PM-Soviet-Egypt 10-10 0186
PM-Soviet-Egypt,180<
Soviet Media Harsh on Sadat<

ME-Russia

Sadat
Egypt

MOSCOW (AP) - Soviet newspapers said the assassination of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat revealed the depth of opposition to his policies and accused the United States of using his death to ``frighten the Arabs.''

Despite the hostile commentaries Friday in the government newspaper Izvestia and the Communist Party newspaper Pravda, two senior Soviet diplomats visited the Egyptian Embassy here to sign the condolence book in Sadat's memory, diplomats said.

The Soviet Union has not sent a delegation to Sadat's funeral today in Cairo.

``What happened to Sadat showed how turbulent the situation in Egypt is and how resolute are the forces of resistance,'' Izvestia said in an editorial.

Widespread resistance to Sadat's policies had previously been ``concealed behind the deceptive unanimity of official referendums,'' the editorial claimed.

Pravda said the Reagan administration, by placing its Rapid Deployment Force on alert after Sadat's death, was attempting to control events in Egypt.

It said statements by U.S. officials indicated Washington was trying to ``frighten the Arabs'' and pressure Egypt into honoring the 1979 U.S.-sponsored Camp David peace pact with Israel.

AP-NY-10-10 0320EDT<

SATURDAY OCT 10 1981

a0517----
u i PM-Egypt-US 2nd-LdWritethru 10-10 0874
^PM-Egypt-US, 2nd-Ld Writethru,a0441,870<
^Eds: New grafs 1-15 on US delegation at funeral, picks up graf 4 pvs, which edited to tighten<
^By R. GREGORY NOKES=
^Associated Press Writer=

CAIRO, Egypt (AP) - Protected by a large contingent of security guards, three former American presidents attended the funeral of President Anwar Sadat today and passed within a few feet of where Sadat was slain.

``Where was the assassination,'' Jimmy Carter asked Egypt's ambassador to the United States, Ashraf Ghorbal. ``Right ahead, Mr. President,'' Ghorbal replied.

Wherever they went during the ceremony that inclued a half-mile walk behind a caisson carrying Sadat's body, the high-level U.S. delegation was surrounded by heavy security. While there were no incidents, there were two occasions when the guards became extremely nervous.

One was when the U.S. motorcade of a dozen vehicles passed within 20 yards of a crowd of Egyptians that was being forcibly moved back from a street intersection by several hundred uniformed police.

The Egyptians were waving sticks in the air and it appeared the police were hitting back at them, but the crowd did not break through the police line.

The second incident occurred during the walk behind Sadat's coffin when about 50 Egyptian soldiers carrying machine guns cut off the three American presidents and other high level dignitaries from the main crowd of marchers.

Carter, Gerald R. Ford and Richard M. Nixon stopped in their tracks surrounded by U.S. security guards amid confusion as to what was happening.

However, it turned out the Egyptian soldiers were only setting up a line because a crowd of Egyptians had moved closer to the funeral procession than the soldiers thought necessary.

Neverthless, the Egyptian soldiers were pointing their automatic rifles, their fingers on the triggers, directly at Carter, Nixon and Ford and other members of the group, which also included Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin, former President Valery Giscard d'Estaing of France and former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

This group remained about 50 yards from the main funeral procession during the half-mile walk. They followed the procession to the reviewing stand where Sadat was fatally wounded by bursts of gunfire Tuesday as he reviewed a military parade.

The head of the U.S. delegation, Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr., was closer to the front of the procession.

The three presidents went immediately from the funeral to the airport for the return flight to Washington.

The American delegation met with Sadat's successor, Hosni Mubarak, on Friday and found him ``very much in command of things'' and friendly to the United States.

Mubarak was nominated by Parliament as the sole candidate in next Tuesday's presidential election. The three American presidents were among the delegates who met with Mubarak before visiting Jihan Sadat to convey the American people's grief at her husband's death.

Carter told Mrs. Sadat her husband was ``like a hero'' in the United States and Nixon said ``we all know how President Sadat was loved and admired.''

``The American people looked upon him as a beautiful man,'' Ford said.

Mrs. Sadat, 48, seemed on the verge of tears several times in her first appearance before reporters since her husband's assassination.

She praised Mubarak as a man who would continue Egypt's search for a Middle East peace begun with Sadat's trip to Jerusalem in November 1977.

``We will never stop,'' she said in a near whisper. ``He is the right man, believe me, he is the right man.''

Carter, who has met Mubarak on numerous occasions, said he believes Sadat's successor ``will be a very strong leader.''

``There is no doubt in my mind that Mubarak is committed to carrying out the provisions of the Camp David accords,'' he said.

All three former presidents had worked with Sadat and in 1979 Egypt signed the U.S.-sponsored Camp David treaty with Israel that brought peace to the two nations and provided for negotiations on autonomy for Palestinian residents of Israeli-occupied territory.

House Majority Leader James C. Wright, D-Texas, said Mubarak seemed to be ``very much in command of things.''

``He emphasized he will pursue Sadat's policies without any deviation,'' Wright said. ``He left no doubt he considered us to be his friends.''

Haig delivered letters of condolence from President Reagan to Mubarak and Mrs. Sadat. Reagan, himself the target of an assassination attempt in March, chose not to attend today's funeral for security reasons. But Mubarak did accept Reagan's invitation to visit Washington.

Haig said he planned to meet with Mubarak for a second time Sunday.

Wright said Mubarak told the delegates Egypt will meet as scheduled with the United States and Egypt later this month for talks on Palestinian autonomy.

He cautioned, however, however, that Egypt was still in a ``state of shock'' over Sadat's death, according to Wright.

Mubarak was in Washington a week ago as Sadat's emissary to warn of Libyan designs on the Sudan, Egypt's neighbor and only Arab ally. Libya has an estimated 40,000 troops in northern Chad, which borders Sudan.

Wright said Mubarak told the delegation Friday that Egypt will ``not permit any adventurism by Libya ...''

Although the Egyptian leader did not mention Libya by name, Wright said, ``there wasn't any doubt in our minds who he was talking about.''

AP-NY-10-10 0958EDT<

SATURDAY OCT 10 1981

a0515
r i PM-Egypt-VIPs 1stLd-Writethru a0445 10-10 0545
^PM-Egypt-VIPs, 1st Ld-Writethru, a0445,550<
^Eds: Morocco not represented graf 16<

Heads of State Sadat

^By LARRY THORSON=
^Associated Press Writer=

CAIRO, Egypt (AP) - Cairo tower to Air France jet: ``Do you have any VIPs aboard? Prime ministers or other ministers?''

Air France: ``No prime ministers, but we do have a lot of other ministers.''

That snatch of control-tower talk, overheard Friday by an Associated Press correspondent flying to Cairo in a small plane, hinted of the flood of important and titled people who have come for today's funeral of Egypt's peacemaker, Anwar Sadat.

Kings, presidents, prime ministers, princes and assorted dignitaries have converged amid some of the tightest security ever seen for a state funeral. The Egyptian president was assassinated Tuesday while reviewing a military parade.

Some who might have come stayed away because of security fears, notably President Reagan. But the United States is represented by three former presidents: Jimmy Carter, Gerald R. Ford and Richard M. Nixon. Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. leads the delegation.

Prince Charles heads Britain's mourners, including Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington and James Callaghan, former prime minister.

One of the most noticed visitors is Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin, who shared the 1978 Nobel Peace Prize with Sadat for their efforts to establish peace in the Middle East.

The no-shows give evidence of changes Sadat brought during his 11-year rule:

--Moscow, once Egypt's ally and armorer, is now estranged. Sadat expelled the Soviet ambassador last month, accusing the Soviets of plotting against him.

--Syria, Egypt's partner in the 1973 Middle East war against Israel, broke with Sadat four years later when he traveled to Jerusalem in an effort to start peace talks. When Sadat was killed, Damascus Radio called him a ``traitor.''

--Iran, once close to Egypt under the late Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, welcomed Sadat's death and urged Egyptians to revolt. Iran's fundamantalist Moslem regime hated Sadat because he sheltered the shah.

--Jordan was once an ally of Egypt in earlier wars with Israel. Sadat later called Jordanian King Hussein ``schizophrenic.''

The West, in what some call a tribute to Sadat's shift away from the Soviets, is strongly represented.

Guests include President Francois Mitterrand of France, West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, Italian President Sandro Pertini, Spanish Premier Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo, Belgian King Baudouin, Prince Klaus of the Netherlands and Crown Prince Harald of Norway.

Egypt, once a leader in the Third World, lost many friends when Sadat moved toward peace with Israel. Black Africa is sparsely represented, with delegations from Kenya, Liberia and the Central African Republic.

Nor were many of the Arab League's 21 members present. Sudan's President Gaafar Nimeiri, the only Arab leader to openly back Sadat, was the most prominent among Arabs attending. Others included Omani Prince Sahar Ben Taymur and Somali President Mohammed Siad Barre.

Morocco sent no official delegation. A Moroccan newspaper earlier had reported that Moroccan Prime Minister Maati Bouabid was planning to attend. The Moroccan government gave no reason for its decision to boycott the funeral. Political observers, however, said the decision was taken because of Begin's presence.

Saudi Arabia was not represented, although Sadat's successor, Hosni Mubarak, has said the Saudis indirectly conveyed their condolences.

Japan sent Foreign Minister Sunuo Sonoda, and from China came Vice Premier Ji Pengfei.

AP-NY-10-10 0940EDT<

SATURDAY OCT 10 1981

a0541-----
d i AM-Libya-Sadat 10-10 0238

Libya

Sadat

^AM-Libya-Sadat,240<

^Libyan Radio Continues Attacks on Sadat<

BEIRUT, Lebanon (AP) - Col. Moammar Khadafy's Libyan state radio reported the funeral of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat Saturday by saying: ``Sadat was buried - finally.''

The government-owned radio, in an Arabic broadcast monitored in Beirut, concluded its reference to Sadat's burial by saying: ``He lived like a Jew and died like a Jew. He was buried Saturday.''

Saturday is the Jewish sabbath.

The erratic Libyan strongman, who was Sadat's most vehement and vociferous enemy, has used the occasion of Sadat's death to urge the Egyptian people to abandon Egypt's peace treaty with Israel and return to the socialist and pan-Arab policies of Sadat's predecessor, Gamal Abdel Nasser.

Libyan Radio's commentary, which was read by an unidentified announcer, also spoke harshly of Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin and Sudanese President Gaafar Nimeiri, one of the few Arab leaders to stand by Sadat after the 1979 Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty. Both men attended Sadat's funeral.

``The traitor Sadat was buried,'' the Libyan broadcast said. ``Those who walked behind his dirty corpse were a bunch of imperialist traitors. Foremost among them was the terrorist Begin and the dirty Nimeiri.''

The broadcast continued: ``Egypt has carried out the death sentence by firing squad against the traitor Sadat. The term of the dirty Nimeiri will not be long if he continues to pursue Sadat's policies. Sudan is capable of executing the dirty Nimeiri, too.''

AP-NY-10-10 1157EDT<

SATURDAY OCT 10 1981

a0545-----
r i AM-Syria-Sadat 10-10 0202
AM-Syria-Sadat,200<

Syria Condemns Arabs Who Attended Sadat Funeral<

Syria Sadat

DAMASCUS, Syria (AP) - Syria's official news media condemned Arab leaders who attended President Anwar Sadat's funeral Saturday as ``U.S. agents'' and said Sadat's assassination was the ``first step'' toward restoring Arab unity.

The state radio said unprecedented security was needed to protect Sadat's coffin and ``those marching behind it from the anger of the Egyptian people.''

``The traitor is buried forever,'' the radio said in its coverage of the funeral. ``The terrorist (Israeli Prime Minister) Menachem Begin marched behind the coffin of his friend and representatives of U.S. imperialism and the colonial powers patricipated.''

The radio said the Arab world boycotted the funeral services with the exception ``of the U.S. agents (Somali President) Siad Barre, (Sudanese President) Gaafar Nimeiri and the representative of (Omani ruler) Sultan Qaboos.''

In a special commentary, the radio said ``the people of Egypt will not forget that Sadat has transformed Egypt from the vanguard of the Arab and international liberation movement into a mean follower and agent of U.S. colonialism.''

``The departure of the traitor, by Egyptian hands, is the first step on the way to bringing Egypt back to the Arab world,'' said the commentator.

AP-NY-10-10 1200EDT<

SATURDAY OCT 10 1981

a0565----
u i AM-Funeral-Mourners 10-10 0625

Egypt Sadat

SATURDAY OCT 10 1981

^AM-Funeral-Mourners,630<
^Egyptian Public Barred From Sadat Funeral<
^By ALY MAHMOUD=
^Associated Press Writer=

CAIRO, Egypt (AP) - Throngs of poorly-dressed Egyptians who tried to attend President Anwar Sadat's funeral Saturday were driven back by security-conscious police who in one instance fired into the air to disperse a crowd.

``But why, he was our father-leader!'' shouted a crowd leader, as rifle-wielding, white-uniformed police squads pushed back several hundred angry mourners.

``After all we did not kill him. It was your negligence that killed him,'' an Egyptian protested to police.

One police officer patiently tried to explain that tight security precautions were necessary to protect visiting dignitaries from more than 80 countries. But his voice was drowned by the frantic shouts.

``With soul, with blood pursue your path, O Sadat!'' the crowds shouted in unision. ``We will avenge your death, so rest in peace.''

In one area, security forces fired volleys in the air to disperse crowds angered at being kept away from the funeral.

Dozens of vendors worked the crowds, selling color portraits of Sadat and shouting, ``ten piasters (eight cents) to immortalize the great leader.'' Robed peasants, red-faced from the hot sun, quickly produced 10 piaster bills to buy the pictures.

The crowds surged from one boulevard to another, in futile attempts to break the police cordon and march onto the highway leading to Nasr (victory) City, where Sadat was being buried.

``Do not harass them, just keep them back gently,'' one officer was heard ordering his steel-helmted riot policemen.

Officers told crowd leaders that three former American presidents, U.S. Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. and other world figures were attending the funeral and ``must be protected.''

``Those American leaders must help us exact revenge against (Libyan leader Col. Moammar) Khadafy who instigated the killers,'' said one worker, lifted on the shoulders of two other mourners. ``If they don't do that, then to hell with an America which doesn't protect its friends and allies.''

The anti-riot squads appeared polite but resolute.

``Sadat, Sadat, you will live again!'' the crowds shouted. ``As long as the (Middle East) peace persists your spirit will remain alive with us!''

One crowd leader climbed a wall and yelled, ``Sadat is alive at the land reclamation project of Salhiyeh, at the housing projects around the country, at the spots in Sinai that the Israelis have vacated!''

The crowds then converged on cafes to watch the funeral procession and the burial on television screens.

``There is no God but Allah, Sadat is loved by Allah,'' the men chanted as the body of the slain president was being interred.

A boy jumped on a chair and tried to provoke a march on the police squads, but the others ignored him.

``The killers of Sadat must be hanged at the Tahrir Square, they must be shot, they must be burned!'' shouted the boy.

The funeral over, the crowds dispersed abruptly, leaving a handful of elderly civil servants around the Abbassiyeh Square, some two miles from the burial ground.

``The grief is inside here, in our hearts, and we do not really need to be cantankerous in our expressions,'' said Ahmed Lutfi, an import-export businessman. ``We have surpassed the stage of intellectucal adolescence. We have become more mature and and are likely to look ahead and wish Hosni all the best.''

He was referring to Vice-President Hosni Mubarak, the sole candidate to succeed Sadat in a presidential election Tuesday.

The elders noted that the turnout of mourners was far less than that at the funeral for President Gamal Abdel Nasser 11 years ago.

``Sadat was indeed a much better leader, more sincere and with a brighter record of honest achievements,'' said Lutfi. ``But he did not possess the charisma of Nasser.''

AP-NY-10-10 1311EDT<

a0604----
u i AM-Nasser-Sadat 10-10 0672
^AM-Nasser-Sadat,670<
^Sadat's Funeral Contrasts With Nasser Funeral in 1970<
^With Sadat-Funeral<

Sadat

SATURDAY OCT 10 1981

EDITOR'S NOTE - AP correspondent Michael Goldsmith witnessed the hysteria of millions at the 1970 funeral of Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser and reports on the contrast with the sealed-off funeral of Anwar Sadat.

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Egypt

^By MICHAEL GOLDSMITH=
^Associated Press Writer=

CAIRO, Egypt (AP) - Those who remembered the grief-crazed millions who engulfed the funeral procession 11 years ago of Egypt's charismatic Gamal Abdel Nasser were astonished by the contrast with the silent precision of Saturday's funeral of Anwar Sadat.

Nasser, the handsome army colonel who swept away the Egyptian monarchy, nationalized the Suez Canal and became the unchallenged leader of the Arab world, died of a heart attack on Sept. 28, 1970.

Sadat, his closest collaborator, took over as Egypt's president and promptly reversed many of Nasser's policies. He expelled thousands of Soviet technicians and advisers and resolutely turned to the West for help. He braved the furious opposition of militant Arabs, particularly those who most admired Nasser, by signing a separate peace with Israel.

Outraged by the Camp David peace agreement, most Arab states broke relations with Egypt and expelled it from the Arab league. The league headquarters was moved from Cairo to Tunis.

Sadat expressed contempt for the boycott and predicted that the Arabs would ultimately have no choice but to resume relations with Egypt because ``every second Arab is an Egyptian.''

He was not destined to see his prediction come true. All but three of the 21 Arab League countries boycotted his funeral.

The funeral, attended by three former American presidents, Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin and leaders of most Western countries, was surrounded by thousands of steel-helmeted troops and police. Only dignitaries were allowed to attend, as a security move.

Egyptian authorities decreed strict security because of the assassination, officially blamed on an isolated group of Moslem fanatics.

Hundreds of ordinary Egyptians who tried to break through the barriers to attend the funeral were repulsed by police wielding riot sticks and firing in the air. Sadat's funeral was not disturbed.

Nasser's funeral, on Oct. 1, 1970, went awry in an explosion of mass hysteria such as few observers had ever witnessed.

Cairo police estimated that seven million Egyptians - more than the city's entire population at the time - massed in the streets as troops escorted by Soviet-built tanks tried to guide the flag-draped caisson through downtown Cairo to the mosque in suburban Heliopolis where Nasser was buried.

The foreign dignitaries who walked behind, including then Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin, were swamped by the screaming, weeping masses and soon turned back.

No Israelis and no American presidents attended Nasser's funeral and no Soviets came to Sadat's funeral.

Some Egyptians who climbed to perilous positions on walls and trees to view Nasser's cortege fell to their deaths. Others were accidentally crushed under the passing tanks.

At Ramses Square, in front of Cairo's main railroad station, the crowd almost overwhelmed the military escort in its frenzy to reach Nasser's coffin. His military decorations, the wreaths and finally the Egyptian flag were torn from the coffin.

Escorting officers were seen flaying the crowd with whips in a desperate effort to safeguard the coffin. The officer in command whipped at the horses to make them charge into the human ocean stretching several miles ahead on the road to the mosque.

The cortege finally reached the mosque hours behind schedule, and as Nasser's body was lowered into his tomb, the wailing of the crowd still rang across the city.

Since then, Cairo's population has grown to nine million. A few thousand of them showed a similar involvement in the funeral of Anwar Sadat - and only official guests got through to the ceremony.

While Sadat's funeral was in progress, broadcast by state radio and television, traffic moved through the streets, Egyptian housewives strolled about the city center and groups of men sipped coffee and played backgammon in sidewalk cafes.

No one was seen playing backgammon during Nasser's funeral.

AP-NY-10-10 1529EDT<

a0413-----
r i PM-CairoGrief Bjt 10-10 0506
PM-Cairo Grief, Bjt,506<
^Egyptians Say They Cannot Grieve Freely<
^By ALY MAHMOUD=
^Associated Press Writer=

Egypt Sadat ✓

CAIRO, Egypt (AP) - Many Egyptians complain they cannot grieve openly for assassinated President Anwar Sadat because public gatherings are banned, and some say they are too scared to even talk together'' for fear of offending the gun-wielding soldiers that patrol the streets.

What will people say about us Egyptians if we fail to say farewell to our leader properly?,'' Hammouda Hussein, a Cairo schoolteacher, said Friday as hundreds of foreign dignitaries converged here for Sadat's funeral today.

The government declared a year-long state of emergency after Sadat was gunned down Tuesday by assassins in a military parade. Authorities banned assemblies, closed movie houses and theaters and confined Moslem prayer meetings to the nation's 4,000 mosques. Most of Egypt's 40 million people are Moslems.

''Sadat is worthy of a memorable funeral,'' Hussein said. People abroad should not misjudge our attitude. It is only this accursed state emergency that robbed him of his due, a great funeral procession longer than the river Nile, with Egyptians shedding more tears than the water of the river.''

''People are torn between grief and fear,'' said Abdullah Imam, a Cairo merchant. ''We would very much like to weep and express our grief. But the only places where we can do that are inside our homes.''

He said that people were ''too scared to even talk together'' about Sadat's death in public for fear of offending edgy security forces crading weapons on sidewalks and at intersections.

Cairo - so-called city of 1,500 minarets, the slender towers atop mosques - was somber and nearly deserted on the eve of Sadat's funeral. Most pedestrians walked quickly and silently.

Armored troop carriers and riot police ringed the home of the slain president on the banks of the Nile and the suburban home of President-designate Hosni Mubarak.

Sadat's death stunned the nation two days before the normally festive Moslem holiday of Eid al-Adha, a four-day feast of sacrifice that marks the end of the Moslem pilgrimage to Mecca, Saudi Arabia.

Friday, the second day of the holiday, is when Moslems traditionally slaughter sheep, cows and camels and distribute the meat to the poor. Children normally don colorful suits and pour into streets to praise Allah, the Moslem God.

''There are no fireworks, no merriment and, what is aggravating everything, is the fact that people cannot let go their suppressed anguish,'' said a porter at Cairo airport who would not give his name.

''May Allah bring down the worst curses on the vile killers who took the life of the man and darkened our feast,'' said Abdel-Ghafour Moussa, a 47-year-old restaurateur. My wife at home has been going through a double agony, not being able to celebrate the feast and being barred from voicing the ululation of grief over the death of the man.''

In Egyptian, ''the man'' is a respectful term for family elders. Sadat referred to himself as the elder of the family that is the Egyptian nation.

AP-NY-10-10 0656EDT<

SATURDAY OCT 10 1981

a0602-----
r i AM-Funeral-TVCoverage 10-10 0493
^AM-Funeral-TV Coverage,490<
^Western Leaders Lost in Crowd in TV Coverage<
^With Sadat Funeral Bjt<
^By ALE"ANDER G. HIGGINS=
^Associated Press Writer=

Sadat ↓

TV

SATURDAY OCT 10 1981

CAIRO, Egypt (AP) - For U.S. television viewers, three former American presidents became lost faces in the crowd at the funeral of Anwar Sadat.

Although each of the three U.S. networks flew in about 50 staff members to cover Saturday's event, they had to rely on a single live feed from Egyptian television. And Egyptian TV simply was not very interested in foreign dignitaries.

Possibly for security reasons, former U.S. chief executives Richard M. Nixon, Gerald R. Ford and Jimmy Carter were in a group about 50 yards behind the main body of the funeral procession, and the live cameras never focused on the three men who commanded worldwide media attention during their years in the White House.

``You know the problems with lines, communications, signals,'' said an NBC producer, who asked not to be identified. ``We did the same thing as we did for the British royal wedding, when we took the BBC's coverage - we took Egyptian television's signal without their commentator, putting ours on instead.

``I think that was the best way to do it. They have better access, get to better positions.''

Apparently no slight was intended in the omissions. The cameras spent much of the time panning large groups and military units in the procession, and focusing on Egyptian officials and the family of the assassinated Egyptian president.

Americans who rose early to see their ex-presidents paying tribute to Sadat may have been disappointed again when the climactic ceremony, at graveside, turned out to include only Egyptians and other Moslems.

A senior Egyptian television official said she was unaware of any complaints about the failure to show more foreign leaders.

``There were several cameramen, and they were doing their job as they thought best,'' she said.

Some the early rising Americans let their disappointment be known.

Neal Shapiro of ABC in New York said one viewer from New Orleans telephoned to complain about the lack of American faces.

``We just explained it to him and he said, `OK','' Shapiro said.

A CBS spokesman, who asked not to be identified, said there was ``a trickle of calls about it, but nobody threatening to be upset.'' NBC said it had received no complaint calls.

Among the other mourning statesmen not shown on Egyptian television was Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin, who also was in the faceless middle ranks of the funeral procession.

But Britain's Prince Charles, clad in a white admiral's dress uniform, was singled out, apparently because he happened to be sitting in the front row of the reviewing stand.

Also omitted from the Egyptian coverage were incidents involving security, including struggles between police guards and ordinary Egyptians who tried to break through cordons to get to the funeral site.

In one such incident, security forces fired their weapons into the air to disperse a crowd.

AP-NY-10-10 1521EDT<

^AM-Funeral-US, 1st - Ld Writethru,a0550,750<

^Eds: New grafs 14-16 adding details, two new grafs at end on Nixon trip.

Sadat

^By R. GREGORY NOKES=

Presidents-General

^Associated Press Writer=

CAIRO, Egypt (AP) - Surrounded by armed soldiers and security agents who had some anxious moments, three former American presidents marched in the funeral procession Saturday for President Anwar Sadat, passing within a few feet of where Sadat was slain by gunmen on Tuesday.

While there were no major incidents, there were moments when former Presidents Gerald R. Ford, Jimmy Carter and Richard M. Nixon were cut off from the main group of marchers by about 50 Egyptian soldiers who suddenly rushed into the route of the procession.

Some of the soldiers, with fingers on the triggers, had their automatic rifles pointed directly at the former presidents, who were about 20 feet away.

Nixon, Ford and Carter stopped short, behind a shield of their own U.S. security guards.

However, the group continued walking when it turned out that the Egyptian soldiers were only forming a security cordon around the main body of the funeral procession, which had already passed.

Included in the group with the three Americans were Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel, former President Valery Giscard d'Estaing of France and former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

The troops apparently were made nervous by a crowd of Egyptians which had approached from a side street and moved closer than Egyptian security wanted.

Because of security considerations, officials only allowed invited guests to the funeral. And security was the reason President Reagan did not attend.

Earlier, the motorcade carrying the former presidents and the rest of the American delegation passed within 20 yards of where several hundred white-uniformed police were forcibly moving back a large crowd of stick-waving Egyptians.

It appeared blows were being struck by both sides, but it wasn't known whether anybody was injured. The crowd did not break through police lines.

The group that included Nixon, Ford and Carter marched about 50 yards behind the main body of the funeral procession.

"Where was the assassination," Carter asked Egypt's ambassador to Washington, Ashraf Ghorbal, as they approached the reviewing stand.

"Right ahead, Mr. President," Ghorbal replied. He referred to the reviewing stand from which Sadat was watching a military parade when a group of gunmen fired, killing Sadat, five others and wounding at least 28.

Nixon looked at a gold-colored eagle on a wall behind where Sadat had been standing and exclaimed: "Look at the bullet holes."

There was confusion on the reviewing stand as hundreds of guests jammed together to enter a doorway to express condolences to Sadat's widow.

"Make way for Prince Charles," someone shouted. Nixon, Ford and Carter were jostled by the crowd, but seemed not to mind. Their security agents were visibly nervous, however.

Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr., who headed the U.S. delegation, marched near the head of the procession just behind the horse drawn caisson carrying the flag-draped coffin of Sadat.

The caisson stopped at the reviewing stand, which is across the wide parade ground from Egypt's tomb of the unknown soldier where Sadat's body was buried.

Carter, Ford and Nixon walked in the front row of the American delegation, with Carter and Nixon side by side during much of the procession.

Ford was separated from the others during the march by Begin and Giscard d'Estaing. Members of the group chatted frequently among themselves as they walked.

Immediately following the hour-long ceremony, the three presidents went directly to Cairo airport to depart from Egypt, ending their official visit here.

They arrived less than 24 hours earlier to represent the United States at the funeral of the man who was widely regarded as the United States' best friend in the Arab world.

Haig planned to remain until Sunday for meetings with Hosni Mubarak, Egypt's president-designate, and with leaders of other delegations to Sadat's funeral, including Begin and officials of Oman, Somalia and Sudan.

He also conferred briefly Saturday with British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington.

The press officer at the U.S. Embassy, Jerry Waters, said that Nixon had gone from Cairo to Saudi Arabia after the services. Ford and Carter left on the return flight to Washington.

Nixon recently issued a statement supporting the sale of AWACS radar planes to Saudi Arabia so it was considered likely he would discuss the issue with the Saudis who recently have shown growing impatience over the controversy the sale has caused in the U.S. Congress.

AP-NY-10-10 1345EDT<

SATURDAY OCT 10 1981

a0518

r i PM-Begin-Sadat 1stLd-writethru 10-10 0373

Sadat ✓

rM-Begin-Sadat, 1st Ld-Writethru,a0490,350<

Eds: Subs grat 4 with new grafs 4-5 to explain that Begin did not stay at hotel assigned to him but at undisclosed location<

with Sadat-Funeral<

Begin

By LaRAY THORSON=

Associated Press Writer=

CAIRO, Egypt (AP) - Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel, observing the Jewish sabbath while paying last respects to a slain Moslem leader, walked to Anwar Sadat's funeral today.

The Israeli leader, who in 1978 shared with Sadat the Nobel Peace Prize, had requested accommodations near the funeral site in Nasr City, a Cairo suburb, so that he would be able to participate without straining a bad knee that has bothered him for months.

Jewish religious law forbids motorized travel on the sabbath, and Begin, an observant Jew, never travels or conducts official business on the sabbath.

Unannounced, Begin left the hotel set aside for him Friday and spent the night at an undisclosed location closer to the start of the funeral ceremony.

Surrounded by a ring of Egyptian and Israeli security guards and an additional circle of camouflage-uniformed Egyptian soldiers brandishing submachine guns, Begin walked about a half-mile to join the funeral procession and about a half-mile farther with the throng of foreign and Egyptian dignitaries who had arrived in limousines to mourn Sadat.

Begin's action recalled the particularly Jewish tribute given to Winston Churchill at the British leader's funeral in 1965. Israel's representatives, Prime Minister Levi Eshkol and President Zalman Shazar, walked across London to join the funeral, which was held on a Saturday.

Later Saturday, after the sabbath ends at sundown, Begin was to meet with U.S. Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr.

Begin sat in the reviewing stand for Sadat's memorial service next to former President Valery Giscard d'Estaing of France, and next to Giscard d'Estaing was former U.S. President Jimmy Carter, who was partner with Sadat and Begin in the 1978 Camp David accords that led to the 1979 Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty.

Egyptian television did not focus on Begin during any of its sweeps of the foreign dignitaries. But many other leaders from abroad also were missed in the television coverage as the cameras concentrated on Egyptians and on delegations from the few Arab countries who sent official mourners.

AP-NY-10-10 0559EDT<

a0606-----
r i AM-Sadat-Interview 10-10 0620
^AM-Sadat-Interview,620<
^German Magazine Publishes Sadat Interview<
^By SUSANNE M. SCHAFER=
^Associated Press Writer=

Sadat

SATURDAY OCT 10 1981

BONN, West Germany (AP) - In an interview five days before his assassination, President Anwar Sadat told a West German magazine that ``so long as I am around,'' Moslem extremists could be kept from turning Egypt into another Iran.

``So long as I am around, they will not be able to accomplish anything. But after I am gone, they may be able to achieve something,'' Sadat told Der Spiegel in an Oct. 1 interview.

Sadat was killed by assassins identified by the Egyptian government as Moslem fanatics who opened fire on the president's reviewing stand during a military parade Tuesday.

The Egyptian government said the killers had ties to a group of religious extremists rounded up last month in Sadat's attempt to quash Moslem-Christian strife.

In parts of the interview made available in advance to the press, Sadat was quoted as saying Islamic extremists had tried to bring Iranian terrorist methods to Egypt.

Sadat was also quoted as accusing the Soviet Union of fomenting unrest among the Egyptian people, particularly among Moslem extremists.

``They support these Moslem groups in order to bring about a conflict with the government and thereby give Communists a new chance in Egypt,'' Sadat told the magazine.

``Their only role in the Mideast is to try to throw a wrench in the works,'' Sadat said of the Soviets. He expelled Soviet diplomats and hundreds of Soviet technicians from Egypt last month.

Sadat accused the Soviets of using the Syrians and Palestinians ``to destroy all endeavors towards peace'' and told his interviewers that unflagging efforts must be made to continue negotiations with Israel and the United States.

The Mideast peace process ``may be achieved without the Russians, but not without the Americans,'' he was quoted as saying.

``If the Western Europeans work together politically, militarily and economically with the Egyptians, the Israelis and the Americans, we will be able to achieve a global solution to the Mideast conflict,'' Sadat said.

He defended his order to arrest more than 1,500 people as a method of safeguarding Egypt's stability.

``I thought of the future,'' Sadat was quoted as saying. ``I thought of those who one day would take my place.

``If we hadn't taken these steps, Egypt would be seized by a religious conflict deeper than ever has been seen in the long history of our nation.''

Sadat said he believed in the multiple-party system and had no intention of crushing the opposition.

The magazine quoted Sadat as saying he believed fanatics had tried to give Egyptian youth ``an overdose'' of religion.

``These fanatics say that the West, and particularly the United States, is the enemy of Islam,'' Sadat said in the interview. ``They will pay dearly for this slander.''

He said had no doubt Israel would keep the terms of the peace treaty and complete return of the final third of the Sinai to Egypt on schedule next April. ``That is a closed matter,'' he was quoted as saying.

A change of leadership would not end the peace process, he said. ``(Israeli) Prime Minister Menachem Begin has countered this fear for me: Our decision to make the peace was a strategic decision.''

Sadat said he believed both Iran and the Sudan would face critical times.

He predicted the Iranian leftist movement would overthrow the fundamentalist Moslem regime of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, ``even though it is a minority. Organized minorities are always very dangerous.''

Sadat termed as ``very possible'' a Soviet intervention in Iran's Azerbaijan region bordering the Soviet Union. The province declared itself an independent, pro-Moscow state after World War II. The late Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi later regained control of the territory.

AP-NY-10-10 1543EDT<

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a0649-----
u i AM-FuneralSecurity 10-10 0454
^AM-Funeral Security,440<
^Tight Security For Sadat Funeral<
^With Sadat Funeral<
^By LARRY THORSON=
^Associated Press Writer=

Egypt Sadat

SATURDAY OCT 10 1981

CAIRO, Egypt (AP) - Security was strict, menacing and convincing at President Anwar Sadat's funeral Saturday - convincing enough to keep most Egyptians at home listening to the service on the radio or watching on television.

The funeral was conducted at the site where Sadat was slain by assassins Tuesday, and a recurrence of violence would have deeply scarred the fresh record of Vice President Hosni Mubarak, Sadat's designated successor.

Adding to the tension was fighting this week between Islamic fundamentalists and police in the university city of Assyut in southern Egypt. The army was called in Thursday to put down the violence after extremists attacked two police stations.

Hundreds of foreign dignitaries, including presidents, prime ministers and royalty, were invited guests, and they had to be completely assured that Egypt was ``a safe country,'' said Osama el-Baz, undersecretary for foreign affairs.

As a result, the mourners walked in a procession surrounded by a ring of soldiers who carried submachine guns pointing outward at bystanders.

One group of guests that included former U.S. Presidents Richard M. Nixon, Gerald R. Ford and Jimmy Carter, former French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin was alarmed when Egyptian guards rushed between them and the group in front.

Witnesses said the guards apparently had been unnerved by the approach of a crowd of Egyptians down a side street, and they formed a security cordon around the first group of marchers. The second group, including the former American presidents, was stopped in its tracks by the sight of submachine guns pointed at them 20 feet away.

Begin created an additional problem by walking to the funeral to avoid riding in a car, which would have violated the Jewish sabbath. A special residence was quickly refurbished for him 60 yards from the funeral site and he, too, had the ring of armed security men around him as he walked to join the other dignitaries.

Begin's spokesman, Uri Porat, called the security ``tremendous,'' and said it was obvious the Egyptians ``didn't want to take a chance.''

The Israelis, the Americans and the British were among the foreign representatives who flew in armored limousines for their delegates.

The one instance of gunfire at the funeral - a single shot and then a short burst of rounds - was heard as the foreign dignitaries were conveying condolences to Sadat's widow, Jihan, at the stadium and parade ground where the assassinated president was buried.

Witnesses said a crowd of grieving Egyptians had tried to enter the north end of the stadium and security guards fired over their heads. No injuries were reported.

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u i PM-Sadat-Funeral 5thLd-Writethru a0508 10-10 0971
^PM-Sadat-Funeral, 5th Ld-Writethru, a0508,930<

Sadat

^URGENT<
^Eds: Pressing crowds, gunfire at funeral site. New material, changes grafs 4, 11-13, 21-22. Graf 21 CORRECTS pvs statement that Begin stayed in hotel. This picks up into first graf of 4th Ld-1st Add, a0510<
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^By ALEXANDER G. HIGGINS=
^Associated Press Writer=

SATURDAY OCT 10 1981

CAIRO, Egypt (AP) — Anwar Sadat, ``hero of war and peace,'' was laid to rest today beneath the burning sun of his beloved Egyptian desert — a martyr to those who admired him, a slain traitor to his Arab enemies.

A phalanx of Egyptian military men and world leaders, including three American presidents and Israel's prime minister, escorted the assassinated Egyptian president to his temporary grave, at the pyramid-like tomb of the unknown soldier.

The site, on a military parade ground among the scrub and sand dunes of Cairo's suburb of Nasr, or Victory City, is within sight of the reviewing stand where Sadat was killed last Tuesday in a blaze of assassins' gunfire.

Ordinary Egyptians were barred from the funeral. At one point during the ceremony riot police had to fire automatic weapons into the air to drive back crowds of mourners trying to surge into the grounds.

Draped in a red-white-and-black Egyptian flag, the coffin was carried down into the narrow, white-marble tomb by 13 pallbearers who included the slain president's 25-year-old son, Gamal.

Above the tomb, a black stone memorial noted in golden Arabic letters: ``The pious president Mohammed Anwar Sadat, hero of war and peace who was martyred for his principles, died on Oct. 6, 1981.''

His remains will lie there until completion of a marble mausoleum nearby.

As the coffin was lowered, Sadat's black-clad widow, Jihan, lost her composure for the first time in the two-hour ceremony and burst into uncontrolled weeping. Her youngest daughter, Jihan, cried on her shoulder. Another daughter, Lubna, held her right arm.

``Remember that God created you and God will call you back to him,'' a Moslem preacher recited from the Koran, ``for life and death are not your right to decide. God chooses the hour. And in your life as in your death you should acknowledge that God is great.'' Stone slabs were placed over the entrance to seal the tomb.

The Egyptian public was largely left out of the final farewell to Sadat.

In the aftermath of the shocking assassination, with dozens of presidents, premiers and other world leaders gathered here, Egyptian authorities sought to keep the event under the tightest control.

But mournful crowds gathered in nearby areas nonetheless, some chanting, ``With our blood and our souls we sacrifice ourselves to Sadat!''

After the funeral procession and before the graveside prayers, some Egyptians tried to push through police cordons at the north end of the grounds. Police fired into their air, and the gunfire could be heard by those in the funeral party.

The Egyptian president's daring as a peacemaker with Israel had made him a hero to the West. But much of the Arab world viewed him as a traitor for making a separate peace.

This could be seen in the makeup of the foreign mourning party, whose dominant members were from the West. Most Arab leaders stayed away.

The 62-year-old Sadat was fatally wounded in a barrage of bullets last Tuesday during a military parade at the Nasr grounds commemorating the 1973 Arab-Israeli War. Egyptian officials said his military-uniformed killers were Moslem fundamentalists opposed to his pro-Western regime.

The assassination of the Egyptian president has thrown the tense Middle East into a new period of uncertainty. The key question is whether his handpicked successor, Vice President Hosni Mubarak, will be able to continue Sadat's rapprochement with Israel.

Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr., head of the U.S. delegation to the funeral, remained in Cairo after the ceremony for talks with the Egyptian leadership.

All three living former U.S. presidents — Richard M. Nixon, Gerald R. Ford and Jimmy Carter — were also among the mourners. But Egyptian television, which provided camera coverage to U.S. networks, paid little attention to the Americans and other foreigners, who were massed behind the front ranks of the funeral procession.

Carter and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin walked beside former French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing. Nixon and former U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger were in another group.

Britain's Prince Charles was highly visible in the throng of mourners, dressed in the white dress uniform of a Royal Navy admiral.

While the others rode in motorcades to the parade grounds, Begin walked the half-mile from an undisclosed location to the funeral site, surrounded by Israeli and Egyptian security guards. He could not use a vehicle without violating the Jewish sabbath. He later left on foot.

The motorcade carrying the three former U.S. chief executives brushed to within 20 yards of one crowd of stick-waving Egyptians being pushed backed by police.

Before the state funeral, the male members of the Sadat family joined in a private prayer service in a mosque at the Maadi military hospital south of Cairo, where the president's body had lain since he was killed.

Afterward, the coffin was flown by helicopter from the hospital nine miles to a stadium at the field in Nasr. The procession began at 11:15 a.m, right on schedule.

Attended by blue-bereted presidential guards, paratroopers and other military units, a horse-drawn caisson bore Sadat's casket down the parade ground's October Sixth Avenue, named for the Oct. 6, 1973, Egyptian offensive that opened the last Arab-Israeli War.

That initial Egyptian victory was Sadat's greatest military moment. Ironically, eight years later, it proved to be the date of his death as well.

As the procession got under way, Mubarak walked beside Gamal Sadat in the front rank of the official mourners trailing the caisson.

^At the, 1st graf, 4th Ld-1st Add, a0510<
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a0510-----
u i PM-Sadat-Funeral 4thLd-1stAdd a0508 10-10 0401
^PM-Sadat-Funeral, 4th Ld-1st Add, a0508,400<
^Eds: First six grafs new material.<
^CAIRO: the caisson.<
At the end of the procession were representatives of the districts of Cairo, carrying banners, some of which read, ``A man who died for peace will always be remembered.''
The widow, bareheaded and looking composed, sat in the reviewing stand where Sadat was slain four days ago. According to Moslem custom, her three daughters and other women mourners also sat in the stand, not taking part in the funeral procession.
The procession stopped at the stand and delegates went inside to extend their condolences to Mrs. Sadat and Mubarak.
The non-Egyptian, non-Moslem delegates then left in limousines. The American ex-presidents headed for the airport and the flight home.
The others gathered for the graveside ceremony beneath the soaring structure of the unknown soldier's tomb. It ended at 1:30 p.m. when an honor guard pointed rifles to the sky and fired two volleys, and a roll of drums opened a trumpet band's rendering of ``The Last Post.''
Public grief had been restrained since Sadat's assassination. But today, in several Cairo neighborhoods, banners strung across streets paid tribute to the fallen leader.
Security was extremely tight at sensitive points throughout the city today. Machine gun-mounted jeeps were posted at strategic locations and helicopters circled overhead.
President Reagan, himself the target of an assassin last March, stayed away because of security considerations.
An exiled Egyptian opposition leader, former Gen. Saadeddin Shazli, said he expected violent attempts to overthrow Sadat's designated successor, Hosni Mubarak, and Shazli said Egypt was ``unsafe'' for the scores of foreign dignitaries gathered to pay their last respects.
The security preparations intended to foil Shazli's prediction were so stringent that some Cairo residents complained they could not show the grief they felt.
``Sadat is worthy of a memorable funeral,'' said Hammouda Hussein, a schoolteacher. ``What will people say about us Egyptians if we fail to say farewell to our leader properly?''
In Assyut, 240 miles south of the capital, police and troops fought street battles Thursday with Moslem fundamentalists. Deputy Prime Minister Fuad Mohieddin said 15 people were killed, but witnesses said the casualty toll was much higher.
Authorities would not draw any direct connection between the Assyut fighting and Sadat's assassination, but blamed both on the Moslem extremist groups Sadat cracked down on last month.

^The evening, 1st graf, 1st Ld-1st Add, a0474<
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a0474-----
u i PM-Sadat-Funeral 1stLd-1stAdd a0473 10-10 0546
^PM-Sadat-Funeral, 1st Ld-1st Add, a0473,520<
^Eds: This add will stand for the rest of the cycle.<
^CAIRO: last month.<
The evening before the funeral, the three former American presidents and the rest of the U.S. delegation visited Jihan Sadat at her Giza home to pay tribute to her late husband as a man beloved in their country as well as his own.
``The American people looked upon him as a beautiful man,'' Ford said.
Carter said Sadat was ``like a hero'' in the United States.
The U.S. delegation also called on Mubarak, 53, who was Sadat's hand-picked vice president and is the only candidate in next week's presidential election.
House Majority Leader James C. Wright, D-Texas, said the Americans assured Mubarak that the Reagan administration wanted to continue working closely with Egypt. Mubarak, in turn, said he would ``pursue Sadat's policies without any changes.''
The official Middle East News Agency said Mubarak accepted Reagan's invitation to visit the United States. The trip is scheduled tentatively for early next year.
Begin, too, visited Mubarak, greeting him with an embrace, then meeting for 40 minutes in the president-designate's closely guarded villa.
``How did it happen?'' the Israeli leader asked, referring to the assassination.
``It happened so fast, so fast,'' Mubarek replied.
Egypt's Defense Ministry issued its first detailed official statement on the murder plot Friday, identifying the ringleader as 1st Lt. Khaled Ahmed Shawky el-Istambouli, whose brother was one of more than 1,500 of Sadat's foes arrested in last month's crackdown.
The report said Istambouli, ``blinded by black hatred,'' smuggled three civilians into an army truck in the annual parade commemorating the 1973 Arab-Israeli war, supplied them with loaded weapons and forced the driver of the truck to stop directly in front of the reviewing stand. The assassins then leaped from the truck and killed Sadat in a blaze of gunfire.
The report said one of the civilians was killed and the three other plotters were injured by security men.
Sadat was little-known when he became president of Egypt in 1970, following President Gamal Abdel Nasser's death of a heart attack. Within three years after taking office, the new president crushed an internal revolt, expelled 15,000 Soviet advisers and began steering Egypt toward the United States.
Sadat led the Arabs in what he called a ``glorious Arab victory'' in the 1973 war against Israel. But then he vowed to go to the ends of the Earth, ``even to the Israeli Knesset,'' to talk peace if it would save the life of even one Egyptian soldier.
His visit to Jerusalem in November 1977 startled the world and infuriated most Arab leaders. His position at home was strengthened as Israel began returning the conquered Sinai peninsula to Egypt. The last step of the Sinai transfer is scheduled for next April.
Sadat was born Dec. 25, 1918, in Mit Abu Al-Kom, a poor village in the Nile Delta. He entered the military academy, where one of his classmates was Nasser. The two men often discussed ridding the country of the British and King Farouk, the monarch they considered corrupt, and accomplished their goal in 1953.
Jihan Sadat was the president's second wife. He had three daughters from his first marriage and a son and three daughters from the second.
AP-NY-10-10 0602EDT<

a0585-----
r i AM-Funeral-Arabs 10-10 0633
^AM-Funeral-Arabs,630<
^Arab States Boycott Sadat's Funeral, Condemn Those Who Attend<
^Eds: Includes material from a0541 and a0545<
^By NICOLAS B. TATRO=
^Associated Press Writer=

BEIRUT, Lebanon (AP) - Most Arab states boycotted the funeral of President Anwar Sadat on Saturday and radical regimes condemned Arab envoys who went to Cairo to pay their respects to ``a traitor.''

Libyan radio, in an Arabic broadcast, said Sadat ``lived like a Jew and died like a Jew. He was buried Saturday'' the Jewish sabbath.

President Gaafar Nimeiri of Sudan, President Siad Barre of Somalia and a representative of Oman's Sultan Qaboos were the only Arabs from foreign countries to bid farewell to Sadat, who launched the 1973 Arab-Israeli war and then made peace with Israel six years later.

Morocco's King Hassan II canceled plans to send a delegation headed by Prime Minister Maati Bouabid. Political observers in Rabat said the decision was taken because of the presence of Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel.

Pointing to the presence of the ``terrorist Begin,'' state radios of Syria and Libya condemned the Arab representatives who participated in the funeral services as ``U.S. agents.''

Col.Moammar Khadafy's state-run radio in Tripoli warned that the ``turn of the dirty Nimeiri will not be long if he continues to pursue Sadat's policies.'' Nimeiri was quoted by a Lebanese magazine on Thursday as saying the possibility of war with Libya exists as long as Libya continues to attack villages along the Chad-Sudan border. Libya has troops in Chad fighting on the government side in the civil conflict. Sadat had pledged to go to Sudan's aid if there was trouble with Libya.

Libya's official news agency JANA said in a commentary that the U.S. 6th Fleet was conducting ``suspicious, provocative and terrorist maneuvers'' in the Mediterranean near the Libyan coast.

``The American moves follow overt threats by the American President Reagan and his secretary of state, the tyrant (Alexander M.) Haig,'' said the agency's diplomatic correspondent.

``They uncover America's real intentions of consolidating the American presence in Egypt, Sudan and Somalia.''

There was no confirmation of new maneuvers from Washington. U.S. Navy maneuvers near the disputed Gulf of Sidra in August resulted in a U.S.-Libyan dogfight in which two Soviet-made Libyan planes were shot down.

In reporting Sadat's funeral, Tripoli Radio said that those who ``walked behind his dirty corpse were a bunch of imperialist traitors.''

Syria's state-run radio proclaimed ``the traitor is buried forever'' and expressed the hope Sadat's departure would be ``the first step on the way to bringing Egypt back to the Arab world.''

After a terse two-paragraph announcement reporting the funeral would take place, the government of Saudi Arabia remained silent about the passing of Sadat. The Bahrain-based Gulf News Agency reported earlier that Bahrain, Qatar, Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates all condemned the assassination.

In Lebanon, sporadic gunfire - often sign of celebration - erupted shortly after Sadat's funeral ended in Cairo but there were no signs of the wild scenes of jubiliation that marked Sadat's assassination on Tuesday. Lebanon's state television broadcast portions of the funeral ceremonies but made no comments.

Some Arab commentators have suggested that the change of leadership in Egypt could open the way for the resumption of trade and diplomatic ties severed after Sadat's 1977 peacemaking journey to Jerusalem.

But in an interview with the independent Beirut daily newspaper An Nahar, a top aide to the man nominated to succeed Sadat - Vice President Hosni Mubarak - said there would be no change in Egypt's policies with Israel.

``We will be open-hearted and open minded on the question of improving the Arab climates, but it should be understood that this cannot possibly be done at the expense of Egypt's peace policies,'' Osama el-Baz, a confident of Mubarak, was quoted as saying.

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Sadat
mc

SATURDAY OCT 10 1981

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a0463-----
r i PM-SadatTomb 10-10 0207
^PM-Sadat Tomb,200<
^Body Prepared for Burial<

Sadat

CAIRO, Egypt (AP) - The body of President Anwar Sadat was washed, wrapped in white linens and placed in a wood coffin for today's burial in a temporary tomb.

Engineers worked Friday to prepare the tomb in the shadow of the pyramid-shaped memorial for the unknown soldier, 100 yards from the spot where Sadat was gunned down in a parade ground reviewing stand.

Officials say a larger mausoleum and adjoining mosque will be completed later, also on the parade ground but half a mile north of the assassination site.

The funeral was scheduled to begin at the mosque on the grounds of the Maadi military hospital, six miles south of the heart of the capital where Sadat was taken after he was shot Tuesday.

The burial site is in Nasr City, six miles northeast of downtown Cairo and close to the airport. The site is about a half-mile from where his predecessor, Gamal Abdel Nasser, was buried in 1970.

The plan called for a small group of mourners to pray for Sadat's soul before the coffin was moved by helicopter to Nasr City Stadium, where the official funeral procession would begin its three-quarter mile march to the parade grounds.

AP-NY-10-10 0525EDT<

SATURDAY OCT 10 1981
SATURDAY OCT 10 1981

a0609-----
u i AM-SadatFuneral 1stLd-Writethru a0570 10-10 0962 Sadat
^AM-Sadat Funeral, 1st Ld-Writethru, a0570,900-1650<
^Eds: New detail. Additional crowd incident graf 12; graf 21 notes Haig up front; graf 26 that Begin ringed by security; graf 34, in 1st add, that security tight throughout city.<
^By STEVE K. HINDY=
^Associated Press Writer=

CAIRO, Egypt (AP) - Egypt buried its fallen leader Anwar Sadat on Saturday to the homage of world leaders, the comforting words of the Moslem holy book and the sorrowful fury of thousands of ordinary Egyptians kept from bidding a final farewell.

At one point during the stately ceremony, gunfire clattered as police drove back a surging crowd trying to reach the burial site.

The assassinated president was laid to rest at Egypt's tomb of the unknown soldier, on the desert outskirts of Cairo, beneath a black monolith memorializing him as a ``hero of war and peace.''

But his Arab enemies, who saw treachery in Sadat's separate peace with Israel, rejoiced.

``The traitor is buried forever!'' proclaimed Syrian state radio.

Three former U.S. presidents and dozens of other world statesmen paid final tribute to Sadat and then flew home, leaving behind an Egypt stunned by its loss, anxious over the future and seething with unrest among Moslem fundamentalists, the religious extremists blamed for Sadat's assassination.

Security was so tight that the Egyptian public was barred from the funeral ceremony, which took place under the midday sun on the same military parade ground, in suburban Nasr, or Victory City, where the president was fatally wounded in a blaze of gunfire last Tuesday.

After four days of relative restraint, public mourning welled over.

Crowds rushed from boulevard to boulevard in search of a way around the police cordons and to the parade grounds.

``Sadat! Sadat! You will live again!'' they shouted. ``As long as the peace persists your spirit will remain alive with us.''

While the dignitaries were paying respects to the widow, Jihan Sadat, one crowd apparently tried to crash through a police line onto the grounds, and the officers fired into the air to repel them. No injuries were reported.

At the opposite end of the grounds, police pushed back another group, telling them the world leaders ``must be protected.''

The three ex-presidents - Richard M. Nixon, Gerald R. Ford and Jimmy Carter - got a first-hand look at the violent grief when their motorcade brushed within 20 yards of a stick-waving throng of Egyptians being pushed back by police.

Although the three former chief executives left Cairo immediately after the ceremony, the head of the U.S. delegation, Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr., stayed behind.

He was to meet with Sadat's handpicked successor, Vice President Hosni Mubarak, and with other delegates to the funeral, including Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin.

The 62-year-old Sadat, a Nile Valley villager's son who rose to become his nation's supreme leader for 11 years, was borne to his grave in a solemn military procession along the parade ground's October Sixth Avenue, named for Oct. 6, 1973, Egyptian offensive that opened the last Arab-Israeli War.

That initial victory was Sadat's greatest military moment. And eight years later it proved to be the date of his death as well.

The day's ceremonies began with a prayer service over the casket in a mosque at the Maadi military hospital, where the body had lain since the assassination. The slain president's son, Gamal, 25, and other male family members took part in the private service.

The casket was then flown nine miles by helicopter to a stadium at the Nasr parade grounds and, draped in the red-white-and-black Egyptian flag, was loaded onto a caisson drawn by six black stallions.

Nine units of blue-bereted presidential guardsmen, paratroopers and other soldiers marched slowly in the lead, many carrying a green thicket of memorial wreaths, as the procession began on schedule at 11:15 a.m. A military band played the national anthem and somber martial music.

The Egyptian and foreign mourners trailed behind. The dark-suited Mubarak and Gamal Sadat, holding hands, were in the first rank. Haig was in the front group, and Nixon, Ford, Carter and former U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger were in the mass of mourners behind, rubbing shoulders with Begin and former French President President Valery Giscard d'Estaing.

Britain's Prince Charles was among the most prominent, clad in his white admiral's dress uniform.

U.S. television viewers watching live coverage of the event saw little of the American and other foreign luminaries, however. Egyptian television, which provided all camera coverage for the American networks, concentrated instead on the Egyptian leadership and Sadat's family.

Mrs. Sadat and her three daughters did not walk in the procession but were seated in the reviewing stand, the place where Sadat was sitting last Tuesday when his assassins sprung from a passing military parade and opened fire.

After walking the half-mile to the reviewing stand in 95-degree heat, the dignitaries trooped in to a reception room in the reviewing stand and paid their condolences to the widow and Mubarak.

From there the non-Egyptian, non-Moslem delegations entered their waiting limousines and rode off, except for the Israeli group. Begin, unwilling to violate the Jewish sabbath by riding in a vehicle, walked off to an undisclosed location, ringed by security men, just as he had arrived at the parade ground on foot.

Thirteen pallbearers, including Gamal Sadat, carried the casket up a red-carpeted stairway to the gravesite, beneath the soaring pyramid-like monument to the unknown soldier.

They carried it down into the narrow, white-marble tomb. As they did so, Mrs. Sadat, wearing a black dress and tinted glasses, broke down for the first time during the 1½-hour-old ceremony, bursting into uncontrolled weeping. Her youngest daughter, Jihan, cried on her shoulder. Another daughter, Lubna, held the widow's right arm.

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SATURDAY OCT 10 1981

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``Remember that God created you and God will call you back to him,'' a Moslem preacher recited from the Koran, Islam's holy book. ``For life and death are not your right to decide. God chooses the hour. And in your life as in your death you should acknowledge that God is great.''
Limestone slabs were placed over the entrance to seal the tomb, an honor guard fired a salute, a trumpet band played ``The Last Post,'' and the mourners dispersed.
Above the tomb, the black stone memorial notes in golden Arabic letters: ``The pious president Mohammed Anwar Sadat, hero of war and peace who was martyred for his principles, died on Oct. 6, 1981.''
His remains will lie there until completion of a marble mausoleum some 200 yards away.
The tight controls contrasted sharply with the 1970 funeral for Sadat's predecessor, Gamal Abdel Nasser, when the coffin was carried through streets teeming with millions of grief-stricken Egyptians.
Memorial services were held for Sadat in all of Egypt's approximately 40,000 mosques and in its Coptic Christian churches, the government news agency said.
Security was stringent throughout the city, as well as at the funeral. Helicopters circled overhead, and machine gun-equipped jeeps and armored personnel carriers were posted at important government buildings.
Security considerations led to President Reagan's decision not to attend the funeral.
His three predecessors who did attend walked to within yards of the spot where Sadat and at least five others were slain in last Tuesday's bloodbath. Carter asked aloud where the precise location was, and Nixon noticed signs of the attack in a huge golden eagle on a back wall of the reviewing stand.
``Look at the bullet holes,'' Nixon exclaimed.
Among the other foreign mourners were West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and French President Francois Mitterrand.
But the only Arab presidents there were Sadat's pro-Western allies Gaafar Nimeiri of Sudan and Ahmed Siad Barre of Somalia. Oman also sent a delegation. The Moroccan prime minister, Maati Bouabid, had been scheduled to attend but changed his plans at the last minute, apparently because of Begin's presence.
The official news media of Syria and Libya, two of Sadat's most dedicated foes, reported the funeral in the most bitter terms.
Syrian state radio declared, ``The people of Egypt will not forget that Sadat has transformed Egypt from the vanguard of the Arab and international liberation movement into a mean follower and agent of U.S. colonialism.
``The departure of the traitor, by Egyptian hands, is the first step on the way to bringing Egypt back to the Arab world.''
The official radio of Col. Moammar Khadafy's Libya concluded its report on the funeral by saying of Sadat, ``He lived like a Jew and died like a Jew. He was buried Saturday.''
Sadat's dramatic peace diplomacy - his 1977 visit to Israel, the 1978 Camp David agreements, and the 1979 Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty - had won him the virulent enmity of much of the Arab world, since the peace process left the Palestinian issue unresolved.
Mubarak, 53, a former air force chief and Sadat's vice president since 1975, will be faced with a multiple challenge of trying to win new Israeli concessions, fending off new overtures or threats from harder-line Arabs and controlling the budding turmoil in his own country.
Moslem fundamentalists, opposed to Sadat's pro-Western regime and his peace with Israel, were blamed for bloody clashes between civilians and police in the southern Egyptian city of Assyut late last week, after the assassination. Egyptian authorities are braced for any further outbursts.
Mubarak is to be formally elected president in a referendum Tuesday. As the nominee of Sadat's National Democratic Party, he is the only candidate.
Many observers believe Sadat's crackdown on Moslem extremists last month was the spark that led to his assassination.
The army officer identified as the chief assassin, 1st Lt. Khaled Ahmed Shawky el-Istambouli, is the brother of a man who was among the more than 1,500 people arrested in the August sweep.
As a young army officer in the late 1940s and early 1950s, Sadat was a leading anti-British, anti-royalist revolutionary. After a Nasser-led coup overthrew King Farouk in 1952, Sadat rose through the leadership ranks, eventually becoming vice president and, upon Nasser's death, president.
The new president solidified his power with his bold war against the Israelis in 1973. But Sadat steered Egypt away from the Nasser tradition, ejecting Egypt's Soviet advisers and building new ties with the United States, culminating with the U.S.-mediated peace with Israel.
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^An AP News Analysis<
^By NICOLAS B. TATRO=
^Associated Press Writer=
BEIRUT, Lebanon (AP) - Even in death, Egyptian President Anwar Sadat remained the Arab world's errant son, with few Arab leaders sending emisseries to his funeral.

Most Arab states, however, appeared to be holding back condemnations of Sadat and his go-it-alone peacemaking policy with Israel, in an effort to give the new leadership a chance.

The exceptions were the radical regimes of Libya, Syria, Iraq and the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Saudi Arabia, the most influential of the moderate Arab regimes, has remained silent since last Tuesday's assassination. Most Arab Persian Gulf regimes followed suit, and the tiny island sheikdom of Bahrain condemned the killing.

The United Arab Emirates, a conservative oil-producing nation, also condemned the Tuesday assassination of Sadat. An unidentified government official was quoted by the Bahrain-based Gulf News Agency as saying that ``in spite of different policies and views on national issues and ways of tackling them, we cannot condone assassination which runs against our genuine Islamic and Arab values.''

Sudan, Somalia and Oman - the only Arab states that did not join in ostracizing Sadat when he was alive - sent high-level delegations to the funeral even though they risked tongue-lashings from other Arab states because of Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin's presence at the ceremonies.

The only surprise was the announcement in Cairo that Moroccan prime minister Maati Bouabid was to attend. Sadat publicly pledged support for Morocco's King Hassan II in the king's battle against Polisario guerrillas in the Sahara coflict.

``I think many Arab governments feel that the new Egyptian government, no matter how radical it might become, would try to get the rest of Sinai back first, and they do not expect any real changes in policy until next spring,'' said one Western diplomat.

Under the terms of the 1979 Egyptian-Israeli peace accord, Israel is to relinquish, in April 1982, the remaining portion of the Sinai desert which it occupied during the 1967 Mideast war.

Privately, Saudi Arabia and other oil-producing Persian Gulf states viewed Sadat's sudden removal with alarm because of the questions it raised about the stability of the Arab world's most populous nation, Western diplomats said.

Saudi Arabia, a vast, sparsely populated desert kingdom, has always counted on Egypt as a strategic ally, despite Saudi compliance with the Arab boycott of Egypt after the peace treaty with Israel was signed.

``Conservative states like Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Jordan and others also fear that what happens to Sadat today could happen to them tomorrow,'' said one diplomat, who declined to be identified.

Even pro-Soviet Syria, one of Sadat's harshest critics, was unlikely to welcome the growing Moslem fundamentalist unrest in Egypt. The extremist Moslem Brotherhood has been blamed for a bombing and assassination campaign that has claimed the lives of several hundred supporters of Syrian President Hafez Assad's government in the past two years.

Despite the celebration of Sadat's death by Syria and in Beirut, where the PLO has its power base, there were no direct verbal attacks on Sadat's likely successor, Vice-President Hosni Mubarak, even though he pledged to continue with the peace process.

Iran and Libya appeared to be the only regimes in the area hoping for upheaval in Egypt. Both Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini and Col. Moammar Khadafy called on Egypt's people and armed forces to go into the streets.

``Today is the day for the Egyptian people to rise. Today the government is weak and the people possess the strength. ... The clergy of Egypt should rise and defend Islam,'' Khomeini said in a speech aired by Tehran radio.

Libya's calls for armed resistance and its support of exiled Egyptian opposition figures such as former chief of staff Gen. Saadeddin Shazli have heightened already-existing tensions with Egypt and neighboring Sudan, raising fears of an armed confrontation.

Sudan, beset by factional fighting and a struggling economy, has depended on Egypt as a counter to what it believes are Libyan plans to stage a coup in Sudan. Sudanese President Gaafar Nimeiri was the first to arrive for Sadat's funeral.

Egypt's military might also was seen as a key factor in its relations with other friends of Sadat. The slain Egyptian leader sent arms to Somalia to help fight Soviet-backed Ethiopian troops in the Ogaden war, and advisers to Oman to help in renewed desert skirmishes with rebels backed by neighboring South Yemen, a firm Soviet ally.

No Soviet delegation was expected at the funeral, and only two Eastern European nations were to be represented: independent Yugoslavia, and Rumania, which maintains an independent foreign policy despite its membership in the Soviet bloc.

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SADAT

FRIDAY OCT 9 1981

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^Sadat Lived Under Security Umbrella Provided by U.S.<
^By LAWRENCE L. KNUTSON=
^Associated Press Writer=

SADAT

WASHINGTON (AP) - In the seven years before assassins killed Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, four American presidents provided training for his bodyguards, security advice to protect his homes and sophisticated communications equipment to keep his conversations private.

American concern over Sadat's safety dated to at least 1974, when Richard M. Nixon gave him an armor-plated U.S. helicopter.

That concern was heightened in September 1978, when Sadat defied the Arab world and led his country into the Camp David accords that led to a peace treaty with Israel and set the framework of a Mideast peace process yet to be concluded.

The most visible symbol of U.S. concern for Sadat's safety was the loan of an AWACS radar plane, the same type President Reagan now wants to sell to Saudi Arabia, to watch the air lanes on Sadat's trips outside Egypt.

Sadat himself confirmed on his last U.S. visit that he had requested and received the sophisticated radar plane to monitor possible hostile aircraft near his route to and from Sudan.

And a former high security official of the Carter administration, asking not to be identified, indicated that Sadat got similar AWACS protection on some trips to the United States.

``He came here a lot and it was very important to us that he get here,'' the official said.

State Department spokesman Dean Fischer said that in general ``we provided training and assistance (for Sadat's personal security) over various times over the past few years.''

A high Carter administration official, speaking anonymously, said the United States gave Sadat's bodyguards Secret Service-type training, recommended and perhaps provided sensor and other intruder detection devices at Sadat's homes and made available a highly sensitive and secret communications system that guaranteed intercept-free conversations.

He said the training included crowd control, defensive driving techniques, forming of motorcades, securing the presidential residences and techniques to improve intelligence gathering to thwart assassination attempts.

``He lived in so many different houses, some of them on the beach, some in the countryside, that it was important to have equipment installed, including sensors and monitors,'' the official said.

The United States kept the transfer of the CIA-developed equipment a secret from other world leaders because ``we just don't like to share that stuff around,'' the former official said.

During his August visit to the United States, Sadat said in a television interview that before a trip to the Sudan he wanted to know what military movements might be under way in Libya and in Libyan-occupied Chad, which borders Sudan on the west.

``So I asked the American ambassador to provide me with one of the AWACS to tell me, and we borrowed one from Saudi Arabia,'' where four of the planes were on loan from the United States, Sadat said. ``Your administration sent it to me ... to do the monitoring and let me know what was happening around me.''

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FRIDAY OCT 9 1981

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^For Release SUN Oct 11<
^Cairo Gunfire Echoes Around The World<
^By DONALD M. ROTHBERG=
^Associated Press Writer=

FRIDAY OCT 9 1981

The gunfire outside Cairo on Tuesday echoes loudly across the world as nations large and small review foreign policy assumptions shattered by the assassination of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat.

Whether Egypt will see a peaceful transition that will continue Sadat's pro-Western policies or will enter a period of turmoil remains the critical question in the aftermath of last Tuesday's assassination.

It was Sadat's decision in 1977 to take the initiative to end a generation of bloody hostility between Egypt and Israel that made his personal survival such an important factor in the Middle East.

In the United States, Sadat's death raises new questions about how best to achieve a comprehensive peace settlement between Israel and the Arab world. The gunfire reverberated through the halls of the U.S. Capitol where Congress was moving toward climactic votes on President Reagan's plan to sell $8.5 billion in arms to Saudi Arabia.

Arguing for approval of the sale, which faces strong opposition in Congress, the Reagan administration cited Sadat's assassination as new evidence of the importance of aiding Arab governments it judges to be moderating influences in the Middle East.

But opponents of the Saudi purchase said the shooting was another sign of the folly of depending too much on the survival of authoritarian governments that might topple as quickly as that of Iran, and bring about similar drastic shifts in policy.

So, for the administration and its plans to strengthen relations with Saudi Arabia, a key element is certain to be the success of Hosni Mubarak, the designated successor to Sadat, to bring about a peaceful transition and continue Sadat's commitment to a negotiated peace with Israel.

In a demonstration of his support for Mubarak, Reagan announced on Friday that he was inviting the new Egyptian leader to visit the United States next year.

While the United States and Israel pinned their hopes on a peaceful transition in Egypt, other governments were looking for a far different outcome.

To the Soviet Union, Sadat's death meant the removal of the man who ended the Russian presence and influence in Egypt. In radical Arab states such as Libya, there was rejoicing over the death of the leader who broke with the Arab world to seek peace with Israel.

In a White House ceremony on Friday at which Reagan bade farewell to the American delegation to Sadat's funeral, the president referred to those ``who rejoice in the death of Anwar Sadat'' and added:

``In life you feared Anwar Sadat, but in death you must fear him more. For the memory of this good brave man will vanquish you. The meaning of his life and the cause for which he stood will endure and triumph.''

Ironically, Sadat was shot while reviewing a military parade commemorating the 1973 war with Israel in which Egypt claimed victory. That war restored Egyptian self-esteem lost in the devastating defeat by Israel in 1967, and the country's renewed self-image is credited with permitting Sadat to make his historic 1977 overture to Israel.

At 12:40 p.m. - 6:40 a.m., EDT - as a group of Egyptian jet fighters roared over the reviewing stand from which Sadat and the top officials of his government as well as foreign dignitaries watched the parade, four men wearing military uniforms and carrying automatic weapons leaped from a jeep and opened fire.

It would be more than six hours before the Egyptian government informed a watchful world that Sadat had died. Early reports had Sadat wounded but not critically.

Mubarak moved quickly to reassure his nation and world. Appearing on Egyptian television seven hours after the shooting, the vice president pledged that ``Egypt will continue as a nation honoring the sovereignty of law, a nation of stability and prosperity.''

Two days later the new Egyptian leader affirmed his commitment to honoring his country's peace treaty with Israel and to continuing the peace process.

``It has to go on,'' he told reporters. ``...The road is clear and the policies we have undertaken must continue.''

In Washington, the Reagan administration moved with equal swiftness to pledge its support for the new government.

``We must take from this terrible event a fresh determination to complete his (Sadat's) work,'' Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. told a news conference 24 hours after the shooting.

Haig emphasized that U.S. intelligence analysts believed the shooting was the work of ``fundamentalist religious fanatics'' and that it was ``an assassination, not a coup d'etat.''

Haig went on to warn that the United States ``would view with great concern'' any attempt by outside forces to use the death of Sadat as an opportunity to meddle in Egyptian affairs.

The secretary also used the occasion to say that Sadat's murder made it more important than ever that the United States proceed with the Saudi arms sale.

To cancel that sale, said Haig, would ``make a mockery of all President Sadat stood for'' and would suggest to a watching world that ``equivocation and uncertainty have become the characteristic American style in the conduct of American foreign policy.''

President Reagan took up that theme in a meeting on Thursday with 48 of the 53 Republican members of the Senate. At least two senators formerly opposed to the Saudi arms sale said they changed their minds after Sadat's death. They cited the need to support moderate Arab governments and to back the administration during a period of turmoil.

But the converts won by Reagan in the days immediately after the Sadat assassination still left the administration short of the votes needed to block a veto of the sale when Congress votes later this month.

For the Reagan administration events in the upcoming weeks - in Congress and in Cairo - will determine whether its Middle East policy will continue on its present course or will require drastic revisions to deal with changing events.

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^AM-Assassination Report,660<
^Government Reiterates Four Men Involved<
^With Sadat Funeral Bjt<
^By MICHAEL GOLDSMITH=
^Associated Press Writer=

SADAT

CAIRO, Egypt (AP) - Egypt's defense ministry on Friday named an army lieutenant alleged to have organized the assassination of President Anwar Sadat and said he and three civilian accomplices were Islamic fanatics who acted alone with no help from abroad.

In the first detailed official statement on the murder plot, the defense ministry identified the ringleader as 1st Lt. Khaled Ahmed Shawky el-Istambouli, whose brother was arrested last month in Sadat's crackdown on foes suspected of fomenting Moslem-Christian strife.

Istambouli and two of the civilians were wounded by pursuing security men following Tuesday's assassination and are being treated under heavy guard in a military hospital, the report said. The fourth conspirator was killed during the attack, it added.

The defense ministry said Istambouli commanded the eight-man crew of a Soviet-built armor-piercing gun taking part in the annual ``Victory Parade'' commemorating the 1973 Arab-Israeli war.

The truck towing the gun stopped in front of the reviewing stand, allowing the killers to jump out and kill Sadat and many of those around him with rifle and machinegun fire at point blank range.

The statement reiterated earlier semiofficial assertions that only four men staged the attack and said none of the other four soldiers in the truck took part or had any prior knowledge of the plot.

In an interview with ABC-TV's Barbara Walters earlier in the day, President-elect Hosni Mubarka, who sat on Sadat's right during the shooting, declared:

``The others (on the truck) knew nothing. The driver stopped only because the leader threatened to kill him.

``Our army is very loyal. I do not think there is any discontent in our forces. The man who did this has his own history. He thought Sadat was not governing by the law of Allah and he was going to kill him. It was a religious thing.''

Western diplomats who witnessed the assassination described the defense ministry statement as a ``credible version'' of the course of events, although they said earlier that all eight men in the truck seemed to participate in the attack.

The defense ministry said Istambouli ``blinded by black hatred, agreed with three other misguided youths to join in the crime and arranged for them to ride in the truck placed under his command, wearing military uniforms.

``On the day of the parade, the lieutenant granted leave to three of the regular crew manning the truck, and told his superior they were ill and he had replaced them with reservists.

``... To avoid any mistakes, regulations forbid troops participating in the parade carrying live ammunition. But the traitors managed to get hold of some bullets, hand grenades and smoke bombs which they obtained from outside the armed forces supplies.

``...When the truck arrived before the main grandstand, (Istambouli), who was riding near the driver, ordered him to stop and threatened to kill him if he did not. When the driver hesitated, the lieutenant pulled the hand brakes, and when the truck stopped he got out.

``The three others, riding in the back, followed him. At first everyone thought the truck had stalled and they were getting out to push it, but in no time these treacherous criminals were throwing their grenades and firing at the grandstand.

``They continued to shoot in spite of the fact that the president's security guard exchanged fire with them. When the criminals tried to escape, they were arrested after being wounded.''

Mubarak and other witnesses said Sadat, apparently under the impression that the killers had jumped off their truck to salute, stood up to return the imagined salute as they rushed towrad him.

As the president collapsed, the killers came forward and pumped more bullets into his back as he lay on the floor, according to photographs taken at the scene. He was evacuated by helicopter to Maadi military hospital where he died.

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FRIDAY OCT 9 1981

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^Sadat to Be Buried in Temporary Resting Place<

SADAT

CAIRO, Egypt (AP) - Engineers and architects were working frantically Friday to complete a tomb destined to hold the body of assassinated President Anwar Sadat until a more permanent mausoleum can be completed.

Sadat, whose funeral Saturday will be attended by a multitude of foreign dignitaries, will be buried temporarily in the tomb of the urknown soldier in Nasr City, a suburb about three miles northeast of downtown Cairo and close to the airport.

The tomb is located on parade grounds about 200 yards away from the grandstand where Sadat was shot Tuesday as he watched a military parade. His final resting place, a large mausoleum with an adjoining mosque, is under construction on the same grounds about a half mile from the grandstand.

The funeral originally was planned for a mosque in Nasr City but that was changed because the heavily populated area presented security problems for officials in charge of protecting the visiting royalty and heads of state.

Instead, private services will be held in a mosque at Maadi military hospital in southern Cairo, where Sadat died. The coffin will then be flown by helicopter to Nasr Stadium.

At the stadium, the coffin will be placed on a horse-drawn caisson at 11 a.m. (5 a.m. EDT) and taken on a half-mile procession to the Nasr City parade grounds.

The parade grounds are about a half mile from where Sadat's predecessor and fellow revolutionary, the late President Gamal Abdel Nasser, was buried after he died of a heart attack in 1970.

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FRIDAY OCT 9 1981

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CAIRO, Egypt (AP) - Following is a list of foreign dignitaries and other mourners planning to attend the funeral of assassinated President Anwar Sadat on Saturday, as compiled by The Associated Press and from official sources here:

For the United States:
Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr.
Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger
Former President Jimmy Carter and Roslynn Carter
Former President Gerald R. Ford
Former President Richard M. Nixon
Ambassador to the U.N. Jeane Kirkpatrick
Former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger
Former special Mideast envoy Sol Linowitz
Army Chief of Staff Gen. Edward C. Meyer
Congressional delegation
Sam Brown, a 14-year-old boy who once visited Egypt as Sadat's guest
Pop singer-composer Stevie Wonder
Former CBS news anchorman Walter Cronkite (invited by Egypt)
Israel:
Prime Minister Menachem Begin
Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir
Defense Minister Ariel Sharon
Interior Minister Yosef Burg
Sudan: President Gaafar Nimeiri
Morocco: Prime Minister Maati Bouabid
Oman:
Prince Sahar ben Taymur, representing Sultan Qaboos
Foreign Minister Omar Zawawy
Somalia: President Mohammad Siad Berre
China: Vice Premier Ji Pengfei
Japan: Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda
Britain:
Prince Charles
Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington
Former Prime Minister James Callaghan
France:
President Francois Mitterrand
Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson
Former President Valery Giscard d'Estaing (unofficial)
West Germany:
Chancellor Helmut Schmidt
President Karl Karstens
Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher
Italy:
President Sandro Pertini
Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo
Spain:
Premier Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo
Foreign Minister Jose Pedro Perez-Llorca
Lt. Gen Manuel Diaz Algeria, former ambassador to Egypt
Ignacio Camunas, head of Parliament Foreign Affairs Committee chief
Austria:
Vice Chancellor Fred Sinowatz
Foreign Minister Willibad Pahr
Ireland:
President Patrick J. Hillery
Foreign Affairs Minister-designate James Dooge
Pakistan - Food Minister Mohammed Fazil Janjua
Liberia: Chief of State Samuel K. Doe
Tanzania:
Central Committee member Rashidi Kawawa
Foreign Ministry protocol officer A.S. Mtiro
Ambassador to Cairo Ali Mwinyi
Kenya: Foreign Minister Robert Ouko, chairman of the OAU council of Ministers
Zambia: Prime Minister Nalumino Mundia
Central African Republic: Minister of Public Works Sylvestre Yangongo.
Belgium: King Baudouin
Netherlands:
Prince Claus
Foreign Minister Max van der Stoel
Norway:
Crown Prince Harald
Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland
Denmark:
Prince Henrik
Foreign Minister Kjeld Olesen
Singapore: Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew
India: Speaker of Parliament Ravindra Varma
Australia: Deputy Prime Minister Douglas Anthony
EEC Chairman Gaston Thorn
European Parliament President Simone Veil
United Nations:
Undersecretary-General Luigi Cottafavi of Italy
Maj. Gen. Emmanuel A. Erskine of Ghana
Protocol chief Aly I. Teymour of Egypt
Thailand:
Deputy Prime Minister Gen. Serm Na Nakhon
Lt.-Gen. Charn Angsuchote, with prime minister's office
Greece: Former President Constantine Tsatsos
Deputy Premier and Defense Minister Evanghelos Averoff-Tositsas
Romania: Vice President Gorgi Radolesko
Yugoslavia: Cabinet member Sukrija Uzunovic
Switzerland: Foreign Minister Pierre Robert
Sri Lanka: Parliament Speaker Ali Beaker
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SADAT

FRIDAY OCT 9 1981

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^PM-Sadat Funeral, 3rd Ld-Writethru, a0526,850<
^Ids: Mubarak, Begin meet, Khomeini urges revolt, other info grafs 1-10; picks up 4th graf a0526<
^By ALEXANDER G. HIGGINS=
^Associated Press Writer=

SADAT

CAIRO, Egypt (AP) - The United States and Israel vowed today continue to work with Egypt in the quest for Mideast peace as high-ranking delegations arrived in Cairo amid tight security for the funeral of assassinated President Anwar Sadat. The government reiterated that an isolated group carried out the killing.

As the declarations were made, the official Middle East News Agency said Egypt's new leader, Hosni Mubarak, accepted President Reagan's invitation to visit the United States and discuss bilateral relations and the Mideast situation. The trip is tentatively set for early next year.

Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin met for 40 minutes with Mubarak in the president-designate's closely guarded villa. Begin and his delegation drove from their hotel in bullet-proof limousines specially flown in from Israel.

``How did it happen?'' Begin asked Mubarak, referring to the assassination. ``It happened so fast, so fast,'' Mubarak replied.

Mubarak told ABC-TV's Barbara Walters earlier that there may have been ``three or four other persons'' involved in the assassination plot, in addition to the four previously mentioned by government officials.

But the Defense Ministry, in its first detailed statement on the assassination, today repeated previous official declarations that the killers were an isolated group of four and had no foreign backing.

The statement disclosed the name of the first lieutenant accused of plotting and carrying out the murder, Khaled Ahmed Shawky El-Istambouli, and confirmed unofficial police disclosures that he is the brother of a member of an illegal Moslem fanatic group who was arrested last month.

Meanwhile, unrest continued to simmer in a Moslem fundamentalist hotbed south of Cairo, and exiled opposition leader Gen. Saadedin Shazli warned that Egypt was ``unsafe'' for foreign dignitaries attending Sadat's funeral.

In Tehran, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini urged the Egyptian people to overthrow Mubarak and proclaim an Islamic republic. He said they should ignore the state of emergency proclaimed by the ``dead pharaoh's successors'' and ``surge into the streets to throw out the leftovers of America.''

But Egypt's undersecretary for foreign affairs, Ossama El-Baz, said Egypt was safe and that the foreign dignitaries ``will be protected'' at Sadat's funeral Saturday.

Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. told reporters at Cairo airport that the United States would continue the search for a ``full and comprehensive peace'' with the new Egyptian government.

``Presidents Carter, Ford and Nixon worked close with President Sadat to build friendship and cooperation between our two countries. President Reagan has resolved to continue this cooperation,'' Haig said.

``There would be no finer memorial to Anwar Sadat than to complete the task of bringing to the Middle East a full and comprehensive peace and to Egypt the better life he sought for his people. If we allow our grief to stay the task that Anwar Sadat began, we will do an injustice far greater than the assassins who took his life.''

Haig was accompanied by former Presidents Jimmy Carter, Gerald R. Ford and Richard M. Nixon, former Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger, Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger and others.

Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin, in a separate arrival statement, said that his government and people took ``great satisfaction'' in the news that the Mideast peace process undertaken by Sadat will continue.

``The people of Israel, together with the government, received with great satisfaction (the news) that all the commitments taken by President Sadat will be undertaken'' by Mubarak's government, Begin said.

``At this time of sadness, to Mrs. Sadat, to the children, the president-elect, the government and the people of Egypt: we mortals cannot find words to console you. May God almighty console all of you.''

Mubarak, who will meet separately with Begin and Haig later today, pledged in an interview with CBS-TV's Walter Cronkite Thursday to continue the Camp David peace process begun by Sadat.

Sadat was killed Tuesday, and within hours troops on both sides of the Libyan-Egyptian border went on a higher state of alert, U.S. intelligence sources in Washington said. They said there were increased troop movements on both sides of the frontier, but so far there has been no shooting.

Egyptian officials said ``some'' policemen and one Moslem extremist were killed in fighting Thursday in the city of Assyut, a hotbed of Moslem fundamentalism 240 miles south of Cairo. However, security sources in the capital said at least two police officers and 10 other people died in the clashes that apparently stemmed from anger over Sadat's crackdown on Moslem extremists.

Armed troops blocked the highway to Assyut. But villagers along they way said there had been ``lots of killings.'' They also reported heavy troop movements toward Assyut.

The Middle East News Agency reported that a carload of Moslem zealots attacked two police posts, but the police repulsed them. The agency said the police captured the gunmen and found three rifles, a pistol and ammunition. The police were seeking other suspects, the report said.

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^CAIRO: report said.

Meanwhile, Shazli told The Associated Press in Paris in a telephone interview from his headquarters in Tripoli, Libya, that there had been unreported clashes between ``the people'' and security forces in two areas of Cairo Thursday, involving shooting. They were in addition to the clashes in Assyut, he claimed.

The former Egyptian army chief of staff, who broke with Sadat over the Egyptian leader's peace moves with Israel, also declared his opposition to Mubarak and warned of more violence to come.

Shazli said the Cairo clashes occured near the Nasser Mosque and in the working class suburb of Shubra, but said he had no details of casualties.

``We asked the people to express their feeling against Hosni Mubarak and they went into the streets and there were some clashes,'' Shazli said.

``Under these conditions, we think that it is unsafe for foreign visitors to go (to Egypt) while these disturbances are going on,'' he said.

Shazli said the ``Western media'' was ``making a mistake'' in reporting that the disturbances were only the work of religious extremists. He said the 1,500 opponents arrested by Sadat in the past month covered the whole political spectrum from ``extreme left to extreme right.''

Shazli also said it was an error to believe that religious extremists had assassinated Sadat.

``The opposition as a whole is responsible for that assassination, and the man who aimed at Sadat and pulled the trigger, he was aiming it in the name of all the opposition, so we don't care what group or what person because he has done it in our name - I mean, the opposition as a whole,'' Shazli said.

He said his movement would continue struggling to bring democracy to Egypt.

``I do expect violence,'' he said in reply to a question, ``internally and outside the country. When you have no choice but to use violence, you are obliged to use violence.''

Tensions between the government and Moslem fundamentalist factions have been increasing since last summer when Moslems clashed with Coptic Christians in Cairo and other cities, including Assyut. Last month, Sadat jailed hundreds of Moslem zealots, Coptic leaders and political foes, accusing them of fomenting religious strife.

The government claims an isolated band of Moslem fanatics shot and killed Sadat while the president was reviewing a military parade commemorating the 1973 war with Israel. But government officials insisted the foreign delegations coming to Cairo for Sadat's state funeral ``will be protected.''

A presidential spokesman said to minimize the exposure of the foreigners, the funeral route was changed and the services will be confined to Nasr (Victory) Stadium and the adjacent parade grounds where Sadat was killed.

The stadium and parade area are in Nasr City, a northeastern suburb about three miles from the center of Cairo.

After prayer services in a mosque at the heavily guarded Maadi military hospital in southern Cairo where Sadat died, the coffin will be flown by helicopter to the stadium. It will be placed on a horse-drawn caisson for the half-mile procession to the parade ground.

The body will be buried there temporarily in the tomb of the unknown soldier. The final resting place, a mausoleum and mosque, is being built opposite the tomb on the site of the reviewing stand where the president was shot.

The funeral was moved from a mosque in Nasr City's main square because that area is heavily populated, authorities said.

Meanwhile, Western diplomats and military attaches questioned official accounts of the assassination and criticized the failure of Sadat's corps of U.S.-advised security men to protect him when the attackers leaped from an army truck and stormed the reviewing stand with guns blazing.

There is no evidence on film or video tape examined by an Associated Press reporter that the security men made any move to stop the assassins until they tried to flee. Many of the security men were photographed fleeing themselves as soon as the shooting started, although one film showed showed an agent firing on the attackers, apparently without hitting them.

``It was not a professional reaction at all,'' said one Western diplomat who was there but refused to be identified.

Some of the guards reportedly turned their guns on cameramen and photographers when the shots rang out, saying, ``No pictures.''

El-Baz in answer to reporters' questions said the security men were ``doing their jobs,'' and the assassins had the advantage of surprise.

He pointed out that a display of aerial acrobatics was taking place and said this probably distracted Sadat's bodyguards.

The government said there were four gunmen, three civilians masquerading as soldiers led by a Moslem fundamentalist army major whose brother was executed for an earlier Moslem fanatic attack.

However, Western military attaches who were present said as many as eight men were involved, including the four who rushed the reviewing stand and others who laid down covering fire from the truck.

One attache who declined to be named said he and others speculated that the attackers bribed a company officer to get into the parade. He said it was unlikely any top generals were involved since many were in the line of fire on the reviewing stand.

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^By STEVEN K. HINDY=
^Associated Press Writer=

SADAT

FRIDAY OCT 9 1981

CAIRO, Egypt (AP) - In the emotional atmosphere of a mourning Cairo, the United States and Israel vowed Friday to join hands with Egypt's new leader to complete the peacemaking of assassinated President Anwar Sadat.

The Egyptian government battled fundamentalist Moslem snipers in a city south of Cairo and took strong security measures to protect the scores of world leaders who assembled in the capitol for Sadat's funeral Saturday. Riot police backed by armored personnel carriers guarded the streets, key installations and the residence of President-designate Hosni Mubarak.

The atmosphere was charged by a warning from exiled leader Gen. Saadeddin Shazli that Cairo was unsafe for foreign officials attending the funeral, and an appeal from Iran's Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini for the Egyptian people to revolt and proclaim an Islamic republic.

But Egyptian authorities said there was no unrest in Cairo and vowed to protect the dignitaries arriving for the services, including Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr., former Presidents Jimmy Carter, Gerald Ford and Richard Nixon, and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin.

Deputy Prime Minister Fuad Mohieddin said the visitors would be safe. ``You will see in the coming days,'' he said, ``We are sure of the army. We are sure of the police.''

But hospital officials throughout Cairo said they had been asked by the Ministry of Health to put all doctors and other hospital employees on alert.

In the evening, the streets were quiet except for the battle-ready security forces. Most residents kept to their homes in private grief and observed the second day of the Moslem holy ``feast of atonement'' that marks the annual pilgrimage to Mecca.

All movie houses and theaters in Egypt were ordered closed for a week of mourning for Sadat, the semi-official press reported.

Haig told reporters at Cairo airport that ``Presidents Carter, Ford and Nixon worked closely with President Sadat to build friendship and cooperation between our two countries. President Reagan has resolved to continue this cooperation.

``There would be no finer memorial to Anwar Sadat than to complete the task of bringing to the Middle East a full and comprehensive peace and to Egypt the better life he sought for his people. If we allow our grief to stay the task that Anwar Sadat began, we will do an injustice far greater than the assassins who took his life.''

Sadat, in 1977, broke the pattern of warfare in the Middle East and made a historic journey to Israel to offer the hand of peace to the Jewish state. His attempt to achieve peace in the troubled region brought him the Nobel Peace Prize, but also earned him the enmity of hardline Arab states. Mubarak has said he will strive to carry on Sadat's peace initiatives.

The official Middle East News Agency said Mubarak had accepted President Reagan's invitation to visit the United States and discuss bilateral relations and the Mideast situation. The trip is tentatively set for early next year.

Begin, in a separate arrival statement at Cairo airport, said: ``The people of Israel, together with the government, received with great satisfaction (the news) that all the commitments taken by President Sadat will be undertaken'' by Mubarak's government.

Begin, who shared the 1978 Nobel Peace Prize with Sadat, recalled emotionally that on his previous visits ``we were always received by a smiling, friendly President Sadat ... Never in our blackest dreams did we imagine we would be coming to Cairo under such circumstances.''

Begin later met for 40 minutes with Mubarak in the president-designate's closely guarded villa. Begin and his delegation drove from their hotel in bulletproof limousines specially flown in from Israel.

``How did it happen?'' Begin asked Mubarak, referring to the assassination. ``It happened so fast, so fast,'' Mubarak replied.

Mubarak told ABC-TV's Barbara Walters earlier that there may have been ``three or four other persons'' involved in the assassination plot, in addition to the four previously mentioned by government officials.

But the Defense Ministry, in its first detailed statement on the assassination Tuesday during a military parade commemorating the 1973 war with Israel, repeated previous official declarations that the killers were an isolated group of four and had no foreign backing.

The statement accused 1st Lt. Khaled Ahmed Shawky el-Istambouli of leading the assassination and said he was the brother of a member of an illegal Moslem fanatic group rounded up with more than 1,500 other people last month on suspicion of fomenting Moslem-Christian strife.

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The crackdown was believed to have sparked the violence Thursday in the Moslem hotbed of Assyut, 240 miles south of Cairo.
Associated Press correspondent Tom Baldwin reported from near Assyut that police fought street battles with Islamic fundamentalists in the city and that the fanatics were still holding out in sniper positions Friday.
Mohieddin told a Cairo news conference, ``The situation is now under control. We have arrested some people and not more than 15 were killed.'' He said that fanatic Moslems with machine guns occupied an Assyut police station Thursday, forcing the government to send in anti-riot police.
``There is no connection at this stage between the assassination of President Sadat and the events in Assyut,'' he said. ``Of course the developments are of great concern to the government and we will take severe measures to prevent any recurrence of terrorism.''
Mohieddin also said a bomb went off Thursday evening in a police barracks in north Cairo, but he said the bomb was part of the camp's arsenal and the incident was ``not a criminal act. We don't know exactly what led to the explosion.''
But Shazli, telephoned in Tripoli, Libya, by The Associated Press in Paris, said the violence in Cairo came after ``we asked the people to express their feeling against Hosni Mubarak and they went into the streets and there were some clashes.
``Under these conditions, we think that it is unsafe for foreign visitiors to go (to Egypt) while these disturbances are going on,'' said the former chief of staff and ex-diplomat fired by Sadat for his opposition to the peace treaty with Israel.
In Tehran, Khomeini urged the Egyptian people to overthrow Mubarak and proclaim a Moslem republic. He said they should ignore the state of emergency imposed by the ``dead pharaoh's successors'' and ``surge into the streets to throw out the leftovers of America.''
Sadat's funeral originally was planned for a mosque in Nasr City, the suburb where he was slain, but this was changed because the area is heavily populated.
Instead, services will be held at a mosque at Maadi military hospital in southern Cairo, where Sadat died, then the coffin will be flown by helicopter to Nasr Stadium, about three miles from the center of Cairo.
At the stadium, the coffin will be placed on a horse-drawn caisson at 11 a.m. - 5 a.m. EDT - and taken on a half-mile procession to the Nasr City parade grounds.
The body will be buried there temporarily in the tomb of the unknown soldier, and later moved to a mausoleum and mosque now being built opposite the tomb at the site of the reviewing stand where Sadat was shot.
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^By R. GREGORY NOKES=
^Associated Press Writer=

SADAT

FRIDAY OCT 9 1981

CAIRO, Egypt (AP) - Former Presidents Richard M. Nixon, Gerald R. Ford and Jimmy Carter put aside their past political differences and flew here today for for the funeral of assassinated Egyptian President Anwar Sadat.

They chatted together frequently and amiably during the flight from Washington, although Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. said they created ``an electric atmosphere'' on the aircraft.

Haig told reporters on arrival at Cairo airport that the United States would continue the search for a ``full and comprehensive peace'' with the new Egyptian government.

``Presidents Carter, Ford and Nixon worked closely with President Sadat to build friendship and cooperation between our two countries. President Reagan has resolved to continue this cooperation,'' he said.

Haig will lead the delegation sent by Reagan to Saturday's funeral. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, House Majority Leader James C. Wright, D-Texas, and Sen. Charles Percy, R-Ill., chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, were also aboard the plane.

Security was extremely tight for the visit of Americans attending the services. Sen. Claiborne Pell, D-R.I., said he had been advised to forego his daily jogging while here.

Haig joked to reporters during the flight that the three former presidents ``are on their best behavior.'' Jody Powell, Carter's former press spokesman, said he thought they were being ``especially polite.''

Told that Haig said they were behaving well, Carter agreed. ``We're getting along,'' he said.

``I enjoyed meeting with them, I haven't known many other presidents,'' he said during an hour-long informal interview with three reporters en route. He said it was easier for him to talk to Nixon than to Ford because there were still lingering differences from the presidential campaign in 1976 that ended with Carter defeating Ford. Asked if he missed being president, he added, ``I wished I would have won, but I don't miss it.''

Ford and Nixon did not talk to reporters.

Reagan, who followed his advisers' recommendations to stay home for security reasons, gave Haig several letters to deliver. One was from the Reagans to Sadat's widow and another for Vice President Hosni Mubarak, who is expected to succeed Sadat as president.

All three former presidents had used the presidential aircraft that brought them here during their presidencies. The aircraft is the same one that transported the body of slain President John F. Kennedy from Dallas to Washington after his 1963 assassination.

But this time it was carrying a delegation to mourn another assassinated world leader.

Carter, whose wife Rosalynn was the only former first lady in the delegation, said the former presidents discussed their recollections of Sadat. He said Sadat's death was one of the saddest days of his life. ``The only time I had that bad a day was when my own daddy died,'' he said.

But Carter said Egypt will be in good hands under Mubarak, whom he said he met on numerous occasions.

``There is no doubt in my mind that Mubarak is committed to carrying out the provisions of the Camp David accords,'' said Carter, referring to the historic peace summit at the presidential retreat with Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin. ``I think Mubarak will be a very strong leader.''

He said he noted some Israeli officials have been quoted as saying Israel might consider delaying its scheduled final withdrawal from the Sinai in April and said such a move would be ``a political tragedy for Israel ... It would be almost suicide if they renege and don't return the Sinai'' to Egypt, he said.

Haig and Weinberger said the administration is willing to consider speeding up arms deliveries to Egypt although Weinberger said it is highly unlikely delivery of F-16 fighter jets could be speeded up. Haig said one problem facing Egypt is it ``may have to deal with Libya,'' which has troops in Chad, a country adjacent to Egypt's ally, Sudan.

Haig said he plans to meet at least twice with Mubarak and expects to talk with Begin. Meetings with other world leaders attending the funeral may also be scheduled.

The three former presidents will return to Washington immediately after the funeral, but Haig will overnight here.

Seating and transporting the three former presidents was an unprecendented challenge to the protocol skills of the State Department staff.

Haig and his wife were given the presidential stateroom and sleeping quarters.

The Carters sat at one table in one of the main seating areas. Nixon, Ford and Kissinger sat across the aisle at another table.

Several times during the flight, Carter, Nixon and Ford, all wearing sweaters, could be seen standing and talking in the aisle. After boarding, Nixon had cheerfully walked the aisles, greeting fellow passengers.

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^Reagan Doesn't Plan To Watch Live TV Coverage Of Sadat Funeral<
WASHINGTON (AP) - President Reagan said today he would not watch the live television coverage of Anwar Sadat's funeral on Saturday.
Asked whether he would get up in time to watch the funeral, Reagan said ``if they replay it at a later hour. I've heard it will be at 5:30 in the morning.''
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^Congressional Leaders Shun Sadat Funeral for `Prior Commitments'<
^By TOM RAUM=
^Associated Press Writer=

WASHINGTON (AP) - Along with President Reagan, most top congressional leaders decided against attending Egyptian leader Anwar Sadat's funeral. But they say that prior commitments, rather than security, was the chief reason.

House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill, D-Mass., begged off the White House invitation to go to Cairo on ground that he didn't want to miss a granddaugter's christening. Three other leaders found speaking engagements - in-state or out - of greater priority.

Moreover, a request by the Egyptian government to keep the U.S. delegation small - to make it easer to protect - figured into the decision by some to stay behind, leaders said.

``I suspect that if the three former presidents hadn't been going, more of the leadership might have gone,'' said House Minority Leader Robert H. Michel, R-Ill.

Still, several members of Congress did go - though House Democratic Leader Jim Wright of Texas was the only one from the leadership ranks. Accompanying him were Sens. Charles Percy, R-Ill.; Strom Thurmond, R-S.C.; Claiborne Pell, D-R.I., and Reps. William S. Broomfield, R-Mich.; and Clement J. Zablocki, D-Wis.

Michel said he was conerned about security, but figured that the Secret Service details traveling with former Presidents Jimmy Carter, Gerald Ford and Richard Nixon would provide adequate backup protection to that afforded by the govermment of Egypt.

Michel, O'Neill, Senate Majority Leader Howard Baker and Senate Minority Leader Robert C. Byrd all declined White House invitations to attend, all citing engagements.

For O'Neill, it was a granddaughter's christening in Rhode Island. Baker, Byrd and Michel all pleaded weekend speaking engagements outside of Washington. Initially, the White House said America's delegation would include all four men.

``They did it without talking to us,'' said Michael Willard, a spokesman for Byrd.

Byrd is speaking Saturday night at Jefferson-Jackson Day celebratation in Charleston, W.Va., Willard said. ``He would have liked to have gone, but he had that and a nummber of other commitments in West Virginia,'' Willard said.

O'Neill, according to aide Chris Matthews, had this conversation with a White House staffer who invited the speaker to attend the funeral: ``I can't make it. I have a christening. Family comes first.''

With his daughter Susan and son-in-law Bruce Daniels, O'Neill plans to attend the christening on Sunday of his grandaughter Michaela, Matthews said. Security ``was never mentioned, even from the first'' as a reason for not going, he said.

Baker also couldn't go to the funeral because of ``prior commitments,'' including a speech Friday night in Houston, according to an aide.

Michel and other congressional leaders said the White House passed on a request from the government of Egypt that the U.S. delegation be kept small.

``I more or less felt we would have significant representation from Congress,'' Michel said. He said that, in addition to having plenty of congressional work to do, he must give a speech in Chicago on Monday.

The request by Egypt to keep the U.S. delegation small ``kept a lot of members who wanted to go from being able to,'' said O'Neill aide Matthews.

Wright, the majority leader, accepted the invitation to the Cairo funeral once O'Neill turned it down.

Wright, too had prior commitments, but cleared his calendar to be able to go, said press aide Charmayne Marsh.

``He had to cancel an awful lot of appointments,'' she said. And as to security, Wright ``feels like the Americans can handle it,'' the spokeswoman said.

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^Three Former US Presidents Visit Mubarak, Mrs Sadat<
^By R. GREGORY NOKES=
^Associated Press Writer=

Egypt-US. SADAT Presidents SADAT

CAIRO, Egypt (AP) - Three former U.S. presidents called on new Egyptian leader Hosni Mubarak on Friday to convey the United States' sorrow over the assassination of President Anwar Sadat. Mubarak reportedly made it clear to them that Egypt would not permit any Libyan ``adventurism.''

Former Presidents Richard M. Nixon, Gerald R. Ford, Jimmy Carter and the rest of the U.S. delegation to Sadat's funeral also made an evening visit to Jihan Sadat, who told them she was sure Mubarak was ``the right man'' to succeed her slain husband.

It was the first time Mrs. Sadat, 48, had been seen by reporters since her husband was assassinated during a military parade last Tuesday. She appeared drained and seemed on the point of tears several times.

At their meeting with Mubarak, each of the former presidents spoke briefly, assuring him the Reagan administration wanted to work closely with the new Egyptian government, according to House Majority Leader James C. Wright Jr., D-Texas.

Wright, part of the delegation headed by Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr., said Mubarak told them he would ``pursue Sadat's policies without any changes'' - specifying that Egypt would go ahead with the next scheduled meeting on Palestinian autonomy with Israel later this month. Wright quoted Mubarak as saying, ``Egypt will not postpone it.''

Wright said Mubarak told the delegation Egypt was still in ``a state of shock'' and that he would ``not permit any adventurism'' by Libya. Wright said that while Mubarak did not mention Libya by name, ``there wasn't any doubt in our minds who he was talking about.''

Haig delivered to Mubarak a letter from President Reagan expressing his personal sorrow at the death of Sadat.

A member of the delegation said Mubarak received the former American leaders warmly and ``left no doubt he considered us to be his friends.''

Haig spoke first, then introduced Nixon, who was followed by Ford and then Carter, in accordance with seniority.

All three former presidents had worked with Sadat toward Middle East peace, and in 1979 Egypt signed the treaty with Israel that provided for negotiations on autonomy for Palestinian residents of Israeli-occupied territory.

Mubarak, endorsed by the Egyptian parliament as Sadat's successor, is the only candidate in Tuesday's presidential election.

The Americans, visiting Mrs. Sadat at her Giza home, paid tribute to her husband as a man beloved not only in Egypt, but also in the United States.

During the emotional half-hour meeting Ford told her ``the American people looked upon him as a beautiful man,'' and Haig gave her a letter from President and Mrs. Reagan expressing their personal sorrow.

Carter said Sadat was ``like a hero'' in the United States, and Nixon said ``we all know how President Sadat was loved and admired.''

Mrs. Sadat said her husband was deeply committed to peace and ``we will never stop'' in continuing the search for peace under a new Egyptian government headed by Mubarak.

Speaking very quietly, she said her husband was a ``great teacher'' and had groomed Mubarak as his successor. ``He is the right man, believe me, he is the right man,'' she said.

Carter sat to Mrs. Sadat's right on small sofa, with Ford on her left and Nixon further to the left.

Wright said Mrs. Sadat seemed in control of her emotions, although her voice occasionally betrayed her deep sorrow.

Wright said Mrs. Sadat had told them that one of her children remarked after the assassination that her husband once said he would like to die in military uniform - as he did.

During the 12-hour flight from Washington aboard one of Reagan's presidential jetliners, the former presidents chatted amiably and were, according to Haig, ``on their best behavior.''

If there was any awkwardness among them, it did not show. They were seen frequently standing and talking together during the flight.

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Egypt-US SADAT

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^Teen-Age Pen Pal of Sadat Accompanying Presidents to Funeral<
^Laserphotos W-19, GRV1<
^By JAY PERKINS<
^Associated Press Writer<

WASHINGTON (AP) - A 14-year-old boy, traveling in the company of three past presidents, prepared Thursday to pay his last respects to a pen pal he never met.

Young Sam Brown, son of a disabled former supermarket employee, drummer in his school's band and for three years a correspondent with fallen Egyptian leader Anwar Sadat, is part of America's official delegation to Sadat's funeral.

It is Sam's second trip to Egypt. He visited that nation in 1979 after Sadat, responding to a letter from the South Carolina youngster, invited him as a guest of his government.

But he never met Sadat on that trip. The Egyptian leader had to rearrange his schedule because of the Iranian crisis.

``Since I didn't get to meet him in all that time, I wanted to pay my last respects,'' the roly-poly youth explained Wednesday while waiting for the Air Force plane carrying the delegation to leave.

``I want to let the Egyptian people know that the American people are behind them and a lot of youngsters look up to them,'' he said.

Sam is accompanying former Presidents Richard M. Nixon, Gerald R. Ford and Jimmy Carter on the trip. President Reagan and Vice President Bush are not attending the funeral because of what U.S. officials say are security problems in Egypt.

Wearing blue jeans and a red windbreaker with his school's name emblazoned across the bank, the youth came to Washington Thursday as a guest of Rep. Carroll Campbell, R-S.C., who arranged the taxpayer-paid trip for him.

A new suit, purchased at half-price Wednesday night after his home community of Liberty, S.C., learned of his trip, was packed in his suitcase.

Sam said he became interested in the Middle East ``because of the famous battlefields.''

Campbell's office, after talking to the youngster's mother, Sybil, by phone, added that ``every since he was a little boy, he read military books from the library. He's military minded. He wants to have a career in the army.''

Sam's first trip to Egypt came after he wrote Sadat and praised the Egyptian leader for his efforts to make peace with Israel.

He continued to correspond with the Egyptian president, sending him a birthday card one Christmas ``because he was born on Christmas Day'' and receiving a Christmas Card in return the next year.

``We corresponded so much and I liked him,'' he said.

His letters to Sadat, he said, taught him ``to respect people over me more. Getting around government leaders, they really do things for you if you let them know,'' he said.

Sam became a member of the U.S. delegation after his father, who is 100 percent disabled from a fall, called Campbell's office Wednesday to request his son be allowed to attend the funeral.

Campbell said he was surprised at the call - the family doesn't live in his district - and he responded, ``I honestly don't know if I can do that.'' But he called the White House and several hours later approval was granted.

Sam himself admitted he really didn't expect to be invited, feeling that ``all these important people will go and they wouldn't want me to go,''

The teen-ager toured the White House Thursday morning, a tour he called ``very interesting.'' Asked what he saw, he replied ``I got to see more than the tourists that were lined up a mile away.''

Campbell's office said the Brown family lives on disability and Social Security payments with Sam and his mother doing odd jobs. Sam said he steam cleans carpets for a local company, Pyramid Realty.

``Can you believe the name of the realty?'' the youth asked with a laugh.

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By GEORGE GIDDA=
Associated Press Writer=

President SADAT

WASHINGTON (AP) - All three living former American presidents are making an extraordinary journey to Cairo to mourn the death of slain Egyptian leader Anwar Sadat, the ``gigantic personality'' who befriended the United States and made peace with Israel.

Only rarely in U.S. history have there been three surviving former presidents at the same time and joint appearances by such select groups have been even more unusual.

But at President Reagan's request, Jimmy Carter, Gerald R. Ford and Richard M. Nixon agreed to participate in the official U.S. delegation which will attend Sadat's funeral Saturday. Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. will lead the group.

Reagan himself, acting on the advice of U.S. security agencies, decided ``with great regret'' to stay home, said White House communications director David Gergen.

Reagan said the three former presidents would meet with him at the White House today and then fly by helicopter from the South Lawn to Andrews Air Force Base to board a government plane to Cairo. Reagan said he would bid them farewell at the White House.

Sadat's shift away from the Soviet Union and toward the United States occurred during Nixon's presidency. One of Nixon's final trips abroad as president was to Egypt a few weeks before he resigned in August 1974. Unswerving support for Sadat has been a mainstay of American foreign policy since then.

Haig was the White House chief of staff at the time of Nixon's trip.

On Wednesday, it was Haig who offered the administration's first major policy statement on the Middle East following Sadat's death.

He called Sadat ``a gigantic personality'' and said the United States must take from his death ``a fresh determination to complete his work.''

Haig pledged full support for Hosni Mubarak, Sadat's hand-picked successor, adding that the United States ``is pledged to work with Egypt and our other friends in the region to build a structure of relationships which will protect and advance our mutual interests in the Middle East.''

In an apparent message to Libya and other radical Arab states as well as the Soviet Union, Haig declared at a news conference that the United States ``would view with great concern ... any efforts by external powers to manipulate the tragic events of the last 24 hours.''

As he spoke, the Defense Department continued its order, issued shortly after Sadat's death, calling for increased readiness of some elements of the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force and American warships in the Mediterranean.

Haig gave no public hint of concern expressed privately by U.S. officials about Mubarak's ability to command the same type of loyalty that Sadat enjoyed while pursuing his peace policies in defiance of virtually all other Arab nation. The secretary said he was ``greatly heartened'' by Mubarak's pledge to continue Sadat's policies.

``The United States looks forward to further cooperation with Egypt as we strive to achieve the peace and security in that area,'' he said. In a similar vein, Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin said he, too, is confident that Sadat's ``legacy of peace ... will live on.''

Haig and the three former presidents will be joined by Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, former Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger, U.N. Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick, congressional leaders and other dignitaries. Among the former first ladies, only Rosalynn Carter will attend.

Haig told reporters he might go on to other Middle East countries after the funeral but State Department officials said later that Cairo would be the only stop on the itinerary.

Appearing on the NBC-TV ``Today'' show, Egypt's ambassador to the United States, Ashraf Ghorbal, was asked if he thought there would be criticism of Reagan for not attending Sadat's funeral, as there was of then-President Carter's absence from the funeral of Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia in 1980.

Ghorbal, although not giving a direct answer, called the U.S. delegation's make-up ``tremendous'' and said Reagan's attendance to Wednesday's memorial service for Sadat and his statement on Sadat's death had left Egyptians ``deeply touched.''

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By JAMES GERSTENZANG=
Associated Press Writer=

WASHINGTON (AP) - With three former presidents at his side Thursday, President Reagan said the American people stand together with the people of Egypt in mourning Anwar Sadat and in ``rededicating ourselves to the cause for which he gave his life.''

In a brief ceremony at the south side of the White House, Reagan bade farewell to the American delegation to Sadat's funeral Saturday - a delegation that included former Presidents Jimmy Carter, Gerald Ford and Richard Nixon.

It was the first time this century - and possibly ever - that four men who had been president had met.

Nixon stood to Reagan's immediate right, Carter to the president's left and Ford next to Nixon.

Directing remarks at those who rejoiced at the Egyptian president's death, Reagan said, ``In life you feared Anwar Sadat, but in death you must fear him more.''

Hours before the American delegation left for Cairo, Reagan invited the slain Egyptian leader's successor, Fosni Mubarak, on a state visit early next year.

Reagan issued the invitation through Ashraf Ghorbal, the Egyptian ambassador here, when the envoy visited the Oval Office on Thursday to receive Reagan's condolences on the assassination.

The president, in a voice barely audible to reporters, told the ambassador that since Sadat's death Tuesday, ``depression settles on me. You get busy doing something, and then it comes back again. It's a tragedy. How useless, how senseless.''

In a meeting also attended by Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. and Richard V. Allen, the president's national securiy adviser, Reagan also stressed that the United States' relationship with Egypt ``is from nation to nation,'' an indication that it would not be affected by Sadat's death.

Haig was the ranking administration official in the U.S. delegation to Sadat's funeral.

Also in the delegation was Henry Kissinger, the former secretary of state.

The three former presidents met with Reagan at the White House and then flew by helicopter from the South Lawn to Andrews Air Force Base, where they boarded a presidential jet and left about 7:50 p.m. EDT for the flight to Egypt.

Before the three former chief executives left after spending a half-hour at the White House, Reagan, along with Mrs. Reagan and Mrs. Carter, were joined by Vice President George Bush and his wife, Barbara, in the Blue Room.

As the men stood around in a circle, with their wives off to the side, Reagan raised his glass and made a toast: ``Ordinarily I would wish you happy landing but you're all Navy men so I wish you bon voyage.''

Nixon and Ford told Reagan he made a wise decision in not going to Cairo, White House officials recounted later. The officials, who asked not to be identified, said it was not clear if Carter expressed an opinion.

The White House said Reagan and Bush were not going because of security reasons.

The five men talked for 10 to 15 minutes about the Middle East and about Sadat and ``the heroic nature of the man,'' one official said. He described the conversation as ``fairly animated'' and said the atmosphere in the White House and earlier on the helicopter ride was ``good, warm.''

Carter, on his way from the South Lawn to the helicopter, shook hands with several reporters and said ``this is a sad occasion.'' Nixon, looking tanned, and Ford headed straight for the helicopter.

The Reagans escorted them to the waiting aircraft and then walked back to the White House, pausing to wave from a red carpet.

Reagan also had invited the top four congressional leaders to join the delegation but they decided against attending the funeral, as did Reagan and Vice President Bush, whose aides cited security fears as the reason.

While funeral plans were being prepared in Egypt, riot police and Moslem worshippers clashed in the city of Assyut, 240 miles south of Cairo.

The Reagan administration, meanwhile, stood by Haig's statement Wednesday that he was encouraged by the continuity of Egypt's policies.

``There is every indication the Egyptian government is moving forward in its constitutional process,'' said David R. Gergen, Reagan's assistant for communications.

Gergen, the chief White House spokesman, said he did not wish to ``make any statement of concern about internal developments'' in Egypt, meaning the reports of fighting.

Reagan gave Ghorbal a framed color photograph of Sadat taken while the Egyptian president visited Washington in August. Reagan is in the background in the picture.

``He was very kind to reminisce over the recent visit of President and Mrs. Sadat,'' Ghorbal said outside the White House after the meeting. ``He assured me that the relationship (between the United States and Egypt) solid as it is ... will continue to grow.''

He said the relationship ``is the cornerstone of all our efforts to bring peace and stability'' to the Middle East.

Ghorbal confirmed Reagan's invitation to Mubarak but offered no immediate reply.

Ghorbal and his wife accepted an invitation to fly to Egypt on the airplane carrying the U.S. delegation.

In addition to the Haig and the three former presidents, the delegation included Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, U.N. Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick, Army Chief of Staff Gen. Edward C. Meyer.

The group also included singer Stevie Wonder and Sam Brown, a 14-year-old from Liberty, S.C., who spent a week in Egypt in 1979 after a letter he wrote to Sadat caught the Egyptian leader's attention.

House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill, D-Mass.; House Minority Leader Bob Michel, R-Ill.; Senate Majority Leader Howard H. Baker Jr., R-Tenn., and Senate Minority Leader Robert C. Byrd, D-W.Va., each turned down the White House invitation.

Gergen, asked if the four feared to go out of security considerations, said that O'Neill was attending the christening of a grandson, Baker had injured his knee, and Byrd and Michel had prior commitments. Byrd's office said the senator was attending a political dinner in West Virginia and Baker's office said the senator had plans to be in his home state.

Members of the congressional delegation, according to another White House spokesman, included House Majority Leader Jim Wright, D-Texas; Sen. Charles Percy, R-Ill., chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee; Sen. Strom Thurmond, R-S.C.; Sen. Claiborne Pell, D-R.I.; Rep. Clement J. Zablocki, D-Wis., chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, and Rep. William S. Broomfield, R-Mich.

The delegation also included Leonore Annenberg, the U.S. chief of protocol; Joseph Canzeri, an assistant to the president; Sol Linowitz, Carter's Middle East negotiator, and Mrs. Carter.

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President SADAT

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^By LAWRENCE L. KNUTSON=
^Associated Press Writer=

SADAT

Egypt-US

THURSDAY OCT 8 1981

WASHINGTON (AP) — The United States spent millions over the past four administrations in an attempt to help ensure the safety of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, slain Tuesday as he reviewed a military parade in Cairo.

The assistance, including the loan of AWACS radar planes to protect Sadat on some of his travels, was confirmed Thursday by past and present administration officials. And it had been acknowledged, in part, by Sadat himself.

``We provided training and assistance over various times over the past few years,'' said Dean Fischer, the State Department spokesman.

``It is a fact we were providing assistance to help his security,'' said a former high ranking official of the Carter administration. He was one of several former and current U.S. officials interviewed who asked not to be identified by name.

Another high Carter administration official said the United States helped train Sadat's bodyguards, recommended and perhaps provided sensor and other intruder detection devices at Sadat's homes, and made available a highly sensitive and secret communications system that guaranteed intercept-free conversations.

The United States also provided Airborne Warning and Control System (AWACS) surveillance on several Sadat trips, the former official said.

The cost ran into the millions of dollars but no precise estimate was immediately available.

Former President Richard Nixon gave Sadat a $2-million, armor-plated helicopter in 1974. And one Reagan administration oficial said that while it was ``primarily a gesture,'' it was given on the advice of Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger ``who believed that helicopters provided great security.''

The training of Sadat's bodyguards began in the Nixon and Ford administrations. One official said it consisted ``more or less of standard Secret Service type training.''

He said it included crowd control, defensive driving techniques, forming of motorcades, securing the presidential residences, and of techniques to improve intelligence gathering to thwart assassination attempts.

``He lived in so many different houses, some of them on the beach, some in the countryside, that it was important to have equipment installed, including sensors and monitors,'' the official said.

The communications equipment was intended to permit Sadat to travel in Egypt and elsewhere without broadcasting his whereabouts to potential enemies, the official said.

``It gave him secure communications so he could talk freely without worry that he was being bugged or tapped,'' the former official said.

He said the United States kept the transfer of the CIA-developed equipment a tightly held secret because it didn't want to have to fend off requests for it from other world leaders.

``We just don't like to share that stuff around,'' he said.

Sadat himself refered to the security measures taken for his protection during his last visit to the United States in August.

He told reporters ion NBC's Meet The Press that before a trip to the Sudan he decided he needed to know what military movements might be underway in Libya, and in Libyan-occupied Chad which borders Sudan on the west.

``So I asked (the American ambassador) to provide me with one of the AWACS to tell me, and we borrowed one from Saudi Arabia,'' Sadat said. ``Your administration sent it to me ... to do the monitoring and let me know what was happening around me.''

A Reagan administration official in effect confirmed Sadat's account adding, ``I'm sure, yes, that we spent the money (on AWACS surveillance in the region near Sadat's flight path) but it was in our interest to see that he got to Sudan and back safely and it was also in our interest to use the AWACS to learn of troop movements and other military activities in Libya and the region.''

Meanwhile, Fischer told reporters at the State Department briefing that Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig was not referring to anything specific when he told a news conference on Wednesday that Sadat had been on a terrorist hit list.

``I think the secretary was using a turn of phrase and it was not meant to be referring to a list per se,'' Fischer said.

When asked about the correctness of a report by syndicated columnist Jack Anderson that President Reagan was now on the top of such a hit list Fischer replied, ``not to my knowlege.''

The United States earlier denied published speculation that Col. Moammar Khadafy of Libya was a target for elimination by U.S. agents.

The New York Times reported Thursday that last year, Sadat and Carter made plans for covert action against Khadafy. The Times said the leaders of Saudi Arabia and Valery Giscard d'Estaing were also part of the plan.

The plan was dropped after d'Estaing was defeated in his re-election bid, the newspaper said.

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^By STEVEN K. BINDY=
^Associated Press Writer=

CAIRO, Egypt (AP) - Egypt assured foreign dignitaries Wednesday they will be adequately protected during President Anwar Sadat's state funeral. Officials also said ``some'' policemen and one Moslem extremist were killed during clashes in the southern city of Assyut.

``They will be protected,'' Egypt's undersecretary for foreign affairs, Ossama el-Baz, said of the world leaders who are due here for the Saturday services. ``The fact an incident (Tuesday's assassination) took place does not mean the country is unsafe.''

The original funeral plans and route have been simplified to facilitate security.

El-Baz also told a news conference that ``we understand the reason why President Reagan is not coming.'' The White House said Reagan would not attend the funeral because of security considerations.

He also said police repulsed an effort by ``a few young men'' to storm two police stations in Assyut, a city 240 miles south of Cairo on the Nile River and known for its Islamic fundamentalism.

The official Middle East News Agency said one Moslem was killed and ``some'' police were killed and wounded in the attack. Security sources in Cairo said at least two officers and 10 other people were killed in attacks.

MENA said three of the Moslems were captured and others were being sought by police.

The road leading to Assyut from Minya, about 60 miles to the south, was blocked, and villagers near Minya told reporters there had been ``lots of killings'' between fundamentalists and police. The villagers also reported heavy troop movements from Minya to Assyut.

Security officers told reporters they had orders to shoot to kill anyone trying to go through the roadblocks without permission.

Security sources had earlier said anti-riot police fired on Moslems who gathered after dawn prayers in violation of a ban on meetings imposed during the one-year state of emergency decreed after Sadat's assassination.

Fundamentalists have frequently clashed with police and with members of Egypt's minority Coptic Christian community in Assyut over the last two years. Egyptian officials have linked Islamic fundamentalist to the assassination of Sadat, who ordered several Moslem and Coptic leaders arrested last month to quell sectarian violence.

In Washington, U.S. intelligence sources said Thursday that military forces on both sides of the common border between Egypt and Libya went on a higher state of alert within hours after the shooting.

Evidence of the alerts included increased troop movements on both sides of the border, although the U.S. sources did not know if either side had reinforced its front.

Thus far, the sources cautioned, there has been no shooting or signs of open conflict.

A presidential spokesman said the funeral route has been changed and services will be confined to Nasr Stadium and the adjacent parade grounds where Sadat was killed. The stadium and parade area are in Nasr City, a northeastern suburb about three miles from the center of Cairo.

The change of plans was intended to make protection of dignitaries easier. They include Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr., former Presidents Jimmy Carter, Gerald R. Ford and Richard M. Nixon, Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin, French President Francois Mitterrand and Britain's Prince Charles.

The spokesman said prayer services for Sadat will be in a mosque on the grounds of Maadi military hospital in southern Cairo where Sadat died. Surrounded by concrete walls and iron fences, the hospital grounds are heavily guarded and anti-riot police are posted at the gate.

From the hospital the coffin will be flown by helicopter to Nasr Stadium, then placed on a horse-drawn caisson at 11 a.m. - 5 a.m. EDT. The funeral procession is to proceed about a half-mile to the parade grounds, the spokesman said. There are no high buildings or residential houses in the open area.

At the parade grounds, Sadat is to be buried temporarily in the tomb of the unknown soldier. Originally, the funeral was to be held at the Raba'a el-Adaweya mosque in Nasr City's main square, about 1½ miles from the parade grounds. But this was changed because the mosque area is heavily populated.

Sadat's final resting place, a mausoleum and mosque, is now being built on the site of the reviewing stand where the president was watching a military parade when the assassins broke ranks in the parade and charged Sadat, throwing grenades and firing rifles.

The tomb of the unknown soldier, a pyramidal structure, is about 100 yards directly in front of the reviewing stand, just across the roadway. ``When the mausoleum is completed, the remains will be moved,'' the spokesman said.

Cairo newspapers said Sadat's wife, Jihan , was being treated with tranquilizers. Her son Gamal joined her and her three daughters at their heavily guarded residence on the Nile River in central Cairo. Gamal had been visiting the United States.

Parliament has approved a draft law that would give residences in Cairo and Alexandria to Mrs. Sadat and her children during their lifetimes. They will become museums after that. Parliament also granted Mrs. Sadat a pension, but the amount was not known.

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Egyptian officials, including the new leader, Vice President Hosni Mubarak, have said the attack on Sadat was mounted by four assailants led by a Moslem fanatic. Sadat rounded up more than 1,500 foes last month on suspicion of fomenting Moslem-Christian strife.
The newspaper Al-Akhbar quoted Defense Minister Abdel Halim Abu Ghazala as saying two of Sadat's assailants were civilians masquerading as soldiers, and a third was a retired reserve officer. The fourth was identified as a major and Moslem fundamentalist whose brother was executed by the government in connection with a Moslem attack on the Cairo military academy in 1974.
Egyptian officials have been quoted as saying that Sadat stood up Tuesday to salute the men charging the reviewing stand, thinking they wanted to present arms. But Deputy Prime Minister Fuad Mohieddin said after Sadat realized what was happening he continued standing, ``defying and confronting'' the attackers.
Witnesses gave different versions, however.
They said the driver stopped a truck in front of the reviewing stand and that a passenger in the cab jumped out and hurled a grenade. They said three men sitting on the side of the truck nearest Sadat also jumped out and charged the stand with guns blazing, and that two or three other men in the truck bed fired on the reviewing stand as well.
Military attaches and diplomats who attended the parade told The Associated Press that Sadat's security forces failed to react. They also questioned the government version that the murder team was limited to four men, three of whom masqueraded as soldiers and sneaked onto the truck.
Photographers at the scene said that as soon as the gunfire started, security officers turned their weapons on the cameramen and announced, ``no pictures.''
A Western military attache said it was curious there was no sharpshooter atop and behind Sadat's position, as was usually the case when the president reviewed a parade.
News film taken from a tower at one side of the reviewing stand showed Sadat's attackers were able to charge right up to the edge of the chest-high barrier in front of him and repeatedly fire their automatic rifles at point-black range, without anyone apparently returning fire.
There were a few frames that showed security guards apparently running away or simply standing nearby without drawing their weapons. But in a TV film, one security guard could be seen firing his pistol at three fleeing attackers - without hitting them.
At least three Western military attaches who saw the attack at close range said there was no effective return fire.
During his news conference, El-Baz defended Sadat's bodyguards, saying, ``They were doing their jobs.''
The assassins, he said, had ``the element of surprise.''
``It took only 20 seconds,'' El-Baz said. ``Remember, it happened while the air force was in the middle of the (air) show,'' which he said probably distracted Sadat's body guards.
He insisted there were only four killers, three who were captured and one that was shot dead at the scene.
However, El-Baz appeared to acknowledge that there were eight men on the truck, the same number tallied by diplomatic witnesses and newsmen.
The driver of the truck ``was intimidated and ... was forced to stop,'' apparently ruling him out as a suspect, El-Baz said.
He added, however, that the government was continuing its probe to learn if the plotters had a wider base of support within the army.
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SADAT

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^Two Teens Who Corresponded With Sadat Saddened By His Death<

^By The Associated Press=

Two young Americans who wrote Egyptian President Anwar Sadat about their admiration for his bold Mideast peacemaking efforts now wonder whether their fallen hero's hopes can survive.

``My friend is dead,'' said Sam Brown, the 14-year-old who sent a letter to Sadat two years ago and received a handwritten reply and a free trip to Egypt. Brown got a haircut and new suit Wednesday for a trip back to Cairo - for the slain president's funeral.

``I respected and admired him for trying to make peace with Israel,'' he said. ``It takes a man to make peace after a war. I think there will never be such a peacemaker as he.''

Mark A. Russell, 17, of Fort Wayne, Ind., received a signed, typewritten reply five months ago from Sadat for a letter he wrote. He was particularly pleased with the salutation, which addressed him as ``My son.''

``I'm sure his death will cause violence in the future, which is ironic because he wanted peace,'' Russell said.

Tuesday's assassination, Russell said, ``reaffirms my convictions that the world does need peace. When a man of peace is gunned down in such a senseless and violent fashion ... it is saddening, but it's also inspiring.''

Brown was a Georgia schoolboy when he wrote Sadat. He now lives in Liberty, S.C., and through the efforts of his congressman, Rep. Carroll Campbell, will accompany former Presidents Carter, Ford and Nixon to the funeral Saturday.

Donald Brown said his son ``still feels real bad about the death of President Sadat. This thing has touched him more than anything I've ever seen touch him. He idolized President Sadat.''

But the boy's mother, Sybil, said Brown ``was really down until he heard that he was going to the funeral. Now he says he can at least go over there and pay his respects.''

Russell told Sadat that as a young black man he was resolved to fight racism in America and believed in Sadat's peace initiatives in the Middle East.

``I cannot help but feel that even though we are many, many miles apart, our goals of brotherhood and peace unite and uplift our souls when our optimism gives way to pessimism,'' the youngster wrote.

Said the reply: ``Thanks a lot for taking the trouble of sending such a kind letter which expresses your good feelings towards me. I seize this opportunity to wish you a most happy and prosperous life.''

Russell, a senior at Northrop High School where he is a member of the debate and speech club and vice president of the Afro-American Club, plans to attend Indiana University.

He descibed Sadat as ``a level head in the midst of hot heads,'' and said he never expected a reply to his letter, much less a personal response.

The only time he has felt similar distress, Russell said, was after the gunshot wounding in Fort Wayne of former National Urban League President Vernon Jordan.

``I wish I had the money (to go to the funeral),'' he added.

Campbell said Wednesday that it was Brown's ``dream to pay this last farewell to his hero, and I commend a compassionate Reagan White House for making this dream come true.''

Brown received the all-expenses-paid trip to Egypt just before Christmas 1979. His letter told Sadat he admired him and hoped someday to visit Egypt. He toured the country and met many Egyptian dignitaries but never saw Sadat, ``the thing I wanted to do most.'' Sadat was involved in the U.S.-Iran crisis at the time.

Brown got the news of Sadat's death Tuesday in his ninth-grade civics class; Russell heard it from friends in school.

``I kind of half didn't believe it because it was just talk,'' Brown said. ``But I believe it now. I think it was a real terrible event. It's like a part of me is gone.''

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SADAT

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^Empire State Building Lighted To Honor Sadat<
NEW YORK (AP) - The top of the Empire State Building was floodlighted overnight in the colors of the Egyptian flag to honor assassinated Egyptian President Anwar Sadat.

The colors will be repeated tonight, Friday night and Saturday night, said Stephanie Sachs, speaking for the building's management.

The flag's colors are ``red for sacrifice, white for purity and black to commemorate the past,'' she said. The effect of black will be achieved by combining blue and purple lights, Miss Sachs said.

The tower of the Manhattan building is floodlighted each night, and the colors are often chosen for the season or occasion; red, white and blue for the Fourth of July, for example.

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^Security Precautions Change Course of Funeral Procession<

SADAT

CAIRO, Egypt (AP) - Plans for the funeral Saturday of slain President Anwar Sadat were modified today for security reasons, a government spokesman said.

Prayers for the slain president are scheduled to be held at a mosque on the grounds of southern Cairo's Maadi military hospital where Sadat died Tuesday after being wounded in an attack during a military parade.

The service was to have been held at Raba'a el-Adaweya mosque in Nasr City, a suburb five miles northeast of Cairo where the military parade was taking place when uniformed men rushed the presidential party with machine guns and grenades.

The spokesman said Sadat's coffin would then be flown by helicopter from the hospital, some six miles south of Cairo, to the main sports stadium in Nasr City, a site closer to the burial place than the Raba'a mosque.

There the coffin will be placed on a horse-drawn caisson, and the half-mile official funeral procession will begin at 11 a.m. (5 a.m. EDT) from the stadium to the parade grounds, where a mausoleum is being built on the spot where Sadat fell.

The spokesman said Sadat will be temporarily buried in the tomb on the unknown soldier, a pyramid shaped construction in the middle of the parade ground, across from the reviewing stand where Sadat was slain.

``When the mausoleum is completed the remains will be moved,'' the spokesman said.

He said the mosque and mausoleum were being built by the military engineering service and by Egypt's largest construction outfit, the Arab Contractors, formed by a Sadat relative, Osman Ahmed Osman.

U.S. Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. will head the American delegation to the funeral. Former Presidents Jimmy Carter, Gerald R. Ford and Richard M. Nixon are also attending.

President Reagan was advised by U.S. officials not to attend for security reasons.

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^U.S. Gave Advice on How to Protect Sadat, New York Times Says<

SADAT

NEW YORK (AP) - The United States had provided slain Egyptian President Anwar Sadat with advice on how to protect himself since 1974, The New York Times reported today.

The newspaper said that on at least one occasion the United States was prepared to go beyond passive assistance and ``go to the source of the threats'' against Sadat, who was assassinated in Cairo on Tuesday.

Officials of the Reagan administration said that in 1980 former President Carter, Sadat, Saudi Arabian leaders and former French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing made plans to conduct covert action against Libyan leader Colonel Moammar Khadafy. The plan was shelved after d'Estaing lost his office last spring.

``Sadat himself had a terribly fatalistic view about security,'' Hermann F. Eilts, American ambassador to Egypt between 1973 and 1979, told the Times. ``He was cavalier about it, but some of his people, his personal bodyguards and security people, wanted help.''

Help was provided beginning in 1974 when Secret Service officials explained their techniques for moving presidents around, guarding entries and emergency evacuation procedures, the Times said.

Concerned about Sadat's enemies within the Egyptian armed forces, the president's bodyguards in 1977 requested advanced communication gear, developed by the CIA, that allowed officials to send messages without having them intercepted.

``Having been a plotter in the armed forces himeslf,'' Eilts said, ``Sadat was alert to this possible problem.''

Reagan administration officials said Sadat received daily reports on his country's military services, but he never asked for American help ``for eavesdropping on his own armed forces,'' the Times said.

AP-NY-10-08 1124EDT<

THURSDAY OCT 8 1981

a0558-----
r i AM-Egypt-Wounded 10-08 0373
^AM-Egypt-Wounded,370<
^Americans Arrive In Frankfurt<
^By SUSANNE M. SCHAFER=
^Associated Press Writer=

SADAT

FRANKFURT, West Germany (AP) - Belgium's ambassador to Egypt and four Americans wounded during the assassination of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat were flown here Thursday from Cairo aboard a U.S. Air Force C-9 Medivac jet.

None of the injured was allowed to speak with journalists here. Although the Egyptian government has not given an official count, five other people in addition to Sadat were reported killed during the assassination Tuesday and at least 28 wounded.

The plane landed at the U.S. Rhein-Main Air Base and the wounded were taken by ambulances to the U.S. Air Force Hospital in Wiesbaden, about 30 miles west of here.

``Their conditions vary, but they will be taken to the hospital and be examined and cared for as their injuries dictate,'' said U.S. Air Force Public Affairs spokesman Maj. John Kump.

Ambassador Claude Ruelle, said to be the most seriously wounded of the group, was carried off on a stretcher by two nurses and four medics. One nurse held a bottle of intravenous fluid as she walked alongside Ruelle.

Marine Maj. Jerald Agenbroad, 36, of Bruneau, Idaho, was the second to be carried off the plane. He was clad in blue striped pajamas and his right leg was bandaged. A nurse walking alongside his stretcher held an intravenous bottle as he was carried down the ramp of the plane.

Air Force Capt. Christopher Ryan, 34, of Sacramento, Calif., was hit in the foot. The white cast covering his leg poked out from under the olive drab blanket as he was lifted onto the ambulance.

Richard McCleskey, an executive with the Raytheon Corp., suffered fragment wounds in the back and propped himself up on one side as his stretcher was lowered to the airfield.

A second civilian identified as Fred Golden, appeared to have been injured in the leg and walked from the plane on crutches. U.S. Air Force officials said they did not know Golden's profession or home town.

A third U.S. military officer said to be wounded in the attack, Air Force Lt. Col. Charles D. Loney, was not aboard the evacuating plane and military officials said they had no idea why not.

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THURSDAY OCT 8 1981

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r i AM-FuneralSecurity 10-08 0217
^AM-Funeral Security,210<
^With AM-Sadat Security Bjt<
^Egyptian Says Foreign Leaders Will Be Adequately Protected<

SADAT

CAIRO, Egypt (AP) — A top Foreign Ministry official on Thursday declared Egypt was a ``safe country,'' and promised to provide adequate security for visiting heads of state at the funeral of assassinated President Anwar Sadat.

``They will be protected,'' Egypt's Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs Ossama El-Baz said of the world leaders who are due here for the Saturday service.

``The fact an incident took place does not mean the country is unsafe,'' El-Baz said.

Sadat was shot to death Tuesday by a group of assassins who attacked him at parade review stand.

Western diplomats have expressed concern about safeguards for the visiting foreign leaders.

Washington said security considerations would keep President Reagan from attending the funeral of Sadat, leader of America's closest ally in the Arab world.

``We understand the reason President Reagan is not coming,'' El-Baz said. He added that Egypt is satisfied with the U.S. delegation headed by Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig. Jr. and including former Presidents Jimmy Carter, Gerald R. Ford and Richard M. Nixon, and former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

Among the other leaders due here for the services were Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin, French President Francois Mitterrand and Britain's Prince Charles.

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THURSDAY OCT 8 1981

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SADAT

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^Eds: SUBS 3th graf with NBC times<
NEW YORK (AP) - The three major television networks said Thursday they plan live coverage of the funeral of assassinated Egyptian President Anwar Sadat.

CBS will go on the air at 5 a.m. EDT Saturday from Egypt and will telecast the ceremonies to their conclusion, said spokeswoman Rita Quinn. In addition, CBS will have a half-hour special at 1:30 p.m.

Ron Najman of NBC said that network also would show the entire funeral from 5 a.m. to 8 a.m. and would have an ``update'' at 12:30 p.m.

At ABC, Tom Goodman said that network would be on the air from Cairo from 5 a.m. to 8 a.m. and broadcast half-hour recapitulations at noon and 11 p.m.

The Public Broadcasting Service plans no coverage, said spokeswoman Diana Wills.

AP-WX-10-08 2159EDT<

THURSDAY OCT 8 1981

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u i AM-SadatSecurity 2ndLd-Writethru a0630 10-08 1112
^AM-Sadat Security, 2nd Ld-Writethru, a0630,1,110<
^Eds: Inserts grafs 21-23 newspaper report of how civilian attackers infiltrated military parade.<
^By TOM BALDWIN=
^Associated Press Writer=

SADAT

CAIRO, Egypt (AP) — Westerners who witnessed the assassination of President Anwar Sadat say his security forces failed to react to protect the president. They also raised questions about the official account that only four attackers were involved.

Military attaches and diplomats who attended the parade Tuesday told The Associated Press they were surprised, in some cases shocked, because Sadat's security forces failed to take action to safeguard Sadat.

Some diplomats questioned a government version that the murder team was limited to four men, three of whom were said to be civilians who masqueraded as soldiers and sneaked onto an army truck for the parade.

``It has to raise questions,'' said a Western military attache who saw the attack.

Another diplomat who was there said of Sadat's security men, ``It was not a professional reaction at all.'' The Western sources would not be quoted by name.

Photographers at the scene said that as soon as the gunfire started, some security officers turned their weapons on the cameramen and announced, ``no pictures.''

A security ring did not appear around the area until 15 minutes after the first shots were fired. In addition to Sadat, five people were killed and at least 28 wounded. No complete figure on the number of killed and wounded has been issued.

One Western military attache said it was curious there was no sharpshooter atop and behind the president's position, as is usually the case, to defend against attack.

News film taken from a tower at one side of the reviewing stand showed Sadat's attackers were able to charge right up to the edge of the chest-high barrier in front of him and repeatedly fire their automatic rifles at point-black range, without anyone apparently returning fire.

There were a few frames that showed security guards apparently running away or simply standing nearby without drawing their weapons. But in a television film, one security guard could be seen firing his pistol at three fleeing attackers — without hitting them.

At least three Western military attaches who saw the attack at close range said there was no effective return fire. There were some shots fired by guards who in some cases were non-Egyptians protecting their own diplomats, two attaches said.

Diplomatic sources said the U.S. Embassy here has ordered all its staff who attended the parade to file reports on what they saw, with an eye toward trying to evaluate the performance of Sadat's security, which had received American advice on how to protect Sadat.

It has also been learned that Western military attaches are trading observations and their consensus is that the Egyptian version of the killing contains big holes.

The attaches say that in addition to at least three men photographed charging and shooting at Sadat, two or three others stayed aboard the truck and poured sustained fire at the president.

In addition, the TV film showed the driver of one assassins' truck sitting in the cab. The other man in the front of the truck jumped out, hurled a grenade toward Sadat and quickly got back in the cab. This suggested eight men were involved.

Col. Peter Rosser, the British military attache, said the day after the attack that he believed he saw seven or eight men involved.

Vice President Hosni Mubarak, named as Sadat's successor, told reporters that Sadat was killed by four men — not six as has previously been reported — led by a Moslem fanatic. Defense Minister Abdel Halim Abu Ghazala said one of the assassins was an officer, and three were civilians including a retired officer who masqueraded as soldiers on active duty.

One attache said it was ``inconceivable'' for civilians to have slipped unnoticed into the parade, as Ghazala said, because they would have been spotted by the other soldiers. The only way this could have happened, said the attache, was if officers at least at company level had known about it.

He said he and other Western attaches agreed that collusion between Egypt's top generals and the assassins was highly unlikely because the generals were all placed in the line of fire and some were wounded.

However, he said the attaches speculated that the assassins may have bribed an officer at company level without disclosing why they wanted to ride in the parade.

The Cairo newspaper Al-Akhbar reported in its Friday edition that the leader of the attack, identified only as Lt. Khaled, gave special leave to three soldiers who were supposed to be in his truck, then replaced them with the three civilians — claiming to his superior that they were sent by district command to substitute for those on leave.

The newspaper said Khaled pretended to search the three men carefully before allowing them into the truck. It said the lieutenant threatened the driver of the truck with a grenade to make him stop in front of the reviewing stand.

Al-Akhbar did not specify the source of its story, but said the Defense Ministry had prepared a preliminary report that would explain how the weapons and grenades were smuggled onto the truck.

Several other diplomatic sources said Sadat's guards had never been trained to look for threats from within the military.

Another unanswered question is where the assassins got their Soviet-designed weapons. The semi-official newspaper Al-Ahram Thursday quoted the chief of Egypt's security as saying the guns and grenades came from Upper Egypt, which includes an area in the southern provinces that is infamous among police and military officers for the availability of guns stolen from nearby garrisons.

Diplomats and witnesses are at odds about whether the attack might have been timed to coincide with a jet flyover. The assassins stormed from their truck just as fighter jets were screaming overhead and almost everyone was looking skyward.

The scream of the jet engines camouflaged the first bursts of fire, though the flyover had been going for about 15 minutes before the shooting started.

The security chief, Maj. Gen. Mahmoud el Masri, blamed the slow reaction of his guards on the breakdowns of a motorcycle and another military vehicle that preceded the assassins' truck.

Al-Ahram quoted him as saying ``the trick'' was that when the killers' truck stopped, guards thought it too had developed engine trouble, ``and the criminals got out of the vehicle to greet the president who remained standing to return their greeting of his sons, members of the armed forces.''

The newspaper story did not mention whether the motorcycle or other stalled vehicle may have played a part in the attack.

AP-NY-10-08 2210EDT<

THURSDAY OCT 8 1981

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d a PM-SadatServiceDisrupted 10-08 0094

SADAT

^PM-Sadat Service Disrupted,100<
^Arabs Disrupt Sadat Service at University of Arizona<

TUCSON, Ariz. (AP) - About eight shouting students disrupted a memorial service for slain Egyptian President Anwar Sadat at the University of Arizona.

There were no arrests Wednesday and university police dispersed the crowd.

The disruption, by students who appeared to be Arabs, came near the end of a 15-minute memorial service sponsored by Students Concerned for Israel and several campus Christian groups. About 150 people attended the service on the university mall.

The handful of students shouted denunciations of Sadat.

AP-NY-10-08 0532EDT<

THURSDAY OCT 8 1981

a0733----- SADAT
r i AM-FuneralDelegations 1stLd-Writethru a0707 10-08 0276
^AM-Funeral Delegations, 1st Ld-Writethru, a0707,270<
^Eds: inserting U.N. ambassador and chief of staff in United States delegation<

CAIRO, Egypt (AP) - Following is a list of foreign dignitaries planning to attend the funeral of assassinated President Anwar Sadat on Saturday, as compiled by The Associated Press and from official sources here:

For the United States:
Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr.
Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger
U.N. Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick
Army Chief of Staff Gen. Edward C. Meyer
Former President Jimmy Carter
Former President Gerald R. Ford
Former President Richard M. Nixon
Former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger
Former special Mideast envoy Sol Linowitz
Former CBS news anchorman Walter Cronkite
Sam Brown, a 14-year-old boy who once visited Egypt as Sadat's guest

Britain:
Prince Charles
Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington
France:
President Francois Mitterrand
Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson
Israel: Prime Minister Menachem Begin
China: Vice Premier Ji Pengfei
Sudan: President Gaafar Nimeiri
Morocco: Prime Minister Maati Bouabid
Italy:
President Sandro Pertini
Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo
Liberia: Chief of State Samuel K. Doe
Belgium: King Badouin
Oman:
Prince Sahar ben Taymur, representing Sultan Qaboos
Foreign Minister Omar Zawawy
Austria:
Vice Chancellor Fred Sinowatz
Foreign Minister Willibad Pahr
Norway:
Crown Prince Harald
Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland
Singapore: Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew
Netherlands:
Prince Claus
Foreign Minister Max van der Stoel
Spain:
Premier Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo
Foreign Minister Jose Pedro Perez-Llorca
Japan: Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda
India: Speaker of Parliament Ravindra Varma
Denmark:
Prince Henrik
Foreign Minister Kjeld Olesen
Australia: Deputy Prime Minister Douglas Anthony
EEC Chairman Gaston Thorn
Tanzania:
Central Committee member Rashidi Kawawa
Foreign Ministry protocol officer A.S. Mtiro
Ambassador to Cairo Ali Mwinyi
AP-NY-10-08 1925EDT<

THURSDAY OCT 8 1981

a0740----
r i AM-Egypt-Christians 10-08 0305
^AM-Egypt-Christians,310<
^Some 4,000 Mourn Bishop Murdered in Sadat Assassination<
^By MAGDA EL-SANGA=
^Associated Press Writer=

SADAT

CAIRO, Egypt (AP) - Some 4,000 Christians and Moslems filled St. Mark's Cathedral on Thursday to mourn the death of Bishop Samuel, a Coptic Christian leader killed during the assassination of President Anwar Sadat.

Several high-level Egyptian officials attended the services, and speakers pledged support for Vice President Hosni Mubarak, Sadat's chosen successor.

The large official turnout seemed to be an attempt to show unity between Egypt's 36 million Moslems and 6 million Coptic Christians, who have often clashed in violent demonstrations.

Sadat, after banishing Coptic Pope Shenouda III to a monastery last month, named Bishop Samuel to a five-man clerical council to administer the church.

The soft-spoken, Princeton-educated bishop was among the dignitaries watching the military parade on Tuesday when gunmen jumped out of an artillery truck and opened fire. He died of his wounds in a hospital.

Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Aly, Deputy Prime Minister Fikry Makram Ebeid, Oil Minister Ezz-el-Din Hilal, former Prime Minister Abdel Aziz Hegazy and Moslem sheikhs were among those who attended the two-hour ceremony at the in Abbassia, a suburb northeast of Cairo.

Last month, Sadat ordered the arrest of more than 1,500 Moslem and Coptic leaders, as well as politicians, lawyers, journalists and professor in a crackdown against the sectarian violence. Diplomats said the arrests were also aimed at quashing Sadat's political opponents.

Sadat also removed state recognition from the Coptic pope and ordered him to say at a desert monastery some 72 miles north of Cairo. Shenouda did not attend the funeral.

Bishop Athanasius of Beni Suef and Bahnassa, delivering the eulogy for Bishop Samuel, called on all Copts to support Mubarak.

``We wish him luck, and we call on all the Egyptian people to back him,'' Athanasius said.

AP-NY-10-08 1947EDT<

THURSDAY OCT 8 1981

a0753-----
r a AM-SadatMovie 10-08 0290
^AM-Sadat Movie,260<
^Sadat Movie Biography Planned<
^By JAY ARNOLD=
^Associated Press Writer=

SADAT

HOLLYWOOD (AP) - A movie biography will be made of assassinated Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and his death has provided a poignant twist to a film now being shot in Israel on the life of former Israeli Prime Minister Golda Meir, the movies' producers said.

A long-planned film based on Sadat's 1978 autobiography, ``In Search of Identity,'' ``has been catapulted to life, unfortunately, because of the death'' of Sadat, said television producer Sandy Frank.

Frank, noting that he acquired the TV rights several years ago to the lives of both Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin, announced plans for a Sadat television movie on Tuesday morning only hours after Sadat was gunned down in Cairo in a hail of bullets.

Frank said he felt ``blessed and touched'' that he had developed a personal relationship with Sadat and Begin and denied that his film, which has no commitment from a network or studio, was intended to capitalize on Sadat's death.

``We've been very patient,'' Frank said, ``but there's been this great public outpouring. Money is secondary.''

Frank, who said he had met the Egyptian leader on a trip to the Middle East, said his last words to Sadat has been: ``Mr. President, I'm going to do your story on network television.''

Producer Harve Bennett said Thursday that filming is about half completed on an Operation Prime Time four-hour TV miniseries, ``A Woman Called Golda,'' which stars Ingrid Bergman as Mrs. Meir and features Jose Ferrer as Sadat.

``We intend to simply pay a greater tribute to him in this way than we had, tragically, intended to when we started,'' Bennett said from his Paramount TV offices.

AP-NY-10-08 2107EDT<

THURSDAY OCT 8 1981

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r i AM-UN-Egypt-Iraqi 10-08 0383
^AM-UN-Egypt-Iraqi,380<
^Assembly president won't sign condolence book<
UNITED NATIONS (AP) - Ismat Kittani, an Iraqi diplomat serving as president of the U.N. General Assembly, will not sign a book of condolences for slain Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, a spokesman said Thursday.

Kittani's spokesman Joe Sills, an American, said a review of protocol practices by past General Assembly presidents showed there was ``no fixed custom'' on such ceremonial displays of mourning for deceased heads of state.

The book of condolences for Sadat is open for signatures at the Egyptian Mission to the United Nations. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, an Austrian, signed the book on Wednesday, as did New York's Mayor Edward Koch and a number of U.N. diplomats whose countries had friendly relations with Egypt.

According to the Egyptian mission, hundreds of signatures had been recorded by mid-day Thursday.

Egyptian Ambassador Amre Moussa declined to comment on Kittani's decision to shun the Egyptian mission. But the envoy recalled that Kittani had made brief remarks of condolences in the Assembly on Tuesday after Sadat's assassination was announced.

Egyptian diplomats indicated privately they would have expected Kittani to go to the Egyptian mission to convey his condolences in his ostensibly impartial role as Assembly president.

Kittani, whose country is one of the hard-line Arab opponents of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty, did send a message of sympathy Wednesday to Egyptian Vice President Hosni Mubarak in which he extended ``profound condolences'' on behalf of the General Assembly.

Asked by a reporter why Kittani's message had not contained a condemnation of violence, Sills replied that Kittani had said all he had chosen to say in his message.

Kittani was chosen as assembly president by lot Sept. 15 after a 73-73 tie with Ambassador Khwaja Mohammed Kaiser of Bangladesh in Assembly balloting. The selection came under immediate attack from Israel and from Iran, which is at war with Iraq.

Kittani reacted to the criticism by first demanding apologies from the envoys of the two countries, then announcing he would not meet with the representatives of Israel or Iran during his one-year term as assembly presidentbecause they had ``grossly insulted'' his office.

Kittani was absent from the Assembly Hall when the foreign ministers of Israel and Iran recently addressed the 156-nation body, and assembly vice presidents filled in for him.

AP-NY-10-08 1053EDT<

THURSDAY OCT 8 1981

Pahlavi Family

SADAT

787 AM-Shah-Sadat,150<

Shah's Son Returns To Cairo For Funeral<

CAIRO, Egypt (AP) - Reza Shah II, who has proclaimed himself successor to his late father as Shah of Iran, returned Thursday to Cairo from Paris for the funeral of President Anwar Sadat, the man who gave shelter to the deposed Iranian royal family.

Reza's father, Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, came to Cairo in March 1980 suffering from a cancerous spleen. He was admitted to a Cairo hospital where he died four months later.

Sadat said he was granting the shah and his family asylum to show gratitude for the help Egypt received from Iran during its 1973 war with Israel.

The move was cricized at home and in the Arab world and further complicated Egypt's relations with Iran. The relations had already been broken in protest against Sadat's moves toward peace with Israel.

Sadat's funeral will be Saturday.

AP-NY-10-08 2257EDT<

THURSDAY OCT 8 1981

a0770-----
r i AM-Begin-Sadat 10-08 0361
^AM-Begin-Sadat,350<
^Despite Problems, Begin Plans To Attend Funeral< SADAT
^By LARRY THORSON=
^Associated Press Writer=

SADAT
Begin

TEL AVIV, Israel (AP) - Prime Minister Menachem Begin plans to attend President Anwar Sadat's funeral, despite security worries, the prime minister's bad knee and a conflict with the Hebrew sabbath.

``I have no doubt he will participate in the funeral,'' Uri Porat, Begin's spokesman, said Thursday, while conceding that many details of the trip remained unclear.

Israel Radio reported Thursday evening, in its first broadcast after a day-long shutdown in observance of the holy day of Yom Kippur, that there were problems in finding a place for Begin to stay within walking distance of the funeral site in a Cairo suburb. The funeral is scheduled Saturday, the Jewish sabbath, and Begin as an observant Jew would violate religious law if he rode in a car on the sabbath.

Begin, 68, has been bothered by a bad knee recently, and would not be able to walk a great distance. In addition, security officers worry that it could be dangerous for the Israeli leader to walk in the open for a long time.

Begin appears to be determined to make the trip to pay respects to Sadat, his partner in the Israel-Egypt peace process and co-winner of the 1978 Nobel Peace Prize.

``Even if it is difficult to find a place to stay, I believe the prime minister will go,'' Porat said. ``I think we will find a way to work it out.''

The trip would be Begin's first chance to sound out the new Egyptian leadership on continuing the peace process, although Porat said he doubted there would be much opportunity for political discussions.

Begin's Cabinet decided Wednesday that he would go to Egypt for Sadat's funeral. At the Cabinet meeting, Begin said he was ``very satisfied'' with Egyptian assurances that the Israel-Egypt peace treaty would be observed, Porat reported.

Israel Radio said Begin had received a message from President Reagan urging that Israel help Egypt in the difficult time of transition to Hosni Mubarak's leadership.

Since Sadat was killed Tuesday, Israel has been anxious about the course the new Egyptian leadership will follow.

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THURSDAY OCT 8 1981

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a0481----
d w PM-SadatService 10-08 0358
^PM-Sadat Service,350<
^Sadat Eulogized at Washington Memorial Service<
^By JAY PERKINS=
^Associated Press Writer=

SADAT WASH NAT Cathedral

WASHINGTON (AP) - The nation's powerful and the powerless united in prayers for slain Egyptian leader Anwar Sadat and in a plea for peace.

Words from the Koran, mournful in their intensity, mingled with the prayers of Jewish and Christian leaders. Half-muffled bells rang the nation's tribute.

President Reagan, who will not attend Sadat's funeral in Cairo for security reasons, sat silently, his wife by his side. Cabinet officials and congressmen lined up with members of the diplomatic corps to offer condolences to Egypt's ambassador, Ashraf Ghorbal.

Others with no official rank came and then quickly left.

It was unusual homage for a foreign leader, this gathering Wednesday in the Washington Cathedral. And it spoke much about the man who braved the wrath of his Arab neighbors to sign a peace treaty with Israel.

The Right Rev. John T. Walker, Episcopal bishop of Washington, eulogized Sadat as a man of peace who ``took that first and giant step across ancient barriers.'' Sadat's death, he said, was the ``tragic loss of a great prophet.''

``President Sadat helped us to see that emnity is something we allow to grow inside ourselves,'' he said. ``It is time to end the prejudices, the fears, the suspicions that for so long have ruled.

...

``Let sadness not overcome us, let depression not overtake us, for in the symbol he leaves behind we may find hope.''

It was only the fourth time in the past 20 years that America has held a memorial service at the cathedral for a fallen foreign leader. Three of those four died by violence.

British Lord Lewis Mountbatten, the victim of an Irish Republican Army bomb, was eulogized in 1979 and former Italian Premier Aldo Moro, kidnapped and killed by terrorists was honored in 1978. Indian Prime Minister Nehru was similarly honored in 1964.

Both the House and the Senate recessed for the short ceremony in honor of the man who, at the urging of then-President Carter, became the first and only Arab leader to extend the hand of friendship to arch-rival Israel.

AP-NY-10-08 0525EDT<

THURSDAY OCT 8 1981

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r i PM-Assassination-Eyewitness 10-07 0613
^PM-Assassination-Eyewitness,580<
^Thousands at Military Celebration Saw It Happen<

SADAT

EDITOR'S NOTE - This descriptive report of the assassination of President Anwar Sadat is based on eyewitness accounts from the writer, Associated Press photographers Ahmed Tayeb and William R. Foley and from others who were present. ——=

^By STEVEN K. HINDY=
^Associated Press Writer=

CAIRO, Egypt (AP) - The assassination of President Anwar Sadat turned a joyful holiday into a horrible nightmare for thousands celebrating Egypt's Sadat's 1973 ``victory'' over Israel.

At the center of a reviewing stand in front of a concrete stadium grandstand, Sadat joked with his military commanders as thousands of Egypt's finest soldiers high-stepped by in 95-degree heat from an autumn sun.

On view were Egypt's new American M-60 tanks and Italian Chinook helicopters, fruits of Sadat's close relations with the West. The lead tank, a Soviet-made T-62, swiveled its turret and lowered its gun to Sadat's level as it rumbled by.

Paratroopers with red-white-and-blue chutes landed a few yards in front of the stand and saluted the 62-year-old president. At 1:05 p.m., six French-made aerobatic jets thundered over the reviewing stand, trailing red, blue, white and yellow smoke.

Most of us in the stands, and probably Sadat himself, were watching the jets when we heard the ``pop pop pop'' of automatic-weapon fire above the roar of the jets.

Lowering my eyes, I saw two bareheaded young bareheaded soldiers riding on the back of an open truck firing at the president.

``It's part of the show,'' I thought.

Then six young men in olive-drab fatigues leaped from the truck and raced about 20 yards to the 3-foot-high reviewing stand.

``Glory to Egypt! Attack!'' they shouted as they lobbed grenades into the stand.

``You are agents! You are intruders!'' they said, apparently yelling at foreign ambassadors and military attaches on the stand.

Two muffled explosions were heard though the noise of the jets looping and turning overhead.

Military police in red berets rushed toward the assassins and the dignitaries on the platform.

Some of the killers reached the platform and held their guns high as they raked the stand with machine-gun fire.

Dead and wounded were scattered among the overturned chairs.

Italian Ambassador Elio Giuffrida, who was unhurt, said others on the stand told him Sadat's face was covered with blood.

The president apparently was the first to be rushed to the hospital, arriving by helicopter at 1:20 p.m.

The crowd of military men and government officials around me stampeded, screaming and tripping over each other. A frantic man tried to pull his terrified small son from under an overturned chair.

Fighting my way toward the reviewing stand 100 yards away, I saw knots of police beating two young men, later identified as two of the assassins. Newspaper photographs showed two dead ``traitors'' and several others wounded by the security forces.

Bloodied Moslem and Christian clergymen, diplomats and military men were being lifted from the platform onto stretchers.

The area in front of the stands was a chaotic mass of soldiers and police. A hatless, heavily decorated general stood tall on the reviewing stand, waving wildly. Ambulances lurched through the mob.

Shooting broke out, and police bundled off a smug-looking fat man in a gray leisure suit.

At 1:20 p.m., 15 minutes after the first shots, the police sealed off the area around the platform.

The jets had stopped performing. White-uniformed police stood arm-to-arm, two-deep on both sides of the route out of the parade ground. Ambulances and private cars raced between them.

Outside police and residents stood mute, staring back toward the grandstand. Colored smoke and an awful silence hung in the air of the suburb, called ``Victory City.''

AP-NY-10-07 0028EDT<

WEDNESDAY OCT 7 1981

a0430-----
r a PM-Sadat-TV 10-07 0601

media SADAT

^PM-Sadat-TV,590<
^How American TV Covered Sadat Shooting<
^By FRED ROTHENBERG=
^AP Television Writer=

NEW YORK (AP) - Scotti Williston of CBS, usually a faceless woman behind the news, was the first television reporter to inform the American public of the death of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat.

Ms. Williston was one of the key field reporters in Cairo, feeding information to the star anchormen back in the United States during the networks' marathon coverage of Sadat's assassination Tuesday. ABC relied on Doreen Kays, who was in Egypt only because the regular Cairo bureau chief, Chris Harper, was expelled by Sadat last month. NBC's main leg man was Art Kent, the network's Israeli correspondent who happened to be in Cairo on another assignment.

The networks were sending their top stars into Cairo today - CBS' Walter Cronkite, NBC's Tom Brokaw and ABC's Barbara Walters who will join Peter Jennings, already there.

On Tuesday morning, Ms. Williston, CBS' bureau manager in Cairo since 1979 and a six-year veteran of CBS News, was the first to say that Sadat was dead. Anchorman Dan Rather was visibly taken aback by the revelation, since all earlier reports indicated that Sadat's injuries were slight.

Rather pressed her about the reliability of her two sources, and Ms. Williston said in a sturdy voice: ``I believe it to be true.''

Rather's caution was understandable. All three networks were burned when they reported erroneously that press secretary James Brady had died after the attempted assassination of President Reagan March 30. They appeared to have learned their lesson Tuesday, clearly balancing source reports of what appeared to be happening against the unwillingness or inability of the Egyptian and American governments to provide official confirmation.

Throughout CBS' five-plus hours of special coverage Tuesday, Rather was the solid hub, sorting out the network's conflicting information on Sadat's condition. But as he has pointed out so many times, he's only as good as CBS' international network of reporters.

Ms. Williston helped make CBS - and Rather - look good. During their early phone conversations, CBS had a map of Cairo and the printed message that Scotti Williston was reporting. It was only later, perhaps after her information had proven correct, that CBS inserted a still picture of Ms. Williston at the bottom of the screen.

Ms. Williston, monitoring Egyptian radio and TV, was the first to report that the deputy speaker of the Egyptian house confirmed that Sadat was dead. Utilizing a translator, she also was the only network correspondent to offer a live interpretation of Vice President Hosni Mubarak's speech on Egyptian TV.

ABC had the other major beat Tuesday. It was the first network to carry its own film of the incident, at 2:45 p.m. EDT, almost eight hours after the attack. ABC and CBS both had film crews at the ill-fated parade, but transmission of the footage was delayed in Cairo when authorities barred access to satellite transmitters.

CBS' Egyptian correspondent, Mitchell Krauss, slightly injured in the attack, hurriedly left Cairo on a plane to Rome just before Egyptian authorities closed the airport. He took the only copy of CBS' footage of the shooting with him. That film, very explicit with footage of grenade-throwers, was first broadcast on the ``CBS Evening News'' Tuesday night.

ABC, meanwhile, had its film stranded at the airport, but had another copy of the video cassette at its Cairo bureau. After Mubarak's speech, the embargo on satellite transmission was lifted. At 2:45, the graphic footage shot by ABC's Cairo-based cameraman, Fabrice Moussos, went directly from the satellite to American TV. All three networks used it.

AP-NY-10-07 0140EDT<

WEDNESDAY OCT 7 1981

a0482-----
r w PM-Sadat-DeathReports 10-07 0709
^PM-Sadat-Death Reports,690<
^Rumor, Confusion Over Reports of Sadat's Death<
^By MICHAEL PUTZEL=
^Associated Press Writer=

SADAT

WEDNESDAY OCT 7 1981

WASHINGTON (AP) - As official secrecy descended on Cairo in the aftermath of the shooting of Anwar Sadat, the world turned to the United States to learn the Egyptian leader's fate. There was no answer, only contradiction and confusion.

The first official word of an assassination attempt against Sadat came shortly after 7 a.m. EDT Tuesday. It was six hours later that Mansour Hassan, Sadat's personal adviser, confirmed the worst with a single word: ``Dead.''

During that six-hour lapse, when information from Egypt was sketchy and unconfirmed, the focus shifted to Washington, where sources were plentiful but reliable information scarce.

An hour after Sadat was pronounced dead - but hours before official confirmation was made - the White House released the contents of a letter that President Reagan sent to the Egyptian leader.

``We stand ready to assist in any way we can, including the provision of medical assistance to any of those wounded in this despicable attack,'' Reagan wrote.

White House spokesman David R. Gergen said Reagan's wife, Nancy, sought unsuccessfully to speak with Mrs. Sadat by telephone to express ``an appreciation'' of what the Egyptian first lady was going through.

The State Department, meanwhile, was reporting that Sadat was undergoing surgery but that none of his vital organs had been hit.

House Democratic leader Jim Wright of Texas quoted Egyptian Ambassador Ashraf Ghorbalas as saying Sadat's wounds were ``not critical.'' Soon afterward, House Foreign Affairs Committee Chairman Clement J. Zablocki of Wisconsin said Sadat had called the U.S. ambassador in Cairo, Alfred Atherton, to say he was all right.

Zablocki, who said he was getting his information from the State Department, reported that Sadat had been hit in the arm, hand and side.

Three hours after the shooting, CBS News quoted unidentified sources in Cairo as saying Sadat had died of his wounds. That report was followed within minutes by similar reports from the other two major networks, ABC and NBC.

All three networks cautioned viewers, however, that there was no official confirmation of Sadat's death.

Sen. Larry Pressler, R-S.D., told The Associated Press that the White House had told him Sadat was dead. But Senate Foreign Relations Committee Chairman Charles H. Percy of Illinois said he had been told by the State Department that Sadat was in ``stable condition.''

At 11:34 a.m., Senate Republican leader Howard H. Baker Jr. of Tennessee walked onto the Senate floor and informed his colleagues that Sadat was dead. He said he got his information from Vice President George Bush.

Baker's Senate speech quickly added to the confusion. Some recalled that Baker's office erroneously reported the death of White House press secretary James S. Brady in the assassination attempt against Reagan.

Bush's office would not immediately confirm that the vice president had told Baker that Sadat was dead, and the White House said the report might be inaccurate.

Nearly an hour later, Bush recanted.

His office issued a statement saying, ``At approximately 11:15 this morning, the Situation Room called Adm. Daniel Murphy, Vice President Bush's chief of staff, with confirmation that President Anwar Sadat had died.''

Murphy relayed the information to Bush, who called the Situation Room himself and received ``further confirmation'' of the death, the statement said.

Bush told Baker, who almost immediately told the Senate.

``Approximately five minutes after the initial call from the Situation Room, another call was made to both Vice President Bush and Admiral Murphy informing them that President Sadat's death could not be confirmed,'' the statement said.

But indications were growing stronger that the early reports suggesting Sadat was not seriously hurt had been premature.

The State Department stopped saying that Sadat's wounds were not ``life threatening.''

Zablocki, having received further word from the U.S. ambassador, said: ``The situation is very serious. ... The worst is expected.''

Shortly before noon, Gergen acknowledged that there were ``increasing reports'' of Sadat's death but told reporters, ``I do not know for a fact one way or another.''

He added, however, that the U.S. government was unlikely to make the first announcement. It would be appropriate for that to come from Cairo.

It was more than an hour before that announcement came.

AP-NY-10-07 0526EDT<

a0479-----
r a PM-Sadat-at-a-Glance 10-07 0280
^PM-Sadat-at-a-Glance,320<
^Sadat-at-a-Glance=
^By The Associated Press=

SADAT

^FUNERAL=
A state funeral for Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, assassinated on Tuesday, will be held Saturday in Cairo. The White House says President Reagan is leaning toward not attending and probably will ask former Presidents Carter, Ford and Nixon to represent him.
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^REACTION=
Sudan, Egypt's lone major Arab ally, declared 40 days of mourning and Western countries generally mourned his passing. But the hardline Arab states rejoiced, with Libyan leader Moammer Khadafy congratulating the assassins. Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Algeria, the Palestine Liberation Organization, the Arab league and other hardliners boycotted a United Nations ceremony of tribute to Sadat. The Soviet Union said the shooting was the result of Eygtian discontent with Sadat's policies.
Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin said he mourned Sadat as a negotiating partner and friend and said he hoped the peace between his country and Egypt would continue.
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^THE SUCCESSOR=
According to its parliamentary rules, Egypt installed Parliament Speaker Sufi Abu Taleb as interim president, but it was apparent that the power already was in the hands of Sadat's hand-picked successor, Vice President Hosni Mubarak, 63. Mubarak declared a one-year state of emergency. An election is to be held in 60 days and Mubarak is expected to win in a landslide.
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^AWACS SALE<
The Reagan administration says the assassination ``increases the urgency'' of its proposed sale of AWACS warning planes to Saudi Arabia. But the House Foreign Relations Committee, in line with heavy congressional opposition to the sale, is expected to vote against it. Senate Republican and Democratic leaders urged a delay in congressional consideration of the sale, but the administration said it opposed delay.
AP-NY-10-07 0520EDT<

WEDNESDAY OCT 7 1981

a0510-----
r a PM-Cameraman-Sadat 10-07 0204
^PM-Cameraman-Sadat,180<
^ABC Cameraman Feared For His Life<

NEW YORK (AP) — The ABC cameraman who shot graphic footage of the attack on Egyptian President Anwar Sadat says he feared for his life and hid from one of the assassins.

``I made eye contact with one of them and I was afraid he was going to shoot me,'' Fabrice Moussos, the Cairo-based cameraman, said today on ABC's `Good Morning America.'

Moussos said he and his soundman ducked behind a wall and ``I thought he would come around and shoot us.''

When the shooting stopped, Moussos moved from his hiding place and began searching for Sadat at the reviewing stand. ``The few seconds we hid behind the wall, security had taken Sadat away,'' he said.

Moussos took some fast footage of the bloody scene and left quickly before ``security would confiscate the tape.'' ABC, CBS and NBC all showed Moussos' film Tuesday afternoon.

Moussos' first reaction to the shooting was that it was part of the parade. When he realized what was happening, he ran to the reviewing stand and saw the attackers holding weapons above their heads because of the height of the stand.

Moussos said he saw no resistance from Sadat's security.

AP-NY-10-07 0834EDT<

SADAT

WEDNESDAY OCT 7 1981

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a0513-----
u a PM-React-At-A-Glance 1stLd-Writethru a0459 10-07 0510
^PM-React-At-A-Glance, 1st Ld - Writethru, a0459,500<
^EDS: Subs first graf to say U.S. and foreign leaders sted U.S. and foreign officials. CORRECTs 3rd graf, Begin is prime minister, not president.<
^By The Associated Press=
Here, in brief, is reaction from some U.S. and foreign leaders to the assassination of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat:<

SADAT

President Reagan: ``America has lost a close friend, the world has lost a great statesman and mankind has lost a champion of peace. In a world filled with hatred, he was a man of hope.''

Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin: ``President Sadat was murdered by the enemies of peace.''

Pope John Paul II: ``I pray to omnipotent God that he will want to give peace to this man of peace and carry to completion his noble vision of reconciliation among peoples.''

Palestine Liberation Organization leader Yasser Arafat: The assassination ``has proved that the Palestinian cause lives in the soul of this people who could not forgive the one who gave up Jerusalem.''

Former Iranian President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr: Sadat ``abandoned the deep internal problems of his country to devote himself to external affairs and he paid for it.''

Libyan leader Col. Moammar Khadafy: ``This is punishment for whomever betrays the Egyptian people.''

Lebanese Prime Minister Shafik Wazzan: ``Camp David killed Sadat.''

Former Israeli Defense Minister Ezer Weizman: ``He was the first to break open the road to peace and has fallen victim to peace.''

French President Francois Mitterand: ``The world has lot one of the best among us.''

Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky: ``Sadat was one of the great personalities of this century.''

Former President Carter: ``We've shared great events and achievements, and we've shared tragedies as well. I don't know of anyone who's ever contributed more toward peace on Earth in my lifetime, perhaps this century, than has President Sadat.''

Former President Ford: ``President Sadat was a world leader of great vision, tremendous courage. The United States has lost a very, very good friend.''

Former President Nixon: ``A pillar of peace in the world has been shattered. Sadat was the embodiment of honor and loyalty in adversity.''

Former Secretary of State Cyrus Vance: ``The courage and wisdom which he exhibited in making the trip to Jerusalem and getting the peace process moving forward; in breaking through the psychological barrier, that was a magnificent action on his part.''

Former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger: ``The essence of Sadat in my acquaintance with him was his courage in going to the heart of a problem and to ignore the minor calculations with which most statesmen occupy themselves.

Sen. Edward Kennedy: ``The worst has happened and the world has broken our hearts again.''<

Sen. Henry M. Jackson: ``It is a period of great danger. One bullet could make the difference between peace and conflict in the Middle East.''

Former U.N. Ambassador Andrew Young: ``What the world needs to learn about assassinations is that they don't stop the work of Anwar Sadat.''
AP-NY-10-07 0856EDT<

WEDNESDAY OCT 7 1981

p
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a0517-----
r i PM-Sadat-Burial 10-07 0092

SADAT

^PM-Sadat-Burial,90<
^Report Sadat To Be Entombed In Mausoleum Near Grandstand<
CAIRO, Egypt (AP) - Anwar Sadat will be entombed in a mausoleum to be built near the grandstand where the Egyptian president was assassinated while reviewing a military parade, a semi-official newspaper reported today.

The daily al-Ahram said that while driving to the parade grounds Tuesday, Sadat had told Vice President Hosni Mubarak and Defense Minister Abdel Halim Abu Ghazalla that a mosque and reception pavillion should be built near the grandstand.

A state funeral for Sadat is scheduled Saturday.

AP-NY-10-07 0911EDT<

WEDNESDAY OCT 7 1981

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a0527-----
r i PM-Sadat-Son 10-07 0127

SADAT

PM-Sadat-Son,130<
Sadat's Son Returns From U.S<

CAIRO, Egypt (AP) — The vacationing son of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat returned from the United States today after hearing of his father's assassination, the official Middle East News Agency said.

Reporters at the airport said Egyptian government limousines drove out onto the tarmac to meet the plane and whisked Gamal Sadat, 25, to an undisclosed location. His mother, Jihan, and three sisters have been in seclusion since the attack Tuesday. Gamal was Sadat's only son among seven children. The president also had three daughters by his first marriage.

The younger Sadat was visiting Florida when his father was shot Tuesday by men in military uniforms who stormed the reviewing stand where Sadat was watching an armed forces parade.

AP-NY-10-07 0951EDT<

WEDNESDAY OCT 7 1981

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a0528
r a PM-Sadat-JewishReax 10-07 0333
PM-Sadat-Jewish Reax,320<
Jewish Leaders Praise Sadat As `A Man Of Peace'<

SADAT

NEW YORK (AP) - Jewish leaders, praising Anwar Sadat as ``a man of peace, courage and vision,'' fear that the assassination of the Egyptian president may sidetrack reconciliation efforts in the Middle East.

``To men and women the world over, Sadat embodied the spirit of reconciliation and rapprochement among the nations of the Middle East,'' Howard Squadron, president of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations said Tuesday.

Squadron, whose organization serves as an umbrella for 34 Jewish groups, called Sadat's death ``a tragedy for the civilized world.''

Rabbi William Berkowitz, president of the Jewish National Fund, said, ``The deplorable assassination underscores how fragile is the treaty between Israel and Egypt, for now the whole world is wondering whether Egypt will continue in the path of peace and reconciliation begun so heroically by President Sadat nearly four years ago.''

The head of the World Zionist Organization also said Sadat's killing during a military parade in Cairo on Tuesday was a catastrophe for the Middle East.

``If a strong nation like Egypt can be threatened by fanatic terrorist elements,'' Ivan J. Novick said, ``must not the United States exercise extreme caution before relying on less stable and more vulnerable nations such as Saudi Arabia, who has opposed Sadat's peace efforts and who has rejected American policy to make the Camp David process successful?''

Henry Seigman, executive director of the American Jewish Congress, said he hoped the murder would not undo Egyptian-Israeli peace.

``We trust that our government will fully absorb the implications of this outrageous attack, the latest evidence of the tragic instability endemic to this part of the world,'' he said.

Maynard I. Wishner, president of the American Jewish Committee, called Sadat ``a man of courage and of peace,'' and said his group condemns ``those who were responsible for this dastardly act of assassination, the tragic consequence of which can only be to further destabilize the Middle East.''

AP-NY-10-07 0959EDT<

WEDNESDAY OCT 7 1981

a0562-----
r w PM-Sadat-WhiteHouse 10-07 0412
^PM-Sadat-White House,400<
^White House Had Trouble Confirming Sadat's Death<
^By TERENCE HUNT=
^Associated Press Writer=

SADAT

WASHINGTON (AP) - As reports circulated with increasing frequency Tuesday that Egyptian President Anwar Sadat had died, the United States was unable to confirm the news on its own, a White House spokesman says.

``We did not have firm independent confirmation of the death prior to the announcement in Egypt,'' spokesman David Gergen said.

Gergen, who originally told reporters that Sadat was ``not in a life-threatening situation,'' said the first indication the White House had that Sadat had died came from a CBS-TV report about 10:30 a.m. EDT.

The Reagan administration was getting its news via an open telephone line from the State Department to the American Embassy in Cairo, Gergen reported.

``All of us were dealing in a great deal of uncertainty,'' Gergen said. ``As the morning wore on we were getting more ominous reports. Clearly by one-two o'clock it had appeared he had died.''

With the increasing reports of Sadat's death, Gergen said, ``By early afternoon people were beginning to assume he might well have died.''

Gergen, asked at one point before noon if the United States were embarrassed that it couldn't confirm Sadat's death, said the United States ``is not going to put out hard information'' until Cairo made an official announcement. He said it would be inappropriate for the United States to make an announcement first.

Even at that point, however, he acknowledged, ``We do not have independent confirmation'' of Sadat's death. However, Gergen pointedly noted the increasing number of reports.

At about 11:15 a.m. someone at the embassy in Cairo - not identified by the White House - was talking to the White House situation room and quoted Ambassador Alfred K. Atherton as saying Sadat had died, Gergen said.

The word was quickly passed to Vice President George Bush by his staff, and Bush, in turn, told Senate Republican Leader Howard Baker. Minutes later Baker went on the floor of the Senate and announced Sadat's death.

Within five to 10 minutes of the first call, the embassy called the White House back and said the report could not be confirmed, Gergen added.

Recalling the day's confusion, Gergen said Reagan ``was in the same situation you were in and the rest of us.''

At one point during the morning, as reporters pressed Gergen for information, a television correspondent exclaimed, ``We're on the air live.'' Replied Gergen, ``We feel we are too.''

AP-NY-10-07 1129EDT<

WEDNESDAY OCT 7 1981

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a0578-----
u i PM-Sadat-Assassins 10-07 0129
^PM-Sadat-Assassins,130<
^URGENT<

SADAT

CAIRO, Egypt (AP) - President Anwar Sadat's assassins acted independently of any political group or country and included one Moslem fanatic, Defense Minister Abdel Halim Abu Ghazalla said today.

``There is no coup,'' Abu Ghazalla told reporters. ``It is an individual group and they are not even related to any group or country.''

Abu Ghazalla said that the assassins numbered four, but he did not specify how many had been killed and how many arrested.

There have been conflicting reports on the number of people who took part in the attack that occurred during a military parade Tuesday. But one military source told The Associated Press there were four in the group and that one had been killed. Other sources said six people were involved.

AP-NY-10-07 1159EDT<

WEDNESDAY OCT 7 1981

a0589-----
r w PM-Sadat-Epitaph 10-07 0048

SADAT

^PM-Sadat-Epitaph,40<
WASHINGTON (AP) - Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr., eulogizing Anwar Sadat in remarks Wednesday, recalled an interview in which Sadat said he wished one day his epitaph would read like this:

``He has lived for peace and he has died for principles.''

AP-NY-10-07 1221EDT<

WEDNESDAY OCT 7 1981

u i AM-Egyptian 3rdLd a0792 10-07 0886 SADAT
^AM-Egyptian, 3rd Ld, a0792,900<
^Eds: Tops with 9 grafs Mubarak describes attack, says will wait until interrogations complete before telling full story behind Sadat execution; picks up 5th graf.<
^By ALEXANDER G. HIGGINS=
^Associated Press Writer=

CAIRO, Egypt (AP) — President Anwar Sadat's assassins were ``led by a Moslem fanatic'' and are now being interrogated, Vice President Hosni Mubarak said Wednesday.

``There is a long story behind all this, but I prefer to wait till the interrogation is completed,'' Mubarak told reporters at an impromptu news conference after accepting the ruling party's nomination to succeed Sadat. The government scheduled a referendum next week in which Mubarak will be the only candidate.

Egypt's defense minister was quoted as saying two of Sadat's four assassins were civilians who masqueraded as soldiers to sneak into the military parade that ended in a bloodbath.

Mubarak declined comment on the report, but said the assassination was ``a criminal act undertaken by individuals and was by no means a coup attempt.'' Mubarak was wearing a bandage around his left wrist, indicating he was wounded in the attack.

He told reporters he and Sadat were sitting side-by-side on the reviewing stand Tuesday, watching planes fly by overhead.

``I sensed the president stand. I stood too and to my utter horror and disbelief, I saw a man throw a grenade at the stand, and then gunfire broke out,'' he said.

``I was hurled to the ground and so was the president but I could not believe what my eyes had seen. The president was taken away in a helicopter.''

The vice president reiterated his commitment to Sadat's policies and said the year-long emergency declared immediately after Sadat's death was being enforced ``to protect the nation from any saboteurs.''

Defense Minister Abdel Halim Abu Ghazala said one of the assassins was an officer, one was a retired reserve officer and the other two were civilians pretending to be soldiers, the newspaper Al Akhbar reported in its Thursday editions.

Abu Ghazala did not elaborate in the newspaper account on how the two civilians, reported to be veterans of Egypt's mandatory military service, got into the military ranks on parade.

Another daily, the semi-official Al Ahram, quoted Gen. Mahmoud el-Masry, commander of the Republican Guards, as saying three ``traitors'' left the truck when it reached the reviewing stand.

Thinking the men were approaching the stand to salute him, Sadat stood to return the salute, El-Masry was quoted as saying. While Sadat was standing, the fourth man, still in the truck, opened fire with an automatic rifle, hitting the president with his first shots, the guard commander was quoted as saying.

In an emergency session Wednesday, Parliament endorsed overwhelmingly the nomination that Egypt's ruling party gave Mubarak within hours of Sadat's assassination Tuesday. The vice president accepted the nomination during a televised meeting with a parliamentary delegation.

The Parliament's action meant Mubarak's name will be the only one on the ballot Oct. 13. The date falls within Egypt's 60-day constitutional limit.

At a news conference in Washington, Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. said there was no evidence of external involvement in the assassination.

But Haig served notice to Libya and other radical Arab states opposed to Sadat's peace treaty with Israel that the United States ``would view with great concern'' any attempt to seize upon the assassination to fan instability in the Mideast.

Haig will lead the U.S. delegation to Sadat's funeral Saturday. President Reagan will not attend for security reasons, the White House said, but former Presidents Jimmy Carter, Richard Nixon and Gerald Ford will attend at his request.

Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin also will attend the funeral, and in a letter to Mubarak said, ``We are confident that the legacy of peace of President Sadat will live on...This is a sacred trust we have to fulfill.''

Sadat's body was being held at Maadi military hospital, and officials said there were no plans for it to lie in state. They said it would be taken to a mosque near the parade ground in the section of Cairo known as Nasr City and interred in a mausoleum near the reviewing stand in which Sadat was killed.

Sadat's family remained in seclusion, with the slain president's only son, 25-year-old Gamal, rushing home from a vacation in Florida.

In Parliament, all 330 votes counted in the special session endorsed Mubarak. Another 55 members of Parliament abstained, four were absent and three votes were disqualified, officials said.

A two-thirds majority of the 392 members of parliament, or 261 votes, was needed to endorse Mubarak as Parliament's nominee. He is expected to be sworn in Oct. 15. Mubarak was chosen by Sadat in 1975 to be his vice president and eventual successor.

Accepting the delegation, Mubarak told the delegation, ``At this critical moment which I never wished to witness, I do not hesitate to accept the Parliament confidence ... I accept the nomination with pleasure in order to keep the wheel going,'' Mubarak added.

He pledged anew that he would continue the policies of ``our teacher and our leader'' Sadat.

Earlier in the day, interim president Sufi Abu Taleb appointed Mubarak prime minister, adding to his posts as vice president and supreme commander of the Egyptian armed forces.

WEDNESDAY OCT 7 1981

^Pickup graf 1, 1st add, a0668: Egypt's defense <

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a0668-----
u i AM-Egyptian Bjt-1stAdd 10-07 0527
^AM-Egyptian, Bjt - 1st Add,a0666,530<
^CAIRO: eventual successor.

Egypt's defense minister was sitting next to Sadat on the reviewing stand when soldiers in a military parade commemorating the 1973 war with Israel opened fire on the president.

But conflicting accounts from other witnesses with excellent vantage points left uncertain the actual number of assassins in the attack that killed at least six people and wounded at least 28.

Abu Ghazala, who was wounded in the attack, did not specify how many of the assassins had been killed and how many arrested, but an Egyptian military source said one of the four was killed. Another source said there were six attackers, one of whom was killed.

However, Western military attaches with an excellent view above the line of fire, said there were seven or eight people involved in the attack - all armed with Soviet-made Kalashnikov submachine guns and riding in a Soviet-made truck towing an artillery piece.

Despite Sadat's expulsion of thousands of Soviet advisers in 1972, his army has retained Soviet arms and equipment.

Britain's defense attache, Col. Peter Rosser, said he saw the truck stop directly in front of Sadat, indicating the driver was part of the plot.

The six on the truck bed, the driver and possibly someone else in the cab, jumped to the ground and rushed toward Sadat, Rosser said. They threw at least one grenade, which exploded just short of the reviewing stand, sending up a cloud of smoke.

Rosser said the men then started firing at point-blank range with Kalashnikov submachine guns into the front row, where Sadat, Abu Ghazala and Mubarak were sitting with prominent guests.

Rosser said the attackers included two officers, a major and a lieutenant, and that he believed both were killed.

Rosser and other Western military witnesses said they saw at least seven men involved in the attack.

The discrepancy in the numbers between the official version and the witnesses' accounts raised the question of whether some of the attackers escaped. It also cast some doubt on the government's contention that the assassins were an ``isolated'' group.

Sadat had numerous enemies in Egypt and throughout the Arab world, both because of his peace treaty with Israel and his recent roundup of more than 1,500 foes charged with fomenting Moslem-Christian rioting. Palestinians in Lebanon continued celebrating his death Wednesday by firing rifles in the air.

Three groups in Beirut claimed responsibility within hours of the assassination, and one of them purported to be a military branch of a group headed by exiled Egyptian opposition leader Gen. Saadeddin Shazli.

Shazli was Egypt's chief of staff during the 1973 war. He was dismissed by Sadat for alleged incompetence, and later was appointed ambassador to Portugal and Britain. Shazli resigned his diplomatic post to protest the Camp David peace accords with Israel and became leader of the National Front, which vowed to overthrow Sadat and revoke the peace treaty.

Libya's Tripoli Radio quoted Shazli as saying Wednesday that he did not consider Mubarak ``responsible for the mistakes committed by Sadat,'' and that he would cooperate with him if the new Egyptian leadership abrogates the Camp David accords.

AP-NY-10-07 1519EDT<

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a0745-----
u a AM-UneditedNews 10-07 0923
^AM-Unedited News,890<
^Americans Eavesdropped In Newsroom For Sadat Story<
^By FRED ROTHENBERG=
^AP Television Writer=

SADAT

NEW YORK (AP) — The reporter had just dropped a bombshell on her editor: President Anwar Sadat was dead. Billie Newman and Lou Grant? No, it was real TV, Dan Rather, managing editor of the ``CBS Evening News,'' and Scotti Williston, reporting from Cairo.

And it happened live, in full view of the American public.

Rather's reaction was the same as that of any other newspaper, radio or TV news editor. He was visibly shocked.

The earlier information from Cairo and Washington suggested that Sadat was safe. How had Scotti Williston learned Sadat was dead? How reliable was her information? Could she believe her sources?

In a firm voice, she said the sources were reliable and that she believed them. With the nation watching, CBS gave first word that another world leader had been assassinated.

If this were a normal morning, Dan Rather would have grilled Ms. Williston long and hard before CBS staked its prestige on a report that the president of Egypt had been killed.

But Rather didn't have that luxury. This was live. The American public was eavesdropping in the newsroom.

What the public witnessed was the workings of journalism in a developing story of historic significance. TV made that possible, but it didn't really change the process. At newspapers and radio stations, the same reports were being received, the same questions were being asked.

It was the third time in seven months that this has happened. First it was the attempt to assassinate President Reagan. Next it was an attack on Pope John Paul II. And now Anwar Sadat.

Each has provided a glimpse at the problems of reporting a fast-breaking story. Each has demonstrated the risks inherent in the competitive world of newsgathering. Each has had its winners and sinners.

But all have had a common problem: matching the facts with reporting.

It took nearly three hours for the Egyptian government to confirm reports that Sadat was dead. In the interim, viewers learned one rule of journalism: Nothing is official until someone who can make it official says so.

Scotti Williston and Dan Rather cannot make something official. Indeed, Rather and other anchormen were adamant in pointing out that their reports about Sadat's death were not official.

And not long after the first network reports of Sadat's death, the State Department labeled such stories as ``unconfirmed rumors.''

Remember, the networks all reported that James Brady, President Reagan's press secretary, had died in the assassination attempt March 30; he had not. NBC had reported that Reagan had had open heart surgery; he had not.

Later Tuesday, Sen. Howard Baker, R-Tenn., told the Senate that Vice President George Bush had told him Sadat was dead. But Bush can't make the death of an Egyptian president official either. And it wasn't long before that statement was also labeled ``unconfirmed.''

Since both the Egyptian and U.S. governments were either unwilling or unable to provide official confirmation of the death, journalists continued to seek other sources of information. They spoke to eyewitnesses to the shooting, people close to Sadat, politicians, intelligence experts and diplomats.

At the same time, viewers watched reporters flesh out the story, telling viewers who Sadat was, what he had accomplished, what he meant to the Middle East, and how his death would affect the world.

Those who knew Sadat were called upon for expert analysis — former President Jimmy Carter, former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, Middle East experts — anyone would could provide insight into what had happened and what it meant.

Television news was not alone in this effort. While cameras recorded the comments, newspaper reporters were committing them to notebooks. Again, the same process, but a different medium.

Finally, after three hours, word came from officials in Cairo. Yes, Anwar Sadat was dead. It was not long afterwards that television left the story. It was now official.

There are many possible reasons why news of Sadat's death was delayed.

In Egypt, were there fears of a coup, which could be aided by the information that the government's leader was dead? Was time needed to take measures to keep the public calm? Did Egypt's allies needed to be reassured first?

In Washington, it may have been protocol. At one point, White House spokesman David Gergen was asked to confirm Sadat's death. He replied the U.S. government was ``not going to put out hard information'' until Cairo made an official announcement first.

TV does make mistakes when it tries to gather news and inform the public simultaneously. The Brady death report. The Reagan open-heart surgery story. But such errors are probably unavoidable on live television news of this magnitude.

For TV, the medium is indeed the message. A packaged 30-minute evening news program, with time to sift through conflicting and missing information, is a much different version of the news than what the public saw unfolding Tuesday.

It's all part of the editing process, which can even change images. The pictures of the bloody attack on Sadat, shown right off the satellite, were in their rawest form Tuesday afternoon. With a chance for some reflection Tuesday night, TV edited out some of the gorier details.

On an event of this proportion, the awesome impact of the medium becomes clearer. TV is a lot like that famous brokerage firm. When TV talks, people listen.

After a day of being privy to TV's inner workings, people may understand journalism a little better, too.

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WEDNESDAY OCT 7 1981

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^Sadat's Historic Visit to Israel Recalled<
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SADAT

(EDITOR'S NOTE - President Anwar Sadat's historic visit to Israel in 1977 is recalled in the following dispatch by a correspondent who covered it.)

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^By MARCUS ELIASON=
^Associated Press Writer=

TEL AVIV, Israel (AP) - First there was that balding head bobbing up behind a crush of aides and bodyguards, and then the current of excitement that charged through the crowd of waiting dignitaries.

Anwar Sadat appeared in full view on the steps of his aircraft - an erect man in a gray suit. A hesitant smile formed below his mustache, and then, as if to say, ``Well, here goes,'' he raised his arm in a broad, confident wave that seemed to crack the ice asunder.

It was Nov. 19, 1977. The president of enemy Egypt had set foot in peace on Israeli soil.

However disputed Sadat's peace initiative may be in the Arab world, it was an event of supreme drama to Israel. Hardened and chronically suspicious after three decades of war, many Israelis did not believe Sadat really was coming until they saw him on their TV sets. The news of his assassination Tuesday met with a similar sense of disbelief.

It also brought on a rush of memories: Anwar Sadat coming off his plane, shaking hands with old enemies like Golda Meir and Moshe Dayan, standing at attention as an Israeli band played his country's anthem.

Washed in the unearthly glow of TV lights, it was a close encounter of the kind Israel had never before experienced.

The 44-hour visit was crowded with similar moments: Sadat standing before the 120-member Knesset (parliament) in Jerusalem, pleading with Israelis to believe he wanted peace; the Israelis checking his voice on electronic machinery to detect stress that would indicate deception; Sadat praying in the Mosque of Al-Aqsa, where another Arab leader, King Abdullah of Jordan, had been slain in 1951 for daring to seek peace with Israel; Sadat wandering in silence through the darkened halls of Yad Vashem, Israel's monument to the six million Nazi Holocaust victims.

Sadat at dinner with Prime Minister Menachem Begin and other top officials, quickly running out of small talk and so turning to the one subject both sides had in common - friends and relatives each had lost in war.

Sadat riding through the streets of Jerusalem among thousands of waving Israelis. Sadat puffing sagely on his pipe as member after member of the Knesset told him how he or she believed peace should be sought.

Sadat seated next to Begin at their news conference in a Jerusalem theater, pledging to Israelis that there would be ``no more war.''

Perhaps the most poignanat moment was his encounter with Mrs. Meir, prime minister of Israel when the two countries clashed in the 1973 Mideast war.

She talked about how she had always believed in peace. She spoke in simple terms about Sadat's courage. She chided him playfully for having once scorned her as ``the old lady.'' She gave him a gift for his newborn granddaughter, ``as a grandmother to a grandfather,'' and Sadat's rich, chesty laughter filled the room.

It was the seemingly minor details - the laugh, the pipe, the odd turn of English phrase - that endeared him to Israelis. But it was also his dogged pursuit of peace that won the Israelis' admiration.

After three visits to Israel and countless TV interviews, Sadat was as close as an outsider can be to acceptance into this country's closely knit society.

But it was that moment on the airplane staircase on a Saturday night that remains the most indelible image. Amos Kenan, a columnist in the the newspaper Yedioth Ahronoth, summed it up in a eulogy called ``I love Sadat.''

``Nothing can detract from that breathstopping moment of drama when the door of the plane opened at Ben-Gurion Airport, and that man came down to us,'' he wrote.

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^Military Attache Says Assassination Well Planned<
^By MICHAEL GOLDSMITH=
^Associated Press Writer=

SADAT

WEDNESDAY OCT 7 1981

CAIRO, Egypt (AP) - A British military attache who witnessed the assassination of President Anwar Sadat said Wednesday the attack was carried out with military precision that required careful planning.

``The whole attack was clearly aimed at Sadat personally rather than at his regime in general ... It must have been planned well in advance,'' said Col. Peter Rosser, Britain's defense attache to Egypt.

Rosser was among a group of military attaches on a reviewing stand a few yards behind Sadat. They were all watching a military parade Tuesday when the assassins struck with automatic weapons fire and grenades. Besides Sadat, Egyptian officials said, at least six other Egyptians were killed and at least 28 were wounded.

There have been conflicting accounts of how many men were involved in the assassination. Egyptian Defense Minister Abdel Halim Abu Ghazala told reporters Wednesday that there were four assassins. He did not specify how many had been killed and how many were arrested.

A military source told The Associated Press that there were six attackers, one of whom was killed. The semi-official newspaper al-Ahram reported police and troops killed one of the assassins and arrested four others - but papers published pictures of the bodies of two dead ``traitors.''

Rosser, a member of the Royal Engineer Regiment, said the attack was carried out by seven or eight men commanded by two officers who were both believed killed in the operation. One of the officers was believed to be a major and the other a lieutenant, Rosser said.

``The killers were the six-man crew of a Soviet-made 130mm armor piercing gun, plus their driver and possibly another man sitting beside him,'' he said.

The military parade, marking the anniversary of Egypt's 1973 war with Israel, included 72 of these guns, each towed by a six-wheeled Zil-151 Soviet truck carrying the six crew members, driver and co-driver, he said.

The guns rolled slowly past Sadat four abreast in two groups of 36. The killers were on the side nearest Sadat in the next to the last row of the second group.

``As that truck came level with the president, the driver abruptly came to a halt,'' Rosser said. ``We all assumed it was a breakdown, such as often happens with these heavy Russian vehicles. Apparently the driver of the truck immediately behind thought so too, because he skirted around the halted truck and simply drove on with the rest of the parade.''

But then the entire crew of the stopped truck, carrying Soviet-built Kalashnikov submachine guns leaped out and raced toward the reviewing stand about 20 yards away, he said.

``When the leader was about 10 yards from Sadat, he hurled a yellow package at the platform. The package may have contained a grenade or some other explosive device. It fell short and exploded, sending up a thick cloud of smoke.

An American defense attache who was seated some 20 yards from Sadat said the attackers lobbed concussion grenades that, he said, were apparently employed to minimize casualties.

``If they had tossed fragmentation grenades, the death count would have been ten times greater before they started shooting,'' he said. The attache declined to be identified.

An American diplomat who also attended the parade said, ``When I saw the first grenade in mid-air, everything in my mind went into slow motion. It (the grenade) hung up there, tumbling at us, and I thought this was it for me.''

Rosser said: ``At that point, the men opened fire on the reviewing stand at pointblank range. Two of them fired their submachine guns directly at Sadat. The crowd up to that moment seemed to believe it was some kind of stunt or military demonstration. It quickly became apparent that the shooting was for real and everyone who could threw himself to the ground.

``Sadat was sitting down and I could not see him actually get hit, but he must have been struck almost immediately. With his bright green presidential sash, he made an incredibly easy target. It was surprising that more people weren't killed in those circumstances.''

Rosser said he saw no organized or concerted counter fire, though some sporadic shooting could be heard, apparently directed at the attackers.

``The shooting stopped after about three minutes. There was pandemonium all around and we could not clearly see what made the attackers stop shooting or what happened to them.''

Rosser said he did not see Sadat being taken away by helicopter with what proved to be fatal injuries to the chest. He said he was puzzled by the failure of the other men in the parade to react against the attackers, and speculated that the killers may have been the only men in the parade with ammunition in their weapons.

Unscathed on the reviewing stand not far from Sadat was the commander of Egyptian army artillery, Gen. Moneim Shaash, who watched in visible and helpless horror as his own men jumped off their truck and opened fire on Sadat, Rosser said.

``We know Shaash well and we think it inconceivable that he was involved in the plot,'' he added.

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SADAT

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^Eds: INSERTS 6 new grafs after 16th graf pvs with more Western reax; Pick up 17th graf pvs; SUBS 2nd graf pvs with one graf to include Romania reax; SUBS graf 24 pvs with one graf to include Mrs. Thatcher's remark about successor.<
^By MICHAEL WEST=
^Associated Press Writer=

Hardline Arab states rejoiced over the assassination of Egypt's President Anwar Sadat, while Western leaders mourned him as a peacemaker and warned the world ``is a more dangerous place without him.''

Initial reaction from most Soviet bloc countries contained no expression of regret. Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu, whose country has taken an independent stance on foreign policy, denounced the death of his ``close friend'' as a ``criminal act.''

The United States announced its rapid deployment force and warships in the Mediterranean and Middle East have been placed on alert.

Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin said he hoped the Israeli-Egyptian peace initiated by Sadat's historic visit to Jerusalem in 1977 would continue, ``as President Sadat would have wanted with all his heart.''

``I have lost not only a partner in the peace process, but a friend,'' Begin said.

At the United Nations, Israeli Ambassador Yehuda Z. Blum said he was encouraged by the pledge from Sadat's political heir, Vice President Hosni Mubarak, to honor the U.S.-sponsored peace treaty with Israel.

President Reagan called Sadat's assassination ``cowardly infamy'' and said: ``America has lost a close friend, the world has lost a great statesman and mankind has lost a champion of peace.''

Former President Jimmy Carter, who presided over the March 1979 signing of the Camp David accords, said: ``I don't know of anyone who has contributed more toward peace on earth in my lifetime, and perhaps this century, than has Anwar Sadat.''

Former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger predicted ``a very difficult period'' in the Middle East. British authorities agreed. ``The world is a more dangerous place without him,'' a Foreign Office spokesman in London said.

Soviet television reported Sadat's assassination without comment. But Moscow Radio's international service quoted unidentified analysts as saying the shooting was a result of Egyptian discontent with Sadat's policies, ``especially the peace treaty with the Israeli aggressor and military cooperation with the United States.''

Czechoslovakia's official radio took a similar line.

Cuba, Moscow's Caribbean ally, condemned Sadat as a traitor to the ``Arabian people and the Palestinian Liberation Organization.'' Havana Radio accused Sadat of aggression against such radical Arab states as Libya, which engaged in a border war with Egypt in 1977.

In the Libyan capital, Tripoli, crowds sang in the streets and waved flags and pictures of Libyan leader Moammar Khadafy, Sadat's loudest Arab foe.

U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig said the Libyan government may have known of the assassination plot although there was no clear evidence of foreign involvement. He said Radio Tripoli broadcast a ``very intense and very voluminous'' propaganda barrage within minutes of the attack urging the Egyptians to revolt.

Khadafy congratulated the assassins.

Initial newspaper reports of Sadat's death in the West questioned the future of the peace agreement with Israel.

At the center of concern was whether Sadat's replacement would continue the peace process or back off, choosing to strengthen Arab unity. Most papers predicted the latter course.

The Financial Times of London declared that the credibility of the Camp David framework was now ``more than ever in doubt.'' Le Figaro of Paris predicted ``immense risks for peace in the world.''

South African Prime Minister P.W. Botha warned publicly that Sadat's death could upset ``the delicate and fragile balance of power'' in the Middle East.

The Irish Times, Ireland's most respected daily, called for ``cool brains and steady nerves'' by Western leaders to prevent an ``uncontrollable'' crisis.

The Algerian government was silent, but the newspaper El Moudjahid said ``the probability is strong that we will see the Camp David accords definitively buried and Egypt joining the rest of the Arab countries committed to a just and global peace in the Middle East.''

In Moslem West Beirut, Palestinian and Lebanese Moslem militiamen fired shots in the air and exploded sticks of dynamite to celebrate the assassination. A spokesman for the Palestine Liberation Organization offered to ``shake the hand of him who pulled the trigger.''

Syrians danced in the streets of Damascus, chanting, ``The traitor is dead.'' PLO leader Yasser Arafat told a rally in the Syrian capital the assassination ``proved that the Palestinian cause lives in the soul of this people who could not forgive the one who gave up Jerusalem.''

Moderate Arab governments were restrained and voiced concern about Middle East stability.

``I am a Moslem. He is a Moslem ,'' Tunisian Foreign Minister Beji Caid Essebi said at United Nations headquarters in New York. ``Even if we do not have the same appreciation of the problem, we pray for him.''

Morocco's U.N. Ambassador Mehdi Mrani Zentar said: ``We must find a way of stopping it (terrorism).''

The Sudanese government, Sadat's only major Arab ally, ordered 40 days of mourning.

In Melbourne, Australia, the 42 heads of government attending the Commonwealth conference stood in silent tribute to Sadat. In a joint statement they expressed ``horror at such acts of outrage'' and called for ``a determined effort on all sides to preserve peace and resolve problems in the Middle East.''

Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser of Australia said the assassination was a ``serious blow to the continuance of Middle East peace prospects.'' Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain said Sadat ``made an unsurpassed contribution to world peace.'' She described Mubarak as ``very able and experienced.''

The U.N. General Assembly paid homage to Sadat by standing in silence for one minute. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim called Sadat ``a leader of vision and boldness.'' But the ceremony was boycotted by Iraq, Iran, Lebanon, Algeria, the United Arab Emirates, Mauritania, the PLO, the Arab League and the Islamic Conference.

Pope John Paul II issued a special prayer for Sadat in a telegram to Cairo condemning the assassination as ``this vile, violent act.''

``I pray to omnipotent God that He will want to give peace to this man of peace and carry to completion his noble vision of reconciliation among peoples,'' the pope said.

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^U.S. Newspapers Comment on Sadat's Death<
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^By The Associated Press=

SADAT

Here are some of the editorial comments from U.S. newspapers on the assassination of Egyptian President Anmwar Sadat:

Wall Street Journal: ``Not in a generation has any leader so frustrated the Soviet Union's desgns of influence and conquest in the Middle East. And it is clear that since the day Mr. Sadat stood up on his own and expelled the Soviets from Egypt he has been a marked man, with every Soviet pal and proxy from Tripoli to Tehran now looming as a suspect in his murder.''

New York Times: ``Anwar Sadat was also a skillful despot, once again in recent weeks suppressing and jailing his opponents. For all his vision and courage, he could not prove that his talents were transferable or that his policies had taken root in the dusty soil of Egyptian politics.''

New York Daily News: ``Sadat was not just a head of state, he was an extraordinary leader, with a kind of courage seldom seen among statesmen.''

New Haven Journal-Courier: ``The first reaction to the death of Anwar Sadat is one of deep personal loss. The risks he took for peace, when he went to Jerusalem, inspired admiration the world over. Then, as he followed up his historic overture with the force of his gracious personality, those who harbored the hope of a better world found a place for him in their hearts. Today the world seems colder and more dangerous without Sadat.''

Washington Post: ``It was not simply his achievements that defined Egypt's president...It was unquestionably his style. A stunning confidence, not so much arrogance as a serene boldness, even a sassiness, finally distinguished Anwar Sadat.

Detroit News: ``Perhaps his most prescient move was to order 20,000 Soviets out of the country in 1972. He realized long before most other Third World leaders that accepting Soviet aid entails great risks, not the least of which is a coup should the recipient of Kremlin generosity exhibit too much independence.''

Detroit Free Press: ``Because his personal role was so large, because the leaders of the United States and of Israel have been unable to institutionalize the achievement of the Camp David agreement, his death endangers what he wrought. There is scant reason now to be assured that there is anyone who can, quickly enough, take his place and maintain even the degree of stability the agreement with Israel had brought to the Middle East.''

Chicago Sun-Times: ``The 62-year-old president was one of the world's remarkable men. Vision, courage, compassion, intense loyalities, deep faith - those hallmarks earned him respect, in America and elsewhere, that no other Arab leader could muster.''

Chicago Tribune: ``It is doubtful that anybody else in the Middle East, or in the world, could have achieved what he did. But it was precisely because of his unique personality that the uneasy question has always lingeredin the background of the historic peace treaty: Can peace survive Anwar Sadat?''

Minneapolis Tribune: ``Anwar Sadat fully deserved the Nobel Peace Prize. He surely did not deserve to die yesterday under assassins' bullets. If Egyptians cherish Sadat's legacy, they will try to ensure that his work does not end with his life. Opportunists and enemies will try to ensure that it does.''

St. Paul Pioneer Press: ``The great difference between most of the assassinations of other years and the killing of Anwar Sadat is in the effect this murder may have on international politics. Sadat was a key figure - perhaps the key figure - of the region, not excepting Menachem Begin, the prime minister of Israel.... With his death, the whole painstakingly-built structure could collapse.''

Las Vegas Review-Journal: ``Yesterday, Anwar Sadat paid for a place in history with his life. His assassins believed that by killing the man they have killed his ideals, his spirit. We must prove them wrong. Those who admire Sadat and his accomplishments will not allow his magnificent courage and vision to be squandered so easily.''

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Norfolk, Va., Virginian-Pilot: ``The idiosyncratic character of Mr. Sadat's authoritarian rule inevitably raises doubts that Egypt's new leadership can pursue peace with Israel as resolutely as did the slain president....How Mr. Sadat's successors will approach this diplomatic challenge is for conjecture.''
Toledo Blade: ``In the slightly more than 11 years he was in office, Mr. Sadat became the premiere statesman in the Mid-East and the closest Arab ally of the United States in that volatile region. He turned his country around from dependency on Soviet aid to a direct alignment with the United States, and his unprecedented peace trip to Jerrusalem in 1977 was a tribute both to his personal courage and his dedication to a peaceful resolution of Arab-Israeli differrence.''
St. Louis Globe-Democrat: ``President Anwar Sadat will be mourned by decent people around the globe. It's to be hoped that his successor will be able to maintain calm and make his own contribution to trying to stabilize the volatile Middle East.''
Richmond, Va., News Leader: ``The Free World had an enormous moral and political stake in Sadat...His passing leaves a void that will not soon be filled. Most statesmen make pretensions to greatness; Sadat stood with the few. Alone among major Arab leaders, he recognized Israel's right to exist. The peace treaty he fashioned with Israel testified to his courage and perseverance.''<
Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch: ``The assassins, whatever their motive may have been, have removed from the scene the world's most courageous battler for peace...Uncertainties abound in the present climate...but one of the things that is not certain is that all must necesarily be as bleak as the doomsayers suggest...In this time of uncertainty, it is more important than ever for the United States to stand firm behind its moderate friends in the Arab world.''<
Miami Herald: ``He stood in the center of the Mid-east circus's three rings - political, religious, strategic - and commanded events as no one ever has, perhaps ever will. He strode with electrifying boldness into the spotlight in November 1977, when he made his historic peace mission to Jerusalem. Never again was he in the shadows. Now only his shadow remains.''
Miami News: ``Sadat's vision allowed him to see beyond his own role as president of one country. His instincts were to be concerned about humanity, not just about one nationality, one language cultural group. Unlike most political leaders who shrink from tough decisions and who allow their interests to narrow so they will avoid making mistakes, Sadat grew in ability and stature.... (His death) has left so many gaps that no one is sure whether they can be filled, never mind by whom.''
Indianapolis Star: ``The slaying of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat is a tragedy which threatens ominous repercussions for the free nations of the world.... His friendship with both Israel and the United States, culminating in the Camp David Accords, had precipitated the first concrete hope for a progressing stability holding tenuous promise for eventual peace. Now those hopes appear severely diminished, if not dashed for the foreseeable future. Sadat was the spark, the catalyst we had counted on, perhaps too much.''
Cleveland Plain Dealer: ``The world has been deprived of a man who had the courage to turn his people away from war when powerful forces were urging him to do the opposite. America has lost a great friend. Egypt has been cruelly shorn of a leader of immense stature. Israel has been deprived of a partner in the peaceful development of the region. Other Arab states have lost a checking influence on their potential belligerence. The world's political forum has lost one of its giants.
Albany Times-Union: ``With Mr. Sadat's death, the chances for a lasting peace have diminished.... We can only hope now that the leadership that emerges in Egypt will be as devoted to peace and as friendly to the U.S. and its allies as Mr. Sadat had been.''
Kansas City Times: ``The first question following the death of Anwar Sadat was whether the tenuous and complex Middle East peace treaty, which depended heavily on both his wisdom and charm, could survive. The second question was whether Egypt itself, without its charismatic leader, split by fiercely combative ideologies, can survive as a close, trusted ally of the United States. There are no reassuring answers to either question today. The Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty certainly must be considered in doubt.''
Newark Star-Ledger: ``President Sadat's death is an incalculable loss to the hopes of peace in the Middle East. For the United States and the West, his passing creates an awesome void, a dark, forbidding potential for a change in leadership that could portend a chaotic period in the Mideast.''
Portland Oregonian: ``The great challenge facing Egypt now is to complete the transfer of power without further disorder. If this is done, assassination may be devalued as political currency in the region and chances for eventual Mideast peace will be enhanced.''
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^Young Guest of Sadat To Attend Funeral<
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SADAT

COLUMBIA, S.C. (AP) - Sam Brown, the 14-year-old boy who was Anwar Sadat's guest two years ago, will attend the funeral of the Egyptian president as a member of the official United States delegation.

Rep. Carroll A. Campbell, R-S.C., said he sought to have the boy included in the official delegation after receiving a request from Sam's father, Donald M. Brown.

``It was Sam's dream to pay this last farewell to his hero,'' Campbell said Wednesday, ``and I commend a compassionate Reagan White House for making this dream come true.''

Sam, who lives about 120 miles northwest of Columbia in Liberty, was invited by Sadat to an all-expenses-paid trip to Egypt just before Christmas 1979 after Sam, then 12, wrote an endearing letter to the Egyptian president.

Sam toured the country and met many Egyptian dignitaries but never saw Sadat, who was busy with the Iran crisis.

When the youth first heard the news of Sadat's death Tuesday, he was in his ninth-grade civics class.

``I kind of half didn't believe it because it was just talk,'' Sam said. ``But I believe it now. I think it was a real terrible event. It's like a part of me is gone.

``I respected and admired him for trying to make peace with Israel,'' he said. ``It takes a man to make peace after a war. I think there will never be such a peacemaker as he.''

Campbell said Sam will arrive in Washington Thursday morning and stay with Campbell's staff until he leaves for Egypt with the official party Thursday evening.

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^Arab States See Sadat Death As Step Toward Reconciliation<
^AP News Analysis<
^Laserphoto BEIA<
^By NICOLAS B. TATRO=
^Associated Press Writer=

BEIRUT, Lebanon (AP) - Arab states appear hopeful that the assassination of President Anwar Sadat will eventually pave the way for Egypt's return to the Arab fold. But any reconciliation is likely to be a long, slow process at best.

A number of state-controlled newspapers in the Arab world suggested that the time was right to woo back the most populous Arab nation and others joyously proclaimed the Camp David accords a dead letter.

``The fall of Sadat heralds the inevitable end of Camp David,'' declared the government's daily Tishrin newspaper in Syria, which vehemently opposed Sadat's go-it-alone peacemaking with Israel.

Radicals took to the streets in Libya, Syria and Lebanon, firing guns in the air and dancing in the streets, to celebrate what they hoped would be the end of an era. But in the conservative, oil-rich Persian Gulf region, there was a more measured reaction.

``It is time we tried to win Egypt back to the Arab camp,'' urged the daily Al Ittihad in the United Arab Emirates. In the island nation of Bahrain, where policy is closely linked to Saudi Arabia, the Akhbar al Khaleej newspaper urged Egypt to ``fold that page with Israel and start anew with your Arab brethren.''

A prominent Arab journalist in Beirut, who declined to be identified, suggested that Egypt might be invited to attend the Arab summit in Morocco next month. ``Sadat himself had become an obstacle and there never could have been a reconciliation as long as he was alive. But the obstacle has been removed.''

But a high-ranking Palestine Liberation Organization official, who also declined to be named, predicted there could be no patching-up of differences with Egypt as long as the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty remained in force.

``The reason Sadat was an outcast in the Arab world was because of the peace treaty,'' the PLO official said. ``As long as the peace treaty exists, there is no way for Egypt to come back to the fold.''

Saudi Arabia and a number of other Arab states remained officially silent, apparently adopting a wait-and-see attitude until many of the unresolved questions were answered.

At the top of the list was whether the picked successor, Sadat's protege and vice president, Hosni Mubarak, would be able to take firm control of the government and whether he would be opposed from within the army or by the growing Moslem brotherhood in the streets.

``The biggest of the Arab countries is now on the brink of a period of turmoil,'' said the English-language Arab Times in Kuwait. ``It is not clear now who is going to emerge as the real strong man. As to what his policies are going to be, there are those who think that no matter who appears, he will steer Egypt back to the Arab camp and break from the Camp David treaty. It is too early to say.''

The first test of the new leadership will likely come at the funeral of Sadat on Saturday. Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin has announced he will attend along with the other architect of Camp David, former President Jimmy Carter. That virtually precluded any symbolic reconciliation with the Arabs.

``Begin's presence at the funeral will block possible attendance of the service by gulf leaders,'' said one Arab diplomat in Bahrain, where the government condemned the assassination.

Even though Mubarak promptly pledged to carry on Sadat's policies, Arab opponents of the slain Egyptian leader appeared to take the vow with a grain of salt.

``With the absence of Anwar Sadat, the succession file as well as the Camp David file onto which he was holding will be opened,'' said the independent Beirut newspaper An Nahar, which frequently editorialized against Sadat's peacemaking with Israel.

And Libya's state-run radio quoted exiled Egyptian opposition leader Gen. Saadeddin Shazli as saying, ``We do not consider Hosni Mubarak ... as responsible for the mistakes committed by Sadat.''

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^Pope Prays For Slain President<

^By CLARA HEMPHILL=

^Associated Press Writer=

VATICAN CITY (AP) - Pope John Paul II, addressing his first general audience since he was gunned down in St. Peter's Square last May, today asked the crowd to pray for the Middle East and expressed concern over the possible consequences'' of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's assassination.

The pope, wearing white robes, rode around St. Peter's Square in the same open white jeep he used when he was shot there nearly five months ago. Standing in the jeep, he shook hands and blessed the cheering crowd estimated at 30,000.

Security in the square was extremely tight. Guards checked purses and bags of everyone entering the square and used hand-held metal detectors to scan for hidden weapons.

I ask you to pray for this great statesman and for the other victims of the barbarous attack, which includes a bishop of the Coptic-Orthodox Church,'' the pope said. ``Let us pray also for their families, particularly for the wife and children of the president.''

He fell in an extremely serious and savage act of terrorism that stirs up feelings of sorrow and dismay and thoughts and worries about the possible consequences of his death,'' the pope said in Italian.

``President Sadat was esteemed for his qualities as a man who believed in God, and for his courageous peace initiatives, with which he sought new solutions to the long and bloody conflict between Arabs and Israelis,'' the pontiff said.

We pray to God that the Egyptian people and their leaders overcome this test, living together as brothers and continuing orderly progress, carrying ahead the search for peace which was the yearning of their president.

We appeal to the Lord, in these times disturbed by so many acts of violence, fears and worries, to hurry the day of reconciliation and peace for the countries of the Middle East,'' the pontiff said.

Streets around the Vatican were blocked to traffic. Even bishops who worked in the Vatican were stopped by security guards, asked to leave their cars and enter the Vatican on foot. ``I'm sorry, Monsignor, but these are the orders,'' a guard told one bishop.

Mehmet Ali Agca, shot John Paul and two American women at the beginning of a general audience May 13. The young Turk is serving a life sentence for the shootings. The pope was released from the hospital Aug. 14 and spent six weeks convalescing at his summer retreat in Castel Gandolfo south of Rome.

The pope sent telegrams of sympathy to Sadat's widow, Jinan, and to his successor, Vice President Hosni Mubarak.

``In condemning this treacherous act of violence, I pray that almighty God may grant peace to this man of peace and bring to fulfillment his lofty vision of reconciliation among peoples,'' the pope said in his telegram to Mubarak.

AP-NY-10-07 1041EDT<

John Paul

SADAT

WEDNESDAY OCT 7 1981

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r a PM-Americans-Sadat 2ndLd-Writethru a0508 10-07 0516
^PM-Americans-Sadat, 2nd Ld - writethru, a0508,450<
^EDS: Adds 5 grafs on Raytheon executive.<
^By The Associated Press=

EGYPT-45 SADAT ✓

The father of an Air Force captain injured slightly in the assassination of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat says he hadn't even known that his son was in Egypt.

``If he was in Cairo, it probably was on official business,'' Edward Ryan, who lives near Blue Ridge Summit, Pa., said of his son, Capt. Christopher Ryan, 34, an aide-de-camp since June to Gen. William Smith, deputy commander in chief of the U.S. European Command.

The younger Ryan was injured in the foot and as far as we know, he's still in Cairo,'' Ryan said. They'll probably air evacuate him today or tomorrow.''

Also injured in the hail of gunfire fire Tuesday during the military parade was Maj. Jerald Agenbroad, 36, of Bruneau, Idaho, a Marine and an aide to Army Lt. Gen. Robert Kingston, commander of the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force; Lt. Col. Charles Loney, 42, of the Air Force; and Richard McCleskey, a technician for the Raytheon Corp. of Lexington, Mass.

Ryan said his son is based in Stuttgart, West Germany, and has a wife and two children there.

``My wife heard about the attack but we had no reason to connect it to our son. We didn't know he was in Cairo,'' Ryan said.

Ryan said the Air Force called this morning and did a good job in letting us know what had happened, as they always do in these situations.'' Ryan is a former Air Force officer himself and heads he foreign languages department at Mount St. Mary's College in mmitsburg, Md.

Agenbroad was struck in the leg, and it broke both bones in the lower leg,'' said Lt. Cmdr. Milt Baker, a spokesman for the deployment force. I'm not sure which leg it was.''

Baker said Kingston and Agenbroad were in Egypt because the United States is building facilities there for the deployment force.

Kingston and Agenbroad were to return to the United States this week, Baker said. He said he does not know when Agenbroad will be brought home. Agenbroad's wife and daughter lives in Tampa, Fla., near MacDill Air Force Base.

Loney ``did speak with me and he is fine,'' said his wife, Lillian, of Arlington, Va. ``We are real proud of him right now. He is coming out of the country as soon as possible.''

Loney is from Austin, Texas. He and his wife and two daughters were in Iran during the fall from power of the late shah and ``were caught in a crush as the airport when they were leaving Iran,'' said Loney's cousin, Donna White of Austin.

McCleskey, Raytheon's project manager in Egypt for production of new Hawk anti-aircraft missiles, was in good condition today after being struck in the back by a ricocheting bullet, a company official said.

John E. Severance said McCleskey was a native of Bixby, Okla., and worked out of Raytheon's plant in Andover, Mass. He previously lived in New Hampshire, Severance said.

He said McCleskey would be evacuated to West Germany on Thursday.

AP-NY-10-07 1009EDT<

WEDNESDAY OCT 7 1981

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a0436-----
u a PM-Carter-Sadat 10-07 0540
^PM-Carter-Sadat,550<
^Says Camp David Will Not Die'<
^Stands for Plains-dated story on the digest
^By STEELE HOLMAN=
^Associated Press Writer=

Carter SADAT

ATLANTA (AP) - Former President Jimmy Carter says the Reagan administration must pursue peace in the Middle East more aggressively now that Anwar Sadat, his close friend and partner in the Camp David peace accords, is dead.

The people of Egypt and Israel would be dealt a devastating blow if the accords were voided,'' Carter said at a news conference in Atlanta on Tuesday following the assassination of the Egyptian president.

Carter said the murder devastated him, that it affected him more than the death of anyone except, perhaps, his father.

The former president was sought out all day, appearing at a news conference in his hometown of Plains, then holding a news conference and television interviews here.

Sadat, after a trip to Washington, stopped in Plains in August and ``was concerned our nation was not playing an aggressive part'' in striding toward Middle East peace, Carter said.

Sadat also revealed at that meeting, Carter said, that he ``was going to step down from being president next year ... to devote his time to more deep thinking, perhaps to writing and to continue the peace process.''

Carter called on moderate Arab nations such as Jordan, Morocco and the Sudan to support Sadat's apparent heir, Vice President Hosni Mubarak.

The former president said he and his wife Rosalynn would attend the funeral Saturday.

Carter and Sadat became close friends when they and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin forged the Camp David accords in 1978 to end a generation of warfare between the two countries. Sadat and Begin shared the Nobel Prize for Peace for their efforts.

Carter said he was confident the accords ``will not die'' because they are a ``stabilizing factor'' for both countries. ``I believe that there is so much momentum in Sadat's Egypt and also that the treaty is of such great benefit to our country and Israel that the Camp David negotiations will not die.

``I don't know of anyone who has contributed more toward peace on earth in my lifetime, and perhaps this century, than has Anwar Sadat,'' Carter said.

``He was one of the greatest world leaders I have ever known in my life, and I have never had a more personal and closer friend than Anwar Sadat,'' Carter said quietly. ``We have shared great events and achievements and have shared tragedies as well.''

Peace with Israel allowed Egypt to station army units previously tied up in the Sinai to face other potential threats, Carter said, referring specifically to Libya and and its leader and Sadat foe, Moammar Khaddafy. Carter characterized Khaddafy as an ``irresponsible animal'' with ``no scruples, no morals.''

Carter said his most memorable experience with Sadat was not the 13 days of peace talks at Camp David but ``the days I spent with him in 1979, when we thought the peace progress had been interrupted permanently.''

Carter had flown to Egypt and Israel to rekindle the talks.

``The welcome that I received and the obvious love of the Egyptian people for Sadat and the appreciation they expressed for the peace movement was perhaps one of the most memorable,'' Carter said.

WEDNESDAY OCT 7 1981

Begin SADAT

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r i PM-Israel-Sadat 2ndLd-Writethru a0462 10-07 0545
^PM-Israel-Sadat, 2nd Ld - Writethru, a0462,530<
^Eds: Begin to attend funeral, new grafs 1-3, picks up 3rd graf pvs.<
^By MARCUS ELIASON=
^Associated Press Writer=
JERUSALEM (AP) - Prime Minister Menachem Begin will attend the funeral of President Anwar Sadat, the Israeli government announced today after a special cabinet meeting to assess the aftermath of the assassination.

Cabinet Secretary Arieh Naor said Begin sent telegrams expressing Israel's sorrow to Sadat's widow, Vice President Hosni Mubarak, and Acting President Sufi Abu Taleb.

Sadat's assassination dismayed and bewildered Israel, raising fears it means the end of peace with Egypt. The Jerusalem Post said it was ``Israel's biggest nightmare since the making of peace with Egypt.''

The newspaper said Israel needed ``ironclad guarantees that Egypt will indeed continue on Sadat's road, even without him.''

``The government now faces a period of heightened alert, of reassessment, to see which way Egypt is heading,'' said Moshe Arens, a key official in Begin's Likud Bloc.

The assassination came seven months before Israel returns the last of the Sinai Desert to Egypt as part of the March 1979 peace treaty. The small but growing movement to stop the withdrawal seized on Sadat's death as justification for its cause.

Former Prime Minister Yitznak Rabin, a leader of the opposition Labor Party, said Israel should wait a few months ``and then see further'' about the withdrawal.

Former Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan said Israel should not move until it had ``thoroughly clarified what America's policy is toward the new Egypt.''

Dayan said he wondered if future Egyptian leaders ``will have the same strength, the same ability to fight, the same persistence and staying power.''

Rabin said the Reagan administration must share the blame for Sadat's death. He accused it of undercutting him by shifting attention to Saudi Arabia and neglecting President Carter's Camp David accords that resulted in the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty.

The death of Israel's only Arab friend plunged the country into a solemn mood. Those who knew Sadat remembered him with wistful, admiring words.

``I have lost not only a partner to the peace process, but also a friend,'' said Begin.

``It is very difficult for me to talk about Sadat in the past tense, since he has become so much a part of the landscape of our lives,'' said President Yitzhak Navon.

``He was a brave soldier and statesman and he fell victim to peace,'' said former Defense Minister Ezer Weizman, who was perhaps Sadat's closest Israeli friend.

Street reaction ranged from sad to cynical. Moshe Nissim, a cab driver, said ``the peace was a bluff'' and Sadat's death proved it. But fashion designer Batia Neuman said, ``I feel as if I've lost someone close to me.''

In the occupied West Bank of the Jordan River, Palestinians rejoiced because they considered Sadat a traitor.

Begin in a broadcast said Sadat's visit to Jerusalem in November 1977 to start his peace initiative ``will be remembered as one of the great events of our time.''

Amnon Linn, a Likud deputy, said the slaying was bad for future peace efforts.

``From now on we can expect that any Arab leader who wants to stay alive and in power will be forced to take the path of extremism and hostility to Israel,'' he said.

AP-NY-10-07 0506EDT<

WEDNESDAY OCT 7 1981

a0685-----
&i AM-Charles 10-07 0133
AM-Charles,130<

Charles SADAT

^Prince Charles To Represent Queen At Sadat Funeral<

LONDON (AP) - Prince Charles, heir to Britain's throne and a friend of slain Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, will represent his mother Queen Elizabeth II at Sadat's state funeral, Buckingham Palace announced Wednesday.

Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington will represent the British government at the funeral Saturday in Cairo, the Foreign Office said.

A Palace spokesman said Princess Diana would not attend the funeral because of the uncertainties facing Egypt after the Tuesday assassination of Sadat. He was shot to death by Egyptian soldiers while watching a military parade.

The prince and princess entertained Sadat and his wife aboard the royal yacht Britannia at Alexandria during their honeymoon in August.

Former Prime Minister James Callaghan was expected to represent the opposition Labor Party.

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WEDNESDAY OCT 7 1981

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u a PM-Sadat-FinancialMarkets 2ndLd-Writethru a0532 10-07 0676
PM-Sadat-Financial Markets, 2nd Ld-Writethru, a0532,590<
^Eds: Grafs 1-7 new to update with early stock market activity. Picks up 6th graf pvs.<
^By STEVEN P. ROSENFELD=
^AP Business Writer=

SADAT

STOCK MKT

NEW YORK (AP) - Normal trading patterns appeared to return today to the world's financial markets after a buying spree that sent oil stocks, the dollar and gold rising following the assassination of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat.

The dollar rose slightly in Tokyo, but fell against major currencies in European and U.S. exchanges today. Traders said investors appeared to be reacting to a decline in U.S. interest rates, which makes the dollar less attractive, rather than to concern over turmoil in the Middle East.

In early London trading, gold was quoted at $445 a troy ounce, down $7.75 from Tuesday's close. Some traders attributed today's selling activity to investors taking advantage of the run-up in gold prices Tuesday.

Sadat, a pivotal figure in efforts to end Middle East unrest, was fatally shot Tuesday as he reviewed a military parade in Cairo.

Traders said fears of strife following Sadat's death led to a flow of funds Tuesday into bullion and dollar-denominated investments and triggered gains in the stock of companies with oil reserves outside the Middle East.

Stocks in domestic oil companies and precious-metals mining concerns failed to continue Tuesday's sharp gains in the early going today on the New York Stock Exchange.

The Dow Jones average of 30 industrials, off 3.61 points Tuesday, rose 3.99 to 860.25 in the first hour of trading today. Analysts said traders seemed to draw encouragement from the steady showing of the stock and bond markets Tuesday.

Trading was hectic Tuesday in major gold markets, but activity was calm on stock exchanges.

One sign that investors were seeking a safe refuge for their money was heavy bidding Tuesday on three-month Treasury bills, driving yields down one-half percentage point. The government-guaranteed investment is easily convertible into cash.

More advance sales of oil were registered at the New York Mercantile Exchange than ever. Ten million barrels of heating oil were sold, eclipsing the 9.1-million mark of July 20, which occurred when traders anticipated a price fall.

World oil supplies are high and prices have been steady of late. But nevertheless, the Middle East supplies about two-thirds of the oil that is traded on the international market.

Economist Daniel Yergin of Harvard said: ``Things are pointing in a very ominous direction.''

``Beyond being a tragedy, it's a disaster for the stability and security'' of the Middle East, Yergin said.

Fears that turmoil could follow Sadat's death and threaten world oil supplies triggered a buying wave in domestic oil stocks, with gains of more than $2 a share each for Standard Oil Co. of Ohio, Atlantic Richfield Co., Marathon Oil Co. and Getty Oil Co.

And in Rotterdam, Netherlands, where the world spot market for oil is headquartered, trading stopped with the news of Sadat's death. Brokers were waiting to see if the price would be pushed up.

However, the listings on the New York Stock Exchange registered scattered losses, with seven stocks falling in price for every six that rose. The Dow Jones average of 30 industrial stocks ended Tuesday down 3.61 points at 856.26.

But stocks in companies that mine precious metals were big gainers. Gold and silver traditionally have been a haven for money during political unrest.

The price of gold gained $16.40 a troy ounce to close at $451.70 an ounce in contracts for current delivery on New York's Commodity Exchange Inc. In later New York trading, bullion was bid at $451.75 an ounce at Republic National Bank, up $16.25 from Monday.

The dollar gain came despite a decline in U.S. interest rates, a development that recently pushed the dollar lower against foreign currencies.

The calm which temporarily has marked the oil markets is a very tenuous thing,'' said John Teats, senior vice president of the New York Mercantile Exchange and a former U.S. government energy adviser.

This is another brutal reminder of how fragile are political events in the Mideast.''

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WEDNESDAY OCT 7 1981

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^Eds: CORRECTS spelling to McCleskey in last graf<

SADAT
Egypt-45-

WASHINGTON (AP) - Belgium's ambassador to Egypt and four Americans wounded with him by the gunmen who killed Egyptian President Anwar Sadat will be evacuated to a U.S hospital in West Germany, a State Department official said Wednesday.

The five men will be flown from Cairo early Thursday morning and taken to the hospital at Ramstadt Air Force Base in West Germany, said the official who asked not to be identified by name.

All five were said to be in good or satisfactory condition and ``obviously well enough to travel.''

Claude Ruelle, the Belgian ambassador, was said to be the most seriously wounded of the group.

Three of the wounded Americans are military officers.

They are Air Force Lt. Col. Charles D. Loney, 42, of Austin, Texas, who was described as ``ambulatory'' and recovering from a shoulder wound; Marine Maj. Jerald R. Agenbroad, 36, of Bruneau, Idaho, whose right leg was injured; and Air Force Capt. Christopher Ryan, 34, of Sacramento, Calif., who was hit in the foot.

Also scheduled to leave Cairo is Richard McCleskey, an executive of the Raytheon Corp., who has fragment wounds in the back.

AP-NY-10-07 2042EDT<

WEDNESDAY OCT 7 1981

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SADAT

HAIG
SADAT

^AM-Haig-Women,270<
^Eds: Retransmitting a0697 to restore cycle designator<
^Secretary Of State Thrown By Question On Funeral Delegation<

WASHINGTON (AP) - Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr., fielded tough and diplomatically sensitive questions on AWACS and the aftermath of Anwar Sadat's assassination at his news conference Wednesday, but he was thrown for a loop by a question about women.

Haig had talked about the delegation of Americans who will attend the funeral Saturday and was asked by reporter Sarah McClendon: ``You didn't mention that any women were going on this funeral delegation.''

``Oh, golly,'' said the secretary of state.

``Women are very interested in peace and also Mrs. Sadat's been a world leader for human rights and peace,'' Ms. McClendon persisted.

``I agree with that,'' said Haig. ``I think our problem will be simply how much space we have and whether you make an exception...''

Ms. McClendon, who runs a news service for a number of newspapers in Texas, was quick to break in.

``Oh, sir, come on,'' she said. ``You've got enough space for some women.''

``In my heart, yes, always,'' said Haig.

A few minutes later, he apologized for being ``so flippant.'' He said he doesn't have an answer yet and that he'll have to see whether some women will go.

``You agree we have some qualified women who could go?'' asked Ms. McClendon.

``We have qualified women, period,'' said Haig.

And still later, after being handed a note, the secretary returned to the subject.

``Now Sarah,'' he said, ``I again remain just appalled that I was so lethargic and so overawed by your question that I forgot to point out to you that our U.N. ambassador, Jeane Kirkpatrick will be on the delegation to Egypt.''

AP-NY-10-07 1742EDT<

WEDNESDAY OCT 7 1981

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r w AM-SadatService 10-07 0505
^AM-Sadat Service,480<
^Service Held for Sadat<
^By JAY PERKINS=
^Associated Press Writer=

SADAT

SADAT WAS AT NAT Cathedal

WASHINGTON (AP) - Led by President Reagan, official Washington offered its prayers for slain Egyptian President Anwar El-Sadat on Wednesday as the chill winds of change swirled through this city.

The powerful and powerless, the mighty and the meek, sat silently as the nation paid unusual homage to a man who for years has been one of its most faithful allies in the Middle East.

The short ceremony came as the darkening clouds of coming winter swept across the sky, framing the gothic structure of the Washington Cathedral.

Reagan and Vice President Bush led those who came to pay homage. But many with no official role also gathered for the interfaith ceremony.

It was only the fourth time in the past 20 years that America has held a memorial service at the cathedral for a fallen foreign leader. And three of those four died by violence.

British Lord Lewis Mountbatten, the victim of an Irish Republican Army bomb, was eulogized in 1979 and former Italian Premier Aldo Moro, kidnapped and killed by terrorists, was honored in 1978. Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru was similarly honored in 1964.

Both the House and the Senate recessed for the short ceremony in honor of the man who, at the urging of former President Jimmy Carter, became the first and only Arab leader to extend the hand of friendship to arch-rival Israel.

Numerous diplomats from around the world and several cabinet officers also attended the short service.

Reagan and Bush both extended personal condolences to Egyptian Ambassador Ashraf Ghorbal as they entered the cathedral.

The service mingled Christian, Jewish and Moslem religions as representatives of each faith paid tribute and prayed for Sadat, killed Tuesday while reviewing his troops.

The Right Rev. John T. Walker, the Episcopal bishop of Washington, eulogized Sadat as a man of peace who ``took that first and giant step across ancient barriers.'' Sadat's death, he said, was the ``tragic loss of a great prophet.

``President Sadat helped us to see that emnity is something we allow to grow inside ourselves,'' he said. ``It is time to end the prejudices, the fears, the suspicions that for so long have ruled...''

``Let sadness not overcome us, let depression not overtaxe us, for in the symbol he leaves behind we may find hope.....''

Shaikh Fathy Mady offered prayers from the Koran for the Sadat, a devout Moslem, and Rev. Canon Charles A. Perry, provost of the cathedral, recited the words of Isaiah, ``Then shall they beat their swords into plowshares and their spears into pruning hooks;'' from Jesus, ``For those who live by the sword will perish by the sword;'' and from the prophet Muhammad, ``But if the enemy incline toward peace, do thou incline toward peace and trust in God.''

Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr., who also attended the ceremony, said earlier Wednesday that the United States would continue its efforts to forge a lasting peace in the troubled area.

AP-NY-10-07 1905ED<

WEDNESDAY OCT 7 1981

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^BC-Reagan-Sadat Text,260<

SADAT Reagan statement

WASHINGTON (AP) - Here is the text of President Reagan's statement Tuesday on the assassination of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat:

Today, the people of the United States join with the people of Egypt and all those who long for a better world in mourning the death of Anwar Sadat.

President Sadat was a courageous man whose vision and wisdom brought nations and people together.

In a world filled with hatred, he was a man of hope.

In a world trapped in the animosities of the past, he was man of foresight, a man who sought to improve a world tormented by malice and pettiness.

As an Egyptian patriot he helped create the revolutionary movement that freed his nation.

As a political leader he sought to free his people from hatred and war.

And as a soldier he was unafraid to fight.

But most important he was a humanitarian unafraid to make peace.

His courage and skill reaped a harvest of life for his nation and for the world.

Anwar Sadat was admired and loved by the people of America.

His death today, an act of infamy, cowardly infamy, fills us with horror.

America has lost a close friend, the world has lost a great statesman and mankind has lost a champion of peace.

And Nancy and I feel that we have lost a close and dear friend. And we send our heartfelt sympathy to Mrs. Sadat, to his children, who were here such a short time ago.

Thank you very much.

AP-NY-10-07 0402EDT<

WEDNESDAY OCT 7 1981

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r i AM-Soviet-Mideast 10-07 0380
^AM-Soviet-Mideast,380<
^Soviets Send Egypt Terse Condolence Message<

SADAT Russia SADAT

MOSCOW (AP) - The Soviet Union sent a terse message to Egypt expressing condolences Wednesday over the assassination of President Anwar Sadat.

The message from the presidium of the Soviet Parliament, which is headed by President Leonid I. Brezhnev, was addressed to Sufi Abu Taleb, leader of Egypt's interim government. It was carried by the official Tass news agency.

``Accept our condolences in connection with the death of the president of the Arab republic of Egypt, A. Sadat. We express sympathy to the family and relatives of the deceased,'' the message said.

Meanwhile, Tass charged in a report Wednesday that the United States is continuing its ``crude pressure'' on the Middle East by stepping up military readiness following Sadat's shooting at a military parade Tuesday in Cairo.

``As is known, the interventionist (U.S.) Rapid Deployment Force is designed to put down national liberation movements throughout the world and particularly in the countries of the Near and Middle East,'' Tass said.

Soviet news accounts avoided comment on the assassination itself or future Egyptian policies, but quoted Arab figures as calling on Sadat's successors to take a tougher line toward Israel.

The Soviets have been harshly critical of Sadat's signing of the Camp David accords with Israel.

The condolence message contained only minimal courtesies - an apparent reflection of poor relations between Egypt and the Soviet Union.

Only last month, Sadat expelled the Soviet ambassador and six other diplomats, two Soviet journalists and hundreds of Soviet technicians from Egypt. He expelled an estimated 17,000 Soviet technicians in 1972 and in 1976, Sadat declared null the friendship treaty between Egypt and the Soviet Union.

Observers noted that the condolence message was not signed by Brezhnev, made no mention of any accomplishments by the Egyptian leader and said nothing about Soviet-Egyptian relations.

Its wording was virtually identical to the message the Soviets sent China after Mao Tse-tung died in September 1976. At that time, however, the Soviets extended ``deep condolences'' despite their serious differences with the Chinese leader.

On Sept. 1, Brezhnev and Soviet Premier Nikolai A. Tikhonov sent a personal message to Iranian leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini expressing ``profound condolences'' over the bombing deaths of Iran's president and prime minister in a ``terrorist act.''

AP-NY-10-07 1359EDT<

WEDNESDAY OCT 7 1981

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^AM-Reagan-Sadat, 3rd Ld-Writethru, a0747,580<
^Eds: Subs 13th graf to say Mrs. Nixon and Mrs. Ford not going<
^By TERENCE HUNT=
^Associated Press Writer=

SADAT

SADAT
Reagan
Security

WASHINGTON (AP) - President Reagan will not attend the funeral of slain Egyptian leader Anwar Sadat because of fear for his own safety, but will send a delegation including all three living former American presidents, a spokesman said Wednesday.

Presidents Richard M. Nixon, Gerald R. Ford and Jimmy Carter all agreed to go. They will be accompanied by Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr., Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger and former Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger.

Acting on the unanimous advice of U.S. security agencies, Reagan decided to remain home ``with great regret,'' communications director David Gergen said. Vice President George Bush also will stay in Washington because of the same security precautions applying to Reagan, Gergen said.

Reagan later issued a proclamation ordering flags to be flown at half-staff at U.S. installations at home and abroad until Sadat's burial. ``America has lost a close friend. The world has lost a great statesman and mankind has lost a champion of peace,'' the president said.

The flag flying over the White House also was lowered in a rare salute to a foreigner. In the past, the only non-Americans so honored upon their death were British Prime Minister Winston Churchill in 1965 and United Nations Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold in 1961, according to press aide Robin Gray.

Reagan attended a memorial service for Sadat at the National Cathedral, where Bishop John T. Walker said, ``The sadness of the moment covers all of us.''

Officials would not publicly discuss the grounds for wanting Reagan to stay at home, but indicated they were troubled by the uncertain political situation in Egypt, where Sadat was gunned down by members of his own army Tuesday.

A state funeral will be held in Cairo on Saturday.

Gergen said that in weighing safety factors, U.S. security agencies had been in touch with the American embassy in Cairo.

Asked why it is unsafe for Reagan to attend but acceptable for the three former presidents, deputy press secretary Larry Speakes said, ``One is the president of the United States. The others are former presidents.''

Technically, Haig will head the American delegation, which also includes U.N. Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick, a member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and former Middle East negotiator Sol Linowitz.

Also invited were Senate Republican Leader Howard Baker of Tennessee, Senate Democratic Leader Robert Byrd of West Virginia, House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill of Massachusetts, House Republican Leader Bob Michel of Illinois and Sen. Charles Percy, R-Ill, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee.

The three former presidents all accepted Reagan's offer, which also extended to their wives, said Speakes. Gergen said Rosalynn Carter will accompany her husband. Neither Mrs. Nixon nor Mrs. Ford is going, the White House said.

All three presidents, along with the rest of the delegation, probably will fly on the same plane, departing the United States late Thursday or early Friday, Speakes said.

Reagan sent personal messages of condolence to Egyptian Vice President Hosni Mubarak, Sadat's handpicked successor, and parliament speaker Sufi Abu Taleb, the interim president, Speakes said.

In addition, he said cables were sent to several unnamed allies and Middle East leaders sharing Reagan's feelings about Sadat's assassination and stressing the United States' ``close relationship with Egypt and his desire that the Camp David peace process continue.''

Speakes said the president was given a written briefing on the shooting, prepared by Richard V. Allen, the White House national security adviser.

AP-NY-10-07 2123EDT<

WEDNESDAY OCT 7 1981

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^PM-Sadat-Kissinger, 1st Ld-Writethru, a0488,630<
^Eds: New thruout<

SADAT Kissinger

NEW YORK (AP) - If Libya had been ``taken care of,'' slain Egyptian President Anwar Sadat probably would be alive now, former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said today.

``I think it's without any question there is a radical wave in the Middle East whose forces are trained by Soviet intelligence personnel, whose material base is Libya, whose representatives are active all over the world,'' Kissinger said on ABC-TV's ``Good Morning America'' program.

But he did not accuse Libyan strongman Moammar Khadafy, whose state radio hailed the assassins, of plotting Sadat's murder.

Kissinger said he was not recommending American military action against Libya, but added that the United States should work to ``create an environment in which we recognize that nations have a right to defend themselves against this sort of pressure.''

Before Kissinger made his remarks, Col. Khadafy, who had waged a bitter campaign against Sadat, congratulated the men who killed the Egyptian president and called on Egypt's armed forces to take power and reverse Sadat's pro-western foreign policy, Libya's official JANA news agency reported.

Radio Tripoli urged Egyptians to revolt and said they ``should march on the hospital'' to destroy Sadat's body.

Although Kissinger did not charge there was any direct Libyan or Soviet involvement in the assassination, he did say, ``When everybody knows that Libya is behind'' anti-government terrorists and ``you can get material and technical support, it doesn't matter who orders any one plot.''

In today's interview he noted that since 1975 King Faisel of Saudi Arabia was assassinated, the Shah of Iran was driven out of power, and now Sadat has been slain.

``Our friends get killed or driven out of office and the radicals stay in. And if we don't come to grips with this problem - that it's too dangerous to be associated with the United States - that is the fundamental problem.

``If Libya had been taken care of two years ago, last year, this year, Sadat would probably be alive today,'' Kissinger said.

``If you cannot take care of a country of 2 million that is threatening all its neighbors ... cannot find a way to get such a rogue criminal under control, then we're living in a world in which all restraints have disappeared.''

Meanwhile, Harold Saunders, assistant secretary of state for Mideast affairs during the Carter administration, said there had been reports ``from time to time'' of Libyan plots against Sadat while Jimmy Carter was in office.

Saunders warned, however, against any hasty conclusion that Khadafy was responsible for Tuesday's attack. ``Before the world jumps to conclusions, we ought to know on whose orders those people were acting, if any,'' he said.

Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. was quoted in Washington on Tuesday as saying that Khadafy's government may have known of the attack in advance.

Sen. Roger Jepsen, R-Iowa, said Haig told a closed-door briefing that Radio Tripoli's broadcast within minutes of the attack ``was very intense and very voluminous ... so intense that in the secretary's judgment, it had to have been prepared ahead of time.''

Kissinger cautioned that the Reagan administration should not make it appear that Sadat's successor, who most likely will be long-time Sadat protege Vice President Hosni Mubarak, needs ``to be propped up by our forces.''

``The best thing we can do now is to convey an impression of calm purpose that transcends personalities,'' said Kissinger, adding the administration should not make it appear it is trying to create a sort of American ``puppet regime'' in Egypt.

Of Mubarak, Kissinger said Tuesday night he is ``western-oriented'' and ``an intelligent man.''

In his ``shuttle diplomacy'' of the mid-1970s following the 1973 Yom Kippur War, Kissinger came to know Sadat well. He called the slain Egyptian leader ``an inspirational figure and a friend.''

``He is difficult to replace; painful, unimaginable, and yet it is our duty to do it,'' Kissinger said.

AP-NY-10-07 0914EDT<

WED OCT 7 1981

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a0649----
u w PM-Reagan-Sadat 6thLd a0635 10-07 0195

SADAT

SADAT
Reagan's
Security

^PM-Reagan-Sadat, 6th Ld, a0635,180<
^Eds: CORRECTS ``successors'' to ``predecessors,'' 5th graf<
^By TERENCE HUNT=
^Associated Press Writer=

WASHINGTON (AP) - For security reasons, President Reagan will not attend Saturday's funeral of slain Egyptian leader Anwar Sadat, the White House announced today. But the U.S. delegtion will include former presidents Jimmy Carter, Gerald Ford and Richard Nixon.

Disclosing the president's decision, spokesman David Gergen said U.S. security agencies were unanimous in recommending that Reagan not go. Gergen said Reagan made his decision to stay behind ``with great regret.''

All three former presidents have accepted Reagan's invitation to represent the United States and they probably will travel together or a plane leaving late Thursday night or early Friday with other members of the delegation, deputy presidential press secretary Larry Speakes said.

Speakes said the wives of the three ex-presidents would be welcome to attend. Gergen said Rosalynn Carter already has indicated she will accompany her husband.

Asked why it is not safe for Reagan to go, but is considered acceptable for his three predecessors to attend, Speakes said, ``One is the president of the United States. The others are former presidents.''

^Speakes also: 6th graf<

WEDNESDAY OCT 7 1981

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a0635-----
u w PM-Reagan-Sadat 5thLd-Writethru a0579 10-07 0974
^PM-Reagan-Sadat, 5th Ld-Writethru, a0579,960<
^Eds: First 7 grafs new, picking up 5th graf pvs
^By TERENCE HUNT=
^Associated Press Writer=

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Asked why it is not safe for Reagan to go, but is considered acceptable for his three successors to attend, Speakes said, ``One is the president of the United States. The others are former presidents.''

Speakes also said Reagan has sent personal messages of condolence to Egyptian Vice President Hosni Mubarak, who is considered likely to be elected the next president, and parliament speaker Sufi Abu Taleb, the interim president.

Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig officially will head the delegation to Sadat's funeral.

Also being invited to represent the United States are Senate Republican Leader Howard Baker, Senate Democratic Leader Robert Byrd, Sen. Charles Percy, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill and Rep. Bob Michel, House minority leader, as well as Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Jeane Kirkpatrick, and a member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and Sol Linowitz, a former Middle East peace negotiator who now is an adviser to Haig, also were also invited to represent the United States.

Gergen said that Reagan made the decision not to go ``with great regret.''

He said that many of the same security considerations that applied to the president applied ``with equal force'' to the vice president.

Gergen would not discuss on what grounds the security agencies made their recommendations, but he said there have been communications between the United States and its embassy in Cairo on this point.

There was no time available on the delegation's departure.

Reagan denounced the assassination Tuesday as ``an act of infamy, cowardly infamy. ... The world has lost a great statesman and mankind has lost a champion of peace.''

Deputy White House press secretary Larry Speakes said today that cables had been sent to several unnamed allies and Middle East leaders sharing Reagan's feelings about Sadat's assassination and stressing the United States' ``close relationship with Egypt and his desire that the Camp David peace process continue.''

Speakes said the president was given a written briefing on the shooting, prepared by Richard V. Allen, the White House national security adviser.

Like the rest of the world, Reagan was uncertain that Sadat had died until the official announcement was broadcast from Cairo about 2 p.m. EDT. A half-hour later, a solemn-faced Reagan walked to the front door of the White House and, standing with his wife, Nancy, at the North Portico, expressed his grief.

``Today the people of the United States join with the people of Egypt and all those who long for a better world in mourning the death of Anwar Sadat,'' Reagan said.

``President Sadat was a courageous man whose vision and wisdom brought nations and people together,'' Reagan said. ``In a world filled with hatred, he was a man of hope. In a world trapped in the animosities of the past, he was a man of foresight — a man who sought to improve a world tormented by malice and pettiness.''

Reagan, who talked with Sadat at the White House Aug. 5-6, also conferred here last Friday with Vice President Hosni Mubarak, now nominated by the ruling National Democratic Party to succeed Sadat.

Carter, who presided over the signing of the Camp David agreements between Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin here in March 1979, said in Plains, Ga., that he would attend the funeral.

``President Anwar Sadat is the greatest world leader I have ever known in my life,'' Carter told reporters. ``I don't know of anyone who has ever contributed more toward peace on earth in my lifetime — perhaps this century — than has President Sadat.''

Ford called Sadat ``a man of tremendous vision and courage'' whose ``presence in a troubled world will be greatly missed.''

Late Tuesday, the Senate unanimously passed a resolution expressing ``profound sorrow and deep regret'' at Sadat's death and reaffirming U.S. ``friendship with and full support for the government and people of Egypt.''

``I know what (Sadat's relatives) are feeling and I share their sorrow,'' said Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D-Mass., who lost two brothers to assassins' bullets. ``The greatest tribute we can pay him now is to finish his work.''

Kissinger, who was intimately involved in the Mideast peace process during the Nixon and Ford administrations, told ABC News that every leader in the region will be affected in some way by Sadat's death. ``The effects on surrounding countries will take a long time to play themselves out.''

After learning of Sadat's death, Reagan met twice with top foreign policy, intelligence, military and personal advisers ``to review the events of the day and the meaning for the future,'' Gergen said.

``We are pleased the Egyptian government is pursuing its constitutional process with regard to succession and we are pleased by the continuity of Egyptian policy, including the continued dedication of that nation to the Camp David accords,'' Gergen said.

AP-NY-10-07 1350EDT<

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a0652-----
b i BC-SadatConfirmation 10-06 0048
^BC-Sadat Confirmation,50<
^BULLETIN<
CAIRO, Egypt (AP) - Vice President Hosni Mubarak announced Tuesday evening that President Anwar Sadat had been killed in an attack during a military parade earlier in the day.
He made the announcement in nationwide television broadcast some seven hours after the attack.
AP-NY-10-06 1402EDT<

Sadat

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a0664-----
b i BC-SadatConfirmation 1st-add a0652 10-06 0097
^BC-Sadat Confirmation, 1st-add, a0652, 90<
^URGENT<
^Eds: Retransmitting to correct slug<
^CAIRO:the attack<
Mubarak announced a state of emergency to last one year, and said the Cabinet was unchanged.
Mubarak, groomed by Sadat to be his successor, pledged that Egypt would continue Sadat's foreign and domestic policies.
He confirmed that Sufi Abu Taleb, the speaker of Parliament, would be acting president for a two-month interim period until presidential elections for a new president could be held.
Mubarak remains in charge of the armed forces and was expected to exercise strong powers in the interim government.
AP-NY-10-06 1415EDT<

TUESDAY OCT 6 1981

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a0681-----
b i BC-SadatConfirmation 2ndAdd a0662 10-06 0133
^BC-Sadat Confirmation, 2nd Add, a0662, 120<
^URGENT<
^Eds: Retransmitting to correct slug<
^CAIRO:interim government<
Mubarak said Sadat was a martyr who had ``fallen in his struggle.
``We stand as one solid front around all the banners you have raised,'' Mubarak said, addressing a pledge to the dead leader.
``Egypt will continue as a nation honoring the sovereignty of law, a nation of stability and prosperity. We will continue glorious, resistant, secure with our armed forces, proud of our principles, proud of our history and civilization.''
He described Sadat as an example of heroism and national pride and an example of `` Wise leadership, nobility, loyalty and sacrifice.''
He said ``guilty and envious hands'' had assassinated the president and the Egyptian people stood ``in pain and sorrow, pledging to follow his path.''
AP-NY-10-06 1434EDT<

a0684-----
b i BC-SadatConfirmation 3rd-add a0681 10-06 0065
^BC-Sadat Confirmation, 3rd-add, a0681,60<
^URGENT<
CAIRO: his path.''
The Politburo of the ruling National Democratic Party met Tuesday evening and unanimously nominated Mubarak for the post of president, according to the official Middle East News Agency. No date for the election was announced immediately.
The Egyptian flag over the Parliament building was lowered to half-staff.
Streets in the capital were nearly emptied.

AP-NY-10-06 1441EDT<

a0575-----
u a PM-SadatDeadReport 3rdLd-Writethru A0568 10-06 0345
^PM-Sadat Dead Report, 3rd Ld-Writethru, A0568,350<
^URGENT<
^EDS: First 6 grafs new material<

Sadat

NEW YORK (AP) - ABC, CBS and NBC News each quoted various sources in Egypt as saying that Egyptian President Anwar Sadat died today from wounds he suffered earlier in the day when Egyptian soldiers jumped from a jeep and opened fire on a reviewing stand. There was no official confirmation of the reports and the U.S. State Department said in a statement that ``we have nothing to change our original statement'' that the wounds to Sadat did not appear to be life threatening.

The State Department statement, issued at 10:57 a.m., added, ``We are denying that our embassy in Cairo has received official word from the Egyptians that President Sadat is dead.''

Earlier, a State Department press officer said the department ``cannot confirm the reports.''

``We are sticking with our previous statement that the wounds do not appear to be life threatening,'' said department press officer Sondra McCarty.

Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger, testifying before the House Armed Services Committee on the administration's strategic weapons proposals, interrupted his testimony to tell the committee, ``At this point the White House and the State Department are denying the report of Sadat's death.''

``In a very confused situation, I can only pray that the latter reports are true,'' Weinberger said.

Said White House spokesman David Gergen:

``We do not have any official confirmation from the State Department to the effect that President Sadat has died. We are anxiously pursuing these reports.''

``There have been some unofficial rumors'' that Sadat had died, independent of the broadcast reports, Gergen said.

NBC News originally quoted two sources in Egypt, one of them the head of Egyptian security, for its report of Sadat's death. In a later report, NBC State Department correspondent Marvin Kalb said a source at the State Department in Washington told him that the U.S. Embassy in Cairo had been informed by Egyptian security that Sadat was dead but that the State Department in Washington said it wanted independent confirmation of the report.

AP-NY-10-06 1123EDT<

TUESDAY OCT 6 1981

a0568-----
u a PM-SadatDeadReport 2ndLd-Writethru A0561 10-06 0228
^PM-Sadat Dead Report, 2nd Ld-Writethru, A0561,220<
^URGENT<
^EDS: ADDS one graf on NBC reports<

Sadat

NEW YORK (AP) - ABC, CBS and NBC News each quoted various sources in Egypt as saying that Egyptian President Anwar Sadat died today from wounds he suffered earlier in the day when Egyptian soldiers jumped from a jeep and opened fire on a reviewing stand. There was no official confirmation of the reports and a U.S. State Department spokesman said the department ``cannot confirm the reports.''

``We are sticking with our previous statement that the wounds do not appear to be life threatening,'' said department press officer Sondra McCarty.

Said White House spokesman David Gergen:

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AP-NY-10-06 1111EDT<

a0561-----
u a PM-SadatDeadReport 1stLd-Writethru A0556 10-06 0163
^PM-Sadat Dead Report, 1st Ld-Writethru, A0556,150<
^URGENT<
^EDS: Inserts similar report from NBC News in 1st graf and adds info from State Dept.<

Sadat

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AP-NY-10-06 1054EDT<

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a0556-----
u a PM-SadatDeadReport 10-06 0057
^PM-Sadat Dead Report,30<
^URGENT<

Sadat

NEW YORK (AP) - ABC and CBS News reported that Egyptian President Anwar Sadat died from wounds he suffered when Egyptian soldiers jumped from a jeep and opened fire on a reviewing stand. There was no independent confirmation of the reports and the U.S. State Departement said Sadat was not dead.

AP-NY-10-06 1039EDT<

a0691-----
u w PM-Sadat-Condition 16thLd a0658 10-06 0385
^PM-Sadat-Condition, 16th Ld, a0658,350<
^URGENT<
^By JAMES GERSTENZANG=
^Associated Press Writer=

Sadat

TUESDAY OCT 6 1981

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Reagan today mourned slain Egyptian President Anwar Sadat as a man ``unafraid to make peace'' and condemned his assassination an act of ``cowardly infamy.''

A solemn Reagan read his brief statement to television cameras set up in front of the White House. His wife, Nancy, was at his side.

Reagan said the United States ``has lost a close friend, the world has lost a great statesman and mankind has lost a champion of peace.''

``Today, the people of the United States join with the people of Egypt and all those who long for a better world in mourning the death of Anwar Sadat.''

Reagan's statement came three hours after majority leader Howard Baker stepped onto the Senate floor and told his colleagues that Sadat had died of gunshot wounds suffered in an assassination attempt.

There was immediate concern in the Capital concerning stability in Cairo, where Sadat's leadership was a key to U.S. policy in the volatile oil-rich Middle East. But Reagan was silent on the political impact of Sadat's death.

He called Sadat ``a courageous man whose vision and wisdom brought nations and people together. In a world filled with hatred, he was a man of hope; in a world trapped in the animosities of the past; he was a man of foresight, a man who sought to improve a world tormented by malice and pettiness.''

Several hours after Baker's dramatic Senate announcement, Sadat's death was confirmed by his vice president in Cairo. Ironically, Baker's source — Vice President George Bush — had long since backpedaled from his statement to the majority leader, reflecting U.S. caution prior to an official Egyptian announcement.

``The Senate is in shock,'' said Sen. Alphonse D'Amato, R-N.Y.

The future of the sale of AWACS radar planes to Egypt's neighbor, Saudi Arabia, was confused. Congress seemed inclined to veto the sale, but there were new stirrings of support for the $8.5-billion arms deal.

Meeting with Reagan before the Cairo announcement, Sen. Orrin Hatch, R-Utah, emerged to say: ``It's a grave situation (in Egypt), and he's (Reagan) really upset about it.'' Hatch said in light of Sadat's assassination, he was switching from opposition to support for the AWACS deal.
^Hours after: 7th graf a0658<
AP-NY-10-06 1454EDT<

a0658-----
u w PM-Sadat-Condition 15thLd-Writethru a0649-0626 10-06 0937
^PM-Sadat-Condition, 15th Ld-Writethru, a0649-0626,950<
^URGENT<
^Eds: Grafs 2-5 new with impact; editing to update and tighten.<

TUESDAY OCT 6 1981

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Hours after the first reports of Sadat's death by assassination, the White House spokesman was telling reporters ``until that (Egyptian) government confirms or denies, we are not going to confirm or deny.''

Reagan was told of the shooting at 7:25 a.m. EDT - about 45 minutes after it happened - by Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. A letter from Reagan to Sadat released before Sadat's death said: ``We stand ready to assist in any way we can, including the provision of medical assistance to any of those wounded in this despicable attack.''

In a separate statement, Reagan said, ``It is outrageous and tragic that such violence should befall a man who symbolizes a commitment to peace.''

Sen. Richard G. Lugar, R-Ind., said he believed the attack on Sadat would prompt Reagan to redouble his efforts on behalf the proposed AWACS sale.

``At a time of crisis, people rally around the president,'' Lugar said.

But other senators said Sadat's death could frustrate the proposed sale because it symbolized unrest in the Arab world.

Senate Minority Leader Robert Byrd called for a delay in consideration of the AWACS deal. Meanwhile, on the House side, the Foreign Relations Committee acceeded to a presidential request and voted to delay its consideration of a resolution dealing with the sale.

Sadat was wounded when assailants wearing Egyptian army uniforms and firing automatic weapons charged his reviewing stand during a military parade.

White House officials confirmed that Vice President Bush had informed Baker of Sadat's death, but said Bush received a subsequent report that put his statement to the majority leader in doubt.

Later it became clear that the White House was waiting for the Egytian government to inform the people of Egypt of Sadat's fate.

There was little but confusion in Washington as rumors and reports of Sadat's death swirled through the Capital.

But Baker had already told the Senate that Sadat was dead. He said he got the information from Bush. But as time went by without official word from Cairo, Baker said he had no ``hard information.''

Bush's press secretary, Peter Teeley, said the vice president had been informed of Sadat's death by the White House situation room at 11:15 a.m. EDT. But five minutes later, another call was made to Bush informing him that ``President Sadat's death could not be confirmed.''

First reports that Sadat had died came from the three major television networks. Other news agencies soon followed suit with reports from Cairo.

Then, Sen. Larry Pressler, R-S.D., telephoned the Associated Press in Sioux Falls, S.D., to say a White House aide had called him to say that Sadat had died.

Three U.S. military officers in the stand were also wounded in the attack on Sadat, the State Department said.

The Pentagon identified the three as:

-Air Force Lt. Col. Charles D. Loney, 42, Austin, Texas, who is normally stationed at Air Force headquarters in Washington. He was shot in the shoulder.

-Marine Maj. Jerald R. Agenbroad, 36, Bruneau, Idaho, who is stationed at MacDill Air Force Base, Fla. Pentagon officials said Agenbroad is an aide to Army Lt. Gen. Robert C. Kingston, commander of the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force. Kingston was a guest at the Egyptian military parade during which the attack on Sadat occurred. He was shot in the leg.

-Air Force Capt. Christopher Ryan, 34, Sacramento, Calif., stationed at U.S. European Command headquarters in Stuttgart, West Germany. Ryan was shot in the foot.

State Department spokeswoman Elizabeth Jones said U.S. Ambassador Alfred Atherton was in the reviewing stand but was not wounded and had returned to the embassy.

The Defense Department said no change has been ordered in the alert status of U.S. military forces as a result of the attack on Sadat.

Shortly after the first reports of the shooting, Reagan said he was shocked by the attack and told Sadat in a letter, ``I am praying for your safety and that of the Egyptian leadership.''

And, in an official statement, the State Department said it ``is our judgment that this was an isolated assassination attempt. We believe an artillery unit was involved and that some of the perpetrators have been killed or captured.''

As many as six members of the military unit were involved in the attack and all have either been killed or captured, he said.

AP-NY-10-06 1411EDT<

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a0649-----
b w PM-Sadat-Condition 14thLd-Writethru a0635 10-06 0327
^PM-Sadat-Condition, 14th Ld-Writethru, a0635,320<
^URGENT<

WASHINGTON (AP) - Majority leader Howard Baker stepped onto the Senate floor today and told his colleagues that Egyptian President Anwar Sadat had died of gunshot wounds suffered in an assassination attempt.

Several hours after Baker's dramatic announcement, Sadat's death was confirmed in Cairo. Ironically, Baker's source - Vice President George Bush - had long since backpedaled from his statement to the majority leader, reflecting U.S. caution prior to an official Egyptian announcement.

Meeting with President Reagan at the White House before the Cairo announcement, Sen. Orrin Hatch emerged to say: ``It's a grave situation (in Egypt), and he's (Reagan) really upset about it.''

Hours after the first reports of Sadat's death by assassination, the White House spokesman was telling reporters ``until that (Egyptian) government confirms or denies, we are not going to confirm or deny.''

But the president, told initially that Sadat and several others had been wounded, issued a statement that said, ``It is outrageous and tragic that such violence should befall a man who symbolizes a commitment to peace.''

Sen. Richard G. Lugar, R-Ind., said he believed the attack on Sadat would prompt Reagan to redouble his efforts on behalf the proposed sale of AWACS radar planes to Saudi Arabia.

``At a time of crisis, people rally around the president,'' Lugar said.

But other senators said Sadat's death could frustrate the proposed sale because it symbolized unrest in the Arab world, one of the chief concerns of opponents of the deal.

Sadat was wounded when assailants wearing Egyptian army uniforms and firing automatic weapons charged his reviewing stand during a military parade.

White House officials confirmed that Bush had informed Baker of Sadat's death, but said Bush received a subsequent report that put his statement to Baker in doubt.

Later it became clear that the White House was waiting for the Egytian government to inform the people of Egypt of Sadat's fate.
^White House: 11th graf a0626<
AP-NY-10-06 1352EDT<

TUESDAY OCT 6 1981

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a0635-----
b w PM-Sadat-Condition 13thLd-Writethru a0631 10-06 0245
^PM-Sadat-Condition, 13th Ld-Writethru, a0631,230<
^URGENT<
^Eds: Inserts 1 graf Cairo report after 4th graf pvs<

WASHINGTON (AP) - The Senate majority leader said today that Vice President George Bush had told him Egyptian President Anwar Sadat died today of gunshot wounds. Bush said later he had no up-to-date ``hard information'' on Sadat's condition.

There was little but confusion in Washington as rumors and reports of Sadat's death swirled through the Capital. Shortly before 1 p.m. EDT, hours after the first reports of Sadat's death by assassination, the White House said it could not confirm Sadat was dead. Nor would it say otherwise.

Spokesman David Gergen said the Egyptian government has not made an official announcement about Sadat and that ``until that government confirms or denies, we are not going to confirm or deny.''

At the Egyptian embassy, press spokesman Ezz El Din Shawkat said an emergency cabinet meeting was underway in Cairo and that an announcement was expected when the session concluded. He too said he was unable to confirm the reports that Sadat had died.

In Cairo, the editor of the newspaper Al Akhbar, Moussa Sabry, told the Associated Press that Sadat had died. Sabry, a confidant of Sadat, declined to give the time of death or other details.

After meeting with President Reagan at the White House, Sen. Orrin Hatch quoted Reagan as saying, ``It's a grave situation.'' Hatch said Reagan was ``really upset about it.''
^Standing on: 6th graf a0626<
AP-NY-10-06 1326EDT<

TUESDAY OCT 6 1981

a0631-----
b w PM-Sadat-Condition 12thLd a0626 10-06 0205
^PM-Sadat-Condition, 12th Ld, a0626,200<
^URGENT<
^Eds: Fixes quote, 5th graf<
WASHINGTON (AP) - The Senate majority leader said today that Vice President George Bush had told him Egyptian President Anwar Sadat died today of gunshot wounds. Bush said later he had no up-to-date ``hard information'' on Sadat's condition.

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^Standing on: 6th graf<
AP-NY-10-06 1323EDT<

TUESDAY OCT 6 1981

b w PM-Sadat-Condition 11thLd a0623 10-06 0747
^PM-Sadat-Condition, 11th Ld, a0623,770<
^URGENT<
^Eds: New quote from Reagan to Hatch; Hatch endorses AWACS. Picks up 20th graf pvs.<

WASHINGTON (AP) - The Senate majority leader said today that Vice President George Bush had told him Egyptian President Anwar Sadat died today of gunshot wounds. Bush said later he had no up-to-date ``hard information'' on Sadat's condition.

There was little but confusion in Washington as rumors and reports of Sadat's death swirled through the Capital. Shortly before 1 p.m. EDT, hours after the first reports of Sadat's death by assassination, the White House said it could not confirm Sadat was dead. Nor would it say otherwise.

Spokesman David Gergen said the Egyptian government has not made an official announcement about Sadat and that ``until that government confirms or denies, we are not going to confirm or deny.''

At the Egyptian embassy, press spokesman Ezz El Din Shawkat said an emergency cabinet meeting was underway in Cairo and that an announcement was expected when the session concluded. He too said he was unable to confirm the reports that Sadat had died.

After meeting with President Reagan at the White House, Sen. Orrin Hatch quoted Reagan as saying, ``It's a grave situation (in Egypt), and he's (Reagan) really upset about it.''

Standing on the White House lawn, Hatch said, ``Things do not look good'' for Sadat.

Hatch, R-Utah, an avowed opponent of the sale of AWACS to Saudi Arabia, said he has reversed himself and will support the package, in part because of the shooting of Sadat.

Sen. Richard G. Lugar, R-Ind., said he believed the attack on Sadat would prompt Reagan to redouble his efforts on behalf the AWACS deal.

``At a time of crisis, people rally around the president,'' Lugar said.

Sadat was wounded when assailants wearing Egyptian army uniforms and firing automatic weapons charged his reviewing stand during a military parade.

White House officials confirmed that Bush had informed Sen. Howard H. Baker of Sadat's death, but said Bush received a subsequent report that put his statement to Baker in doubt.

Gergen said that after Bush spoke with Baker, the vice president got a subsequent call reporting that there was no ``hard information'' confirming that Sadat had died.

Baker, attributing his information to the vice president, had earlier told the Senate: ``President Sadat did die from wounds suffered in the assassination attempt.''

No sooner had he spoken than Bush was telling others he had no hard information. His press spokesman, Peter Teeley, said ``the fact is the Egyptian government will not confirm'' the reports of Sadat's death.''

Later, Telley explained:

``At approximately 11:15 this morning, the situation room called Adm. Daniel Murphy, Vice President Bush's chief of staff, with confirmation that President Anwar Sadat had died. At that time, Vice President Bush was on another line with Adm. Murphy. Murphy reported to the vice president the information he had just received from the situation room. The vice president called the White House situation room himself and received further confirmation of Presidnt Sadat's death.

``Vice President Bush informed Senate Majority Leader Howard Baker that he had received word of the Egyptian president's death. Senator Baker at that time informed the Senate. Approximately five minutes after the initial call from the situation room, another call was made to both to Vice Presidnt Bush and Adm. Murphy informing them that President Sadat's death could not be confirmed.''

Teeley noted that the vice president did tell Senator Baker that the Egyptian government had not confirmed the death of President Sadat.

First reports that Sadat had died came from the three major television networks. Other news agencies soon followed suit with reports from Cairo.

Then, Sen. Larry Pressler, R-S.D., telephoned the Associated Press in Sioux Falls, S.D., to say a White House aide had called him to say that Sadat had died.

And Rep. Clement J. Zablocki, D-Wis., quoted the Egyptian ambassador to the United States, Ashraf Ghorbal, as telling him, ``The worst is expected.''

But Ghorbal also told reporters, ``We have no information to corroborate what you are reporting. The president is still in surgery.''

As the contradictory reports swept Capitol Hill, Senate Minority Leader Robert Byrd called for a delay in consideration of the controversial proposed sale of AWACS radar planes to Saudi Arabia.

On the House side, the Foreign Relations Committee acceeded to a presidential request and voted to delay its consideration of a resolution dealing with the sale.

^Earlier, Zablocki: 20th graf a0623<
AP-NY-10-06 1305EDT<

TUESDAY OCT 6 1981

a0623-----
b w PM-Sadat-Condition 1ØthLd-Writethru a0610 10-06 1238
^PM-Sadat-Condition, 1Øth Ld-Writethru, a0610,1,270<
^URGENT<
^Eds: Combines pvs; identifies American mil,itary victims; House panel agrees to postpone AWACS action; aide explains Bush statements.<

WASHINGTON (AP) - The Senate majority leader said today that Vice President George Bush had told him Egyptian President Anwar Sadat died today of gunshot wounds. Bush said later he had no up-to-date ``hard information'' on Sadat's condition.

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TUESDAY OCT 6 1981

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Earlier, Zablocki said Sadat had called the U.S. ambassador in Cairo, Alfred Atherton, and said that, in Zablocki's words, ``he was all right, thanks to the Lord. Zablocki said Sadat had been hit in the arm, hand and side. His information, the chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee said, came from the State Department.

Three U.S. military officers in the stand were also wounded, the department said.

The Pentagon identified the three as:

-Air Force Lt. Col. Charles D. Loney, 42, Austin, Texas, who is normally stationed at Air Force headquarters in Washington. He was shot in the shoulder.

-Marine Maj. Jerald R. Agenbroad, 36, Bruneau, Idaho, who is stationed at MacDill Air Force Base, Fla. Pentagon officials said Agenbroad is an aide to Army Lt. Gen. Robert C. Kingston, commander of the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force. Kingston was a guest at the Egyptian military parade during which the attack on Sadat occurred. He was shot in the leg.

-Air Force Capt. Christopher Ryan, 34, Sacramento, Calif., stationed at U.S. European Command headquarters in Stuttgart, West Germany. his wounds were not described.

The Defense Department said no change has been ordered in the alert status of U.S. military forces as a result of the attack on Sadat.

At the White House, President Reagan said he was shocked by the attack and told Sadat in a letter, ``I am praying for your safety and that of the Egyptian leadership.''

Embassy press attacke Ahmed Said said, ``The situation in Egypt is calm and now very normal, and Vice President Hosni Mubarak is handling the situation.''

Spokesmen for both the White House and the State Department said they understood Mubarak had himself been hit, but was not seriously wounded.

The Defense Department refused to release the names of the injured Americans, but said the three were a Marine Corps major, an Army lieutenant colonel and an Air Force captain.

The major was said to have been shot in the leg and the lieutenant colonel sustained a shoulder wound. The captain's wound was not described.

State Department spokeswoman Elizabeth Jones said all three of the injuries were ``slight.'' She said two of the men had been taken to a hospital and the third was at the U.S. Embassy and was walking around.

Ms. Jones said Atherton was in the reviewing stand but was not wounded and had returned to the embassy.

Reagan was told of the shooting at 7:25 a.m. EDT - about 45 minutes after it happened - by Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr., the State Department said.

Gergen said Reagan was already ``up and around'' when Haig called. Presidential counselor Edwin Meese gave him a similar report six minutes later, Gergen said, adding that Reagan was also briefed by his national security adviser, Richard V. Allen, at 9:10 a.m.

Reagan, in a letter to Sadat released by the White House press office, said, ``We stand ready to assist in any way we can, including the provision of medical assistance to any of those wounded in this despicable attack.''

``The hearts and prayers of the American people are with you and Egypt, Mr. President. I extend my condolences to the families of the victims, and my wishes for a full and speedy recovery to those wounded.''

In a separate statement, Reagan declared, ``It is outrageous and tragic that such violence should befall a man who symbolizes a commitment to peace.''

And, in an official statement, the State Department said it ``is our judgment that this was an isolated assassination attempt. We believe an artillery unit was involved and that some of the perpetrators have been killed or captured.''

As many as six members of the military unit were involved in the attack and all have either been killed or captured, he said.

AP-NY-10-06 1258EDT<

a0610-----
b w PM-Sadat-Condition 9thLd a0599-0593 10-06 0432
^PM-Sadat-Condition, 9th Ld, a0599-0593,370<
^URGENT<
^Eds: New to pickup to clarify status of Sadat condition reports.<

Sadat

WASHINGTON (AP) - The Senate majority leader said today that Vice President George Bush had told him Egyptian President Anwar Sadat died today of gunshot wounds. But Bush said later he had no up-to-date ``hard information'' on Sadat's condition.

There was little but confusion in Washington as rumors and reports of Sadat's death swirled through the Capital.

At the Egyptian embassy, press spokesman Ezz El Din Shawkat said he could not confirm that Sadat had died. He said an emergency cabinet meeting was underway in Cairo and that an announcement was expected when the session concluded.

Sadat was wounded when assailants wearing Egyptian army uniforms and firing automatic weapons charged his reviewing stand during a military parade.

White House officials confirmed that Bush had informed Sen. Howard H. Baker of Sadat's death, but said Bush received a subsequent report that put his statement to Baker in doubt.

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But Ghorbal also told reporters, ``We have no information to corroborate what you are reporting. The president is still in surgery.''

As the contradictory reports swept Capitol Hill, Senate Minority Leader Robert Byrd called for a delay in consideration of the controversial proposed sale of AWACS radar planes to Saudi Arabia.

On the House side, the Foreign Relations Committee voted to delay its consideration of a resolution dealing with the sale.

Earlier, Zablocki said Sadat had called the U.S. ambassador in Cairo, Alfred Atherton, and said that, in Zablocki's words, ``he was all right, thanks to the Lord.<
^Zablocki said: 3rd graf a0553<
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TUESDAY OCT 6 1981

a0599-----
b w PM-Sadat-Condition 8thLd a0593 10-06 0185
^PM-Sadat-Condition, 8th Ld, a0593,170<
^URGENT<

Sadat

WASHINGTON (AP) - The Senate majority leader said today Egyptian President Anwar Sadat died today of gunshot wounds. White House officials, however, said they could not verify the report, even though they confirmed that it was relayed to Sen. Howard H. Baker by Vice President George Bush.

Sadat was wounded when assailants wearing Egyptian army uniforms and firing automatic weapons charged his reviewing stand during a military parade.

Baker, attributing his information to the vice president, had told the Senate: ``President Sadat did die from wounds suffered in the assassination attempt.''

But Bush later said he had no information on Sadat's condition and his press spokesman, Peter Teeley, said ``the fact is the Egyptian government will not confirm'' the reports of Sadat's death.''

White House spokesman David Gergen said it had no ``hard information'' that Sadat had died. He confirmed that Bush had given the confirmation to Baker, but Gergen later said that after Bush spoke with Baker, the vice president got a subsequent call reporting that there was no ``hard information'' confirming that Sadat had died.
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a0593-----
b w PM-Sadat-Condition 7thLd a0586 10-06 0070
^PM-Sadat-Condition, 7th Ld, a0586,70<
^URGENT<

Sadat

WASHINGTON (AP) - The Senate majority leader said today Egyptian President Anwar Sadat died today of gunshot wounds suffered when assailants wearing Egyptian army uniforms charged his reviewing stand during a military parade today, firing automatic weapons.

White House officials said they could not verify the report, even though it was relayed to Sen. Howard H. Baker by Vice President George Bush.<
^MORE<
AP-NY-10-06 1203EDT<

a0586-----
b w PM-Sadat-Condition 6thLd a0547 10-06 0156
^PM-Sadat-Condition, 6th Ld, a0547,660<
^BULLETIN<
WASHINGTON (AP) - Egyptiar President Anwar Sadat died today of gunshot wounds suffered when several soldiers charged his reviewing stand during a military parade today in Cairo and fired on him, Sen. Howard H. Baker Jr. told the Senate.
Baker said Vice President George Bush had confirmed the death.
``President Sadat did die from wounds suffered in the assassination attempt,'' Baker said on the floor of the Senate.
And Rep. Clement Zablocki, D-Wis., said Egypt's ambassador to the United States, Ashraf Ghorbal, told him, ``The worst is expected.''
Earlier, Sen. Larry Pressler, R-S.D., told the Associated Press he had been called by the White House and the death had been confirmed to him.
``I think it'll lead to a lot of instability in that area. It could unravel the Camp David accords because he was the only person who could keep the moderate Arab states talking to Israel.<
^MORE<
AP-NY-10-06 1145EDT<
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a0588-----
b w PM-Sadat-Condition 6thLd-1stAdd a0586 10-06 0111
^PM-Sadat-Condition, 6th Ld-1st Add, a0586,100<
^URGENT<
^WASHN: to Israel<
Pressler, a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, predicted that the Reagan administration would likely withdraw its plan to sell AWACS planes to Saudi Arabia as a result of Sadat's death.
Even before the word of Sadat's death reached the Senate floor, Senate Minority Leader Robert Byrd called for a delay in the Senate's consideration of the AWACS sale.
Pressler said he was called at home by a White House aide.<
But neither the White House nor the State Department was directly confirming the reports. Even Bush's office said it could not confirm the information reported by Baker.<
^MORE<
AP-NY-10-06 1151EDT<
a0591-----
b w PM-Sadat-Condition 6thLd-2ndAdd a0586-0588 10-06 0058
^PM-Sadat-Condition, 6th Ld-2nd Add, a0586-0588,50<
^URGENT<
^WASHN: by Baker<
The House Foreign Affairs Committee postponed consideration of a resolution dealing with the AWACS sale.
Earlier, Zablocki said Sadat had called the U.S. ambassador in Cairo, Alfred Atherton, and said that, in Zablocki's words, ``he was all right, thanks to the Lord.''
^Zablocki said: 3rd graf a0553<
AP-NY-10-06 1156EDT<

TUESDAY OCT 6 1981

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u w PM-Sadat-Condition 5thLd-Writethru a0547 10-06 0885
^PM-Sadat-Condition, 5th Ld-Writethru, a0547,660<
^URGENT<
^Eds: Inserts 3 grafs new material after 6th graf pvs; inserts 1 graf new material after 11th graf pvs; inserts 1 graf new material after 14th graf pvs<

TUESDAY OCT 6 1981

WASHINGTON (AP) - Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, shot by soldiers who charged his reviewing stand during a military parade today in Cairo, is being operated on, but his condition is not believed to be serious, the State Department said.

On Capitol Hill, Rep. Clement J. Zablocki, D-Wis., said Sadat had called the U.S. ambassador in Cairo, Alfred Atherton, and said that, in Zablocki's words, ``he was all right, thanks to the Lord.''

Zablocki said Sadat had been hit in the arm, hand and side. His information, the chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee said, came from the State Department.

At the State Department, an official said none of Sadat's vital organs were hit in the attack and Rep. Jim Wright, D-Texas, the House majority leader, said Egypt's ambassador to the United States, Ashraf Ghorbal, had assured him that Sadat's wounds were ``not critical.''

Three U.S. military officers in the stand were also wounded, the department said.

At the White House, President Reagan said he was shocked by the attack and told Sadat in a letter, ``I am praying for your safety and that of the Egyptian leadership.''

And the Egyptian embassy said the attack had been carried out by two officers and three soldiers. ``Some of them were killed,'' he said, adding that the others had been arrested.

Embassy press attacke Ahmed Said said, ``The situation in Egypt is calm and now very normal, and Vice President Hosni Mubarak is handling the situation.''

Spokesmen for both the White House and the State Department said they understood Mubarak had himself been hit, but was not seriously wounded.

The Defense Department refused to release the names of the injured Americans, but said the three were a Marine Corps major, an Army lieutenant colonel and an Air Force captain.

The major was said to have been shot in the leg and the lieutenant colonel sustained a shoulder wound. The captain's wound was not described.

State Department spokeswoman Elizabeth Jones said all three of the injuries were ``slight.'' She said two of the men had been taken to a hospital and the third was at the U.S. Embassy and was walking around.

Ms. Jones said Atherton was in the reviewing stand but was not wounded and had returned to the embassy.

Reagan was told of the shooting at 7:25 a.m. EDT - about 45 minutes after it happened - by Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr., the State Department said.

Presidential spokesman David Gergen said Reagan was already ``up and around'' when Haig called. Presidential counselor Edwin Meese gave him a similar report six minutes later, Gergen said, adding that Reagan was also briefed by his national security adviser, Richard V. Allen, at 9:10 a.m. and was being kept us to date as reports came in.

Reagan, in a letter to Sadat released by the White House press office, said, ``We stand ready to assist in any way we can, including the provision of medical assistance to any of those wounded in this despicable attack.''

``The hearts and prayers of the American people are with you and Egypt, Mr. President. I extend my condolences to the families of the victims, and my wishes for a full and speedy recovery to those wounded.''

In a separate statement, Reagan declared, ``It is outrageous and tragic that such violence should befall a man who symbolizes a commitment to peace.''

Shortly after the president was told of the shooting, Gergen said, Mrs. Reagan tried unsuccessfully to call Sadat's wife, Jihan, who had been on the reviewing stand with her husband. Mrs. Reagan, Gergen said in a reference to the March 30 assassination attempt on Reagan, ``had an appreciation'' of what Mrs. Sadat was going through.

Wright lauded Sadat as ``the best friend of our country ... in the entire Arab world'' and as ``the best hope for peace in the Middle East.''

The State Department official, who asked not to be named, said the situation in Cairo seems to be under control.

And, in an official statement, the department said it ``is our judgment that this was an isolated assassination attempt. We believe an artillery unit was involved and that some of the perpetrators have been killed or captured.''

Earlier, the official who asked not to be named said of Sadat's wounds that ``apparently no vital organs were hit,'' which he said was ``encouraging.'' He said Sadat was undergoing surgery.

As many as six members of the military unit were involved in the attack and all have either been killed or captured, he said.

Atherton long has been considered the ranking Middle East expert in the U.S. government. In 1978, when Egyptian-Israeli negotiations bogged down, Atherton quietly plugged away on a declaration of principles between the two sides.

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He was born in Pittsburgh, was educated at Harvard University and has been in the foreign service more than 30 years.

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u w PM-Sadat-Condition 4thId-Writethru a0540 10-06 0670
^PM-Sadat-Condition, 4th Ld-Writethru, a0540,660<
^URGENT<
^Eds: New thruout<
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State Department spokeswoman Elizabeth Jones said all three of the injuries were ``slight.'' She said two of the men had been taken to a hospital and the third was at the U.S. Embassy and was walking around.

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Reagan was told of the shooting at 7:25 a.m. EDT - about 45 minutes after it happened - by Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr., the State Department said.

Reagan, in a letter to Sadat released by the White House press office, said, ``We stand ready to assist in any way we can, including the provision of medical assistance to any of those wounded in this despicable attack.''

``The hearts and prayers of the American people are with you and Egypt, Mr. President. I extend my condolences to the families of the victims, and my wishes for a full and speedy recovery to those wounded.''

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Wright lauded Sadat as ``the best friend of our country ... in the entire Arab world'' and as ``the best hope for peace in the Middle East.''

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And, in an official statement, the department said it ``is our judgment that this was an isolated assassination attempt. We believe an artillery unit was involved and that some of the perpetrators have been killed or captured.''

Earlier, the official who asked not to be named said of Sadat's wounds that ``apparently no vital organs were hit,'' which he said was ``encouraging.'' He said Sadat was undergoing surgery.

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AP-NY-10-06 1017EDT<

TUESDAY OCT 6 1981

a0540-----
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^PM-Sadat-Condition, 3rd Ld-Writethru, a0537,610<
^Eds: Inserts 1 graf new material after 12th graf; adds 3 grafs on Atherton<

WASHINGTON (AP) - Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, shot by soldiers who charged his reviewing stand during a military parade today in Cairo, is being operated on, but his condition is not believed to be serious, the State Department said.

A State Department official said none of Sadat's vital organs were hit in the attack and Rep. Jim Wright, D-Texas, the House majority leader, said Egypt's ambassador to the United States, Ashraf Ghorbal, had assured him that Sadat's wounds were ``not critical.''

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The major was said to have been shot in the leg and the lieutenant colonel sustained a shoulder wound. The captain's wound was not described.

State Department spokeswoman Elizabeth Jones said all three of the injuries were ``slight.'' She said two of the men had been taken to a hospital and the third was at the U.S. Embassy and was walking around.

Ms. Jones said the U.S. ambassador, Alfred Atherton, was in the reviewing stand but was not wounded and had returned to the embassy.

Reagan was told of the shooting about 7:30 a.m. EDT - about 25 minutes after it happened - by Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr., White House spokesman David Gergen said.

Reagan, in a letter to Sadat released by the White House press office, said, ``We stand ready to assist in any way we can, including the provision of medical assistance to any of those wounded in this despicable attack.''

``The hearts and prayers of the American people are with you and Egypt, Mr. President. I extend my condolences to the families of the victims, and my wishes for a full and speedy recovery to those wounded.''

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Wright lauded Sadat as ``the best friend of our country ... in the entire Arab world'' and as ``the best hope for peace in the Middle East.''

The State Department official, who asked not to be named, said the situation in Cairo seems to be under control. ``We are viewing it as an isolated incident. We do not believe, nor do the Egyptians believe, that it is part of a broader coup.''

The offfical said of Sadat's wounds that ``apparently no vital organs were hit,'' which he said was ``encouraging.'' He said Sadat was undergoing surgery.

He said those who carried out the attack are believed to have been members of ``a small army unit ... possibly an artillery unit.''

As many as six memers of the unit were involved in the attack and all have either been killed or captured, he said.

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TUESDAY OCT 6 1981

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a0537-----
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^PM-Sadat-Condition, 2nd Ld-Writethru, a0532,470<
^URGENT<
^Eds: New thrucut<

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The major was said to have been shot in the leg and the lieutenant colonel sustained a shoulder wound. The captain's wound was not described.

State Department spokeswoman Elizabeth Jones said all three of the injuries were ``slight.'' She said two of the men had been taken to a hospital and the third was at the U.S. Embassy and was walking around.

Ms. Jones said the U.S. ambassador, Alfred Atherton, was in the reviewing stand but was not wounded and had returned to the embassy.

Reagan was told of the shooting about 7:30 a.m. EDT - about 25 minutes after it happened - by Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr., White House spokesman David Gergen said.

Reagan, in a letter to Sadat released by the White House press office, said, ``We stand ready to assist in any way we can, including the provision of medical assistance to any of those wounded in this despicable attack.''

``The hearts and prayers of the American people are with you and Egypt, Mr. President. I extend my condolences to the families of the victims, and my wishes for a full and speedy recovery to those wounded.''

In a separate statement, Reagan declared, ``It is outrageous and tragic that such violence should befall a man who symbolizes a commitment to peace.''

The State Department official, who asked not to be named, said the situation in Cairo seems to be under control. ``We are viewing it as an isolated incident. We do not believe, nor do the Egyptians believe, that it is part of a broader coup.''

The offfical said of Sadat's wounds that ``apparently no vital organs were hit,'' which he said was ``encouraging.'' He said Sadat was undergoing surgery.

He said those who carried out the attack are believed to have been members of ``a small army unit ... possibly an artillery unit.''

As many as six memers of the unit were involved in the attack and all have either been killed or captured, he said.

AP-NY-10-06 0954EDT<

TUESDAY OCT 6 1981

a0532-----
u w PM-Sadat-Condition 1stLd-Writethru a0526-0527-0529 10-06 0224
^PM-Sadat-Condition, 1st Ld-Writethru, a0526-0527-0529,220<
^Eds: Combines pvs; subs 4th graf to clarify.<
WASHINGTON (AP) - Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, shot by soldiers who charged his reviewing stand during a military parade today in Cairo, is being operated on, but his condition is not believed to be serious, the State Department said.

Three U.S. military officers in the stand were wounded, the department said.

The Defense Department refused to release their names, but said the three were a Marine Corps major, an Army lieutenant colonel and an Air Force captain.

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Ms. Jones said the shooting, ``as far as we can tell,'' was an isolated incident and the city of Cairo was generally calm.

AP-NY-10-06 0939EDT<

TUESDAY OCT 6 1981

a0526-----
b w PM-Sadat-Condition 10-06 0044
^PM-Sadat-Condition,<
^BULLETIN<
WASHINGTON (AP) - Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, shot by soldiers who charged his reviewing stand during a military parade today in Cairo, is being operated on, but his condition is not believed to be serious, the State Department said.<
^MORE<
AP-NY-10-06 0917EDT<

Sadat

a0527-----
b w PM-Sadat-Condition 1stAdd a0526 10-06 0108
^PM-Sadat-Condition, 1st Add, a0526,100<
^WASHN:Department said.<
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^MORE<
AP-NY-10-06 0925EDT<

TUESDAY OCT 6 1981

a0529-----
b w PM-Sadat-Condition 2ndAdd a0526-0527 10-06 0080
^PM-Sadat-Condition, 2nd Add, a0526-0527,100<
^WASHN: walking around.<
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AP-NY-10-06 0928EDT<

a0696-----
u i PM-Sadat 12thLd-Writethru a0646 10-06 1346
^PM-Sadat, 12th Ld-Writethru, a0646,1,370<
^URGENT<
^Eds: new grafs 1-11 to update with vice president's address; Mubarak nominated for presidency. Reagan reax. picks up 3rd graf pvs; recasts 18th graf to conform<

Sadat

TUESDAY OCT 6 1981

CAIRO, Egypt (AP) - President Anwar Sadat was assassinated while reviewing a military parade today, Vice President Hosni Mubark announced Tuesday. Men in Egyptian uniforms opened fire from a jeep, then jumped out and charged the reviewing stand firing automatic rifles and hurling at least one grenade, other officials said.

Many other casualties were reported as thousands fled in panic.

The vice president made the announcement in a nationwide television and radio address some seven hours after the attack. He announced a state of emergency to last one year, and said the Cabinet was unchanged.

Mubarak, groomed by Sadat to be his successor, pledged that Egypt would continue Sadat's foreign and domestic policies.

He confirmed that Sufi Abu Taleb, the speaker of Parliament, would be acting president for a two-month interim period until presidential elections for a new president could be held.

Tuesday evening, the Politburo of the ruling National Democratic Party nominated Mubarak for the post of president, the official Middle East News Agency.

Mubarak remains in charge of the armed forces and was expected to exercise strong powers in the interim government.

Presidential adviser Mansour Hassan said a funeral will be held ``in a few days.''
a0706-----
u i PM-Sadat SUB 12th-Ld-Writethru 10-06 0051
^PM-Sadat, SUB, 12th-Ld-Writethru, a0696,50<
^CAIRO to add Reagan's title, Sub graf 9: In Washington ...of peace.''<

In Washington, President Reagan said ``America has lost a close friend, the world has lost a great statesman and mankind has lost a champion of peace.''

^Pickup graf 10: Reagan said.
AP-NY-10-06 1515EDT<

Reagan said nothing about the impact on U.S. policies, or upon the Middle East peace effort Sadat helped initiate.

Regular programming was interrupted and Islamic prayers were recited on state radio and TV, as was done before the announcement of Gamel Abdel Nasser's death 11 years ago.

Egyptian government officials said at least two other people were killed and many others injured in the attack on the 62-year-old president, who infuriated Arabs at home and abroad because of his peace treaty with Israel and his recent crackdown on domestic opposition.

A Foreign Ministry official, who declined to be named, at first said Sadat was hit in the arm in the attack, which occurred during a jetfighter flyby and sent thousands of spectators fleeing in panic. But David Gergen, a White House spokesman in Washington, said Sadat was hit twice in the side.

The Egyptian government said Sadat was flown to Maadi military hospital by helicopter and underwent surgery. An Egyptian cameraman near the scene of the attack heard the the raiders shout, ``Glory for Egypt, attack!,'' and yell, ``agents and intruders'' at foreigners seated in the grandstand.

In Beirut, one caller told news agencies that the Independent Organization for the Liberation of Egypt and the was responsible for the attack, but few knowledgable people in Lebanon had heard of the group before. Another caller said the Rejection Front for the Liberation of Arab Egypt was responsible. He said it was headed by the former Egyptian army chief of staff, Lt. Gen. Saadeddin Shazli. This too was not confirmed

Condolences began pouring in from around the world, including messages from President Reagan and former President Jimmy Carter.

Anti-riot police were deployed in Cairo, which was normal for an attack on a president, but there were no troop movements, and Egypt's ambassador in the United States said the gunfire was not part of a coup attempt.

The envoy, Ashraf Ghorbal, said he was told by his government three of the attackers were killed and three were captured alive.

The State Department said a U.S. Marine major, an Army lieutenant colonel and an Air Force captain also were hit but only slightly wounded. The Egyptian official, who requested anonymity, said many Foreign Ministry officials and others were wounded, including the Belgian ambassador and first secretary of the Australian Embassy.

Cairo Radio gave this account of the attack initially:

``At 1240 this afternoon - 6:40 a.m. EDT - during the military parade, a group of people fired at the main grandstand which resulted in the injury of the president of the republic, and some of those accompanying him. His excellency has been moved to where he is being treated by specialists. The vice president of the republic is personally following up on what procedures the doctors are taking.''

Defense Minister Abdel Halim Abu Ghazalla and Mubarak, who was on the other side of Sadat in the reviewing stand, were unharmed, Egyptian officials said. First reports said the defense minister was wounded during the shooting.

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AP reporter Lisette Balouny saw an armored personnel carrier pull up in front of Sadat's home in Giza, a suburb about four miles from the center of Cairo, after the attack. She said the walled residence was ringed with special presidential guards, all armed with automatic weapons.

Security guards at the gate said Sadat's wife, Jihan, had returned to the residence from the parade in a helicopter, picked up other family members and left again in the helicopter.

Foley said a group of men began firing at Sadat from a jeep towing artillery as it passed the grandstand. Two of the men jumped off the back of the jeep and charged the reviewing stand, firing from the shoulder.

``No one was sure it was real for a few seconds, then all hell broke loose,'' Foley said.

Several thousand spectators in the reviewing stand fled in panic as the young soldiers, in olive drab fatigues, opened fired. AP reporter Steve Hindy saw many people lying bleeding on the stand.

Ambulances and security vehicles rushed to the stand and carried away the injured, who included military men and Moslem and Christian religious leaders, Hindy said.

The soldiers charged at the same instant that six low-flying jetfighters flew over the reviewing stand, spewing colored smoke in an aerobatic exhibition. They continued performing after the attack, their pilots apparently unaware of the confusion below.

The attack occurred about 90 minutes after the beginning of the parade commemorating the 1973 Arab-Israeli War, which Egypt initiated and claims as a victory.

Egyptian television reported about a half hour after the attack that the parade had ended and Sadat, Mubarak and Ghazalla had left the parade grounds.

Hardline Arab states have condemned Sadat for the peace treaty with Israel, and last month the Egyptian president had over 1,500 Egyptians arrested on charges of fomenting religious strife. However, many of those rounded up were Sadat's political foes.

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a0646-----
u i PM-Sadat 11thLd-Writethru a0620 10-06 1209
^PM-Sadat, 11th Ld-Writethru, a0620,1,210<
^URGENT<
^Eds: Sadat assassinated, new info grafs 1-8; picks up 8th graf<

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The announcement of Sadat's assassination was made by presidential adviser Mansour Hassan after emerging from a meeting with six top officials, including Vice President Hosni Mubarak. Asked by reporters if Sadat was dead or alive, Hassan said, ``dead.'' He said the funeral would be held ``in a few days.''

Regular programming was interrupted and Islamic prayers were recited on state radio and TV, as was done before the announcement of Gamel Abdel Nasser's death 11 years ago.

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AP-NY-10-06 1351EDT<

TUESDAY OCT 6 1981

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u i PM-Sadat 10thLd-Writethru a0603 10-06 1177
^PM-Sadat, 10th Ld-Writethru, a0603,1,180<
^URGENT<
Eds: prayers on radio, tv in lead, claim of responsibility, graf 7<

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In Washington, Majority Leader Howard Baker told the U.S. Senate that Vice President George Bush told him Sadat died of his wounds, but the White House said the information was based on preliminary reports and might be wrong. Other reports of Sadat's death were widespread, but there was no official word from the Egyptian government.

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AP-NY-10-06 1251EDT<

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Libya's Soviet-equipped army has intervened in Chad's civil war and Sudan has accused the Libyans of bombing Sudanese villages along the border with Chad.

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u i PM-Sadat 8thLd-Writethru a0582 10-06 1062
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^Eds: Baker says Sadat dead, new info grafs 1-11; picks up 15th graf<

CAIRO, Egypt (AP) - President Anwar Sadat was shot today by men in Egyptian army uniforms who opened fire from a jeep during a military parade, then jumped out and charged the reviewing stand still firing automatic rifles. Majority Leader Howard Baker told the U.S. Senate in Washington that Sadat died of his wounds.

At least two other people were killed and many others injured in the attack, Egyptian officials said, but they did not immediately confirm the death of the 62-year-old president, who infuriated Arabs at home and abroad because of his peace treaty with Israel and his recent crackdown on domestic opposition.

Anti-riot police were deployed in Cairo, which was normal for an attack on a president, but there were no troop movements, the state radio played light music and Egypt's ambassador in the United States said the gunfire was not part of a coup attempt.

A Foreign Ministry official, who declined to be named, said Sadat was hit in the arm in the attack, which occurred during a jetfighter flyby and sent thousands of spectators fleeing in panic. But David Gergen, a White House spokesman in Washington, said Sadat was hit twice in the side.

The Egyptian government said Sadat underwent surgery but did not immediately issue a report on the outcome.

Egypt's ambassador to Washington, Ashraf Ghorbal, said he was told by his government three of the attackers were killed and three were captured alive, but that it was not an attempted coup.

He said the vice president and defense minister were very slightly wounded, and that the vice president was heading a cabinet session to deal with the attack.

The State Department said a U.S. Marine major, an Army lieutenant colonel and an Air Force captain also were hit but only slightly wounded. The Egyptian official, who requested anonymity, said many Foreign Ministry officials and others were wounded, including the Belgian ambassador and first secretary of the Australian Embassy.

Cairo Radio gave this account of the attack initially:

``At 1240 this afternoon - 6:40 a.m. EDT - during the military parade, a group of people fired at the main grandstand which resulted in the injury of the president of the republic, and some of those accompanying him. His excellency has been moved to where he is being treated by specialists. The vice president of the republic is personally following up on what procedures the doctors are taking.''

Sadat was evacuated by helicopter and taken to Maadi military hospital.

Defense Minister Abdel Halim Abu Ghazalla and Vice President Hosni Mubarak, who was on the other side of Sadat in the reviewing stand, were unharmed, Egyptian officials said. First reports said the defense minister was wounded during the shooting.

Fawzi Abdel-Hafez, Sadat's personal secretary, and Mohammed Rashwan, his personal photographer, were killed, reporters said.

AP reporter Lisette Balouny saw an armored personnel carrier pull up in front of Sadat's home in Giza, a suburb about four miles from the center of Cairo, after the attack. She said the walled residence was ringed with special presidential guards, all armed with automatic weapons.

Security guards at the gate said Sadat's wife, Jihan, had returned to the residence from the parade in a helicopter, picked up other family members and left again in the helicopter.

Foley said a group of men began firing at Sadat from a jeep towing artillery as it passed the grandstand. Two of the men jumped off the back of truck and charged the reviewing stand, firing from the shoulder.

``No one was sure it was real for a few seconds, then all hell broke loose,'' Foley said.

Several thousand spectators in the reviewing stand fled in panic as the young soldiers, in olive drab fatigues, opened fired. AP reporter Steve Hindy saw many people lying bleeding on the stand.

Ambulances and security vehicles rushed to the stand and carried away the injured, who included military men and Moslem and Christian religious leaders, Hindy said.

The soldiers charged at the same instant that six low-flying jetfighters flew over the reviewing stand, spewing colored smoke in an aerobatic exhibition. They continued performing after the attack, their pilots apparently unaware of the confusion below.

The attack occurred about 90 minutes after the beginning of the parade commemorating the 1973 Arab-Israeli War, which Egypt initiated and claims as a victory.

Egyptian television reported about a half hour after the attack that the parade had ended and Sadat, Mubarak and Ghazalla had left the parade grounds.

Hardline Arab states have condemned Sadat for the peace treaty with Israel, and last month the Egyptian president had over 1,500 Egyptians arrested on charges of fomenting religious strife. However, many of those rounded up were Sadat's political foes.

Sadat took over after the death of Gamel Abdel Nasser in 1970. Within three years he crushed one internal revolt against him, expelled 15,000 Soviet advisers and started turning Egypt's orientation from the Soviet Union to the United States.

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TUESDAY OCT 6 1981

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^Eds: changes soldiers to men in uniform, no official confirmation, no unusual troop movements grafs 1-4; picks up 3rd graf a0563<

CAIRO, Egypt (AP) - President Anwar Sadat was shot today by men in Egyptian army uniforms who opened fire from a jeep during a military parade, then jumped out and charged the reviewing stand still firing automatic rifles, officials said. At least two people were killed and many others injured in the attack, officials said.

ABC, CBS and NBC News each quoted sources in Egypt as saying Sadat died on a hospital operating table. The American Embassy in Cairo said it had received no official word on Sadat's condition and a State Department spokesman said the department ``cannot confirm the reports'' of Sadat's death.

``We are denying that our embassy in Cairo has received official word from the Egyptians that President Sadat is dead. We have nothing to change our original statement'' that the wounds to Sadat did not appear life-threatening, the State Department in Washington said.

Anti-riot police were deployed in Cairo, which was normal for an attack on a president, but there were no troop movements, the state radio played light music and Egypt's ambassador in the United States said the gunfire was not part of a coup attempt.

A Foreign Ministry official, who declined to be named, said Sadat was wounded in the arm in the attack, which occurred during a jetfighter flyby and sent thousands of spectators fleeing in panic. But David Gergen, a White House spokesman in Washington, said Sadat was hit twice in the side.

The Egyptian government said Sadat was undergoing surgery did not immediately issue a report on the extent of Sadat's injuries or his condition.

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^URGENT<
^Eds: New 2nd graf on reports Sadat dead<

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ABC, CBS and NBC News each quoted sources in Egypt as saying Sadat was killed. There was no official confirmation of the reports and a State Department spokesman said the department ``cannot confirm the reports.''

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TUESDAY OCT 6 1981

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^Eds: New info grafs 1-7; picks up 4th graf a0538<

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TUESDAY OCT 6 1981

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^Eds: Sadat reported hit in arm, other info grafs 1-8; picks up 6th graf a0525<

TUESDAY OCT 6 1981

CAIRO, Egypt (AP) — President Anwar Sadat was wounded in the arm today by two Egyptian soldiers who jumped out of a jeep during a military parade, charged the reviewing stand, threw a grenade and opened fire with an automatic rifle, a Foreign Ministry official said.

Sadat underwent medical treatment, and security officials said he was expected back at his residence shortly. Many others were reported hit and at least two killed in the attack which occurred during a jetfighter flyby. Thousands of spectators fled in panic.

The State Department in Washington said Sadat's condition was not believed to be serious. Former President Jimmy Carter told ABC's ``Good Morning America'' that the State Department told him Sadat's condition was ``not critical.''

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u i PM-Sadat 3rdld-Writethru a0523 10-06 0851
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^Eds: Sadat undergoing treatment, new info grafs 1-4<

CAIRO, Egypt (AP) - Egyptian soldiers broke off from a military parade and charged the reviewing stand with automatic rifles blazing today, wounding President Anwar Sadat. His defense minister, personal secretary, Christian and Moslem leaders and foreign diplomats also were hit, reporters said.

Egyptian radio and television reported Sadat was undergoing emergency ``medical treatment.'' It did not say where he was taken, but it was believed Maadi military hospital, Egypt's best. Anti-riot police were patrolling the streets of Cairo in trucks, but there was no apparent unrest.

The condition of the 62-year-old president, who made peace with Israel and angered most of the Arab world in the process, was not immediately known. Sadat also had numerous enemies on the homefront because of his crackdown on Moslem-Christian strife.

Defense Minister Abdel Halim Abu Ghazalla was hit in the attack, which occurred in the district of Nasr - which means Victory in Arabic - midway between downtown Cairo and the international airport. But Vice President Hosni Mubarak, who was on the other side of Sadat in the reviewing stand, was unharmed, Associated Press photographer William Foley said. The shooting erupted during a jetfighter flyby, and thousands fled in panic.

Fawzi Abdel-Hafez, Sadat's personal secretary, was killed, an Egyptian official said. A number of foreign diplomats who were in the reviewing stands with Sadat also were hit, Foley said. The U.S. Embassy said the American ambassador was not hit.

AP reporter Lisette Balcuny saw an armored personnel carrier pull up in front of Sadat's home in Giza, a suburb about four miles from the center of Cairo, after the attack. She said the walled residence was ringed with special presidential guards, all armed with automatic weapons.

Security guards at the gate said Sadat's wife, Jihan, had returned to the residence from the parade in a helicopter, picked up other family members and left again in the helicopter.

Foley said a group of men began firing at Sadat from a truck towing artillery as it passed the grandstand. Two of the men jumped off the back of truck and charged the reviewing stand, firing from the shoulder.

``No one was sure it was real for a few seconds, then all hell broke loose,'' Foley said.

Several thousand spectators in the reviewing stand fled in panic as the young soldiers, in olive drab fatigues, opened fired. AP reporter Steve Hindy saw many people lying bleeding on the stand.

Ambulances and security vehicles rushed to the stand and carried away the injured, who included military men and Moslem and Christian religious leaders, Hindy said.

The soldiers charged at the same instant that six low-flying jetfighters flew over the reviewing stand, spewing colored smoke in an aerobatic exhibition. They continued performing after the attack, their pilots apparently unaware of the confusion below.

The attack occurred at 1:05 p.m. - 7:05 a.m. EDT - about 90 minutes after the beginning of the parade commemorating the 1973 Arab-Israeli War, which Egypt initiated and claims as a victory.

Egyptian television reported about a half hour after the attack that the parade had ended and Sadat, Mubarak and Ghazalla had left the parade grounds. It did not say whether any of them had been injured and made no mention of the attack.

Hardline Arab states have condemned Sadat for the peace treaty with Israel, and last month the Egyptian president had over 1,500 Egyptians arrested on charges of fomenting religious strife. However, many of those rounded up were Sadat's political foes.

Sadat took over after the death of Gamel Abdel Nasser in 1970. Within three years he crushed one internal revolt against him, expelled 15,000 Soviet advisers and started turning Egypt's orientation from the Soviet Union to the United States.

He electrified the world in November 1977 when he declared he would go to the ends of the earth, ``even to the Israeli Knesset (parliament) to discuss peace if it would save even one Egyptian soldier.

Less than two weeks later, Sadat was in Israel, stunning his own nation and horrifying most other Arab leaders.

He also waged an off-again, on-again relationship with Libyan leader Col. Moammar Khadafy, Egypt's western neighbor who was one of Egypt's harshest critics as Egypt moved steadily toward peace with Israel.

In July 1977, Egypt and Libya clashed in a five-day firefight along the border from the Mediterranean south into the desert. The skirmishes quickly subsided, but the rhetoric heated up time and time again.

Egypt's vice president said Monday on returning from Washington that the United States promised to do all it could to help counter Soviet-inspired designs in the Middle East and Africa.

He said his talks in Washington centered in part on Sudan's need for military aid because of threats from Libya. Egypt has joined a defense pact with Sudan, and the United States reportedly was pressed for speedy delivery of anti-aircraft missiles to Sudan.

Libya's Soviet-equipped army has intervened in Chad's civil war and Sudan has accused the Libyans of bombing Sudanese villages along the border with Chad.

AP-NY-10-06 0909EDT<

TUESDAY OCT 6 1981

^PM-Sadat, 2nd Ld-Writethru, a0513, a0517, a0518,790<
^URGENT<
^Eds: New info, editing throughout<

TUESDAY OCT 6 1981

CAIRO, Egypt (AP) - Egyptian soldiers broke off from a military parade and charged the reviewing stand with automatic rifles blazing today, hitting President Anwar Sadat, his defense minister, personal secretary, Christian and Moslem leaders and foreign diplomats, reporters on the scene said.

Sadat was believed taken to Maadi military hospital. The condition of the 62-year-old president, who made peace with Israel and angered most of the Arab world in the process, was not immediately known. Sadat also had numerous enemies on the homefront because of his crackdown on Moslem-Christian strife.

Defense Minister Abdel Halim Abu Ghazalla was hit in the attack, but Vice President Hosni Mubarak, who was on the other side of Sadat in the reviewing stand, was unharmed, Associated Press photographer William Foley said. The shooting erupted during a jetfighter flyby, and thousands fled in panic.

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Security guards at the gate said Sadat's wife, Jihan, had returned to the residence from the parade in a helicopter, picked up other family members and left again in the helicopter.

Foley said a group of men began firing at Sadat from a truck towing artillery as it passed the grandstand. Two of the men jumped off the back of truck and charged the reviewing stand, firing from the shoulder.

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Libya's Soviet-equipped army has intervened in Chad's civil war and Sudan has accused the Libyans of bombing Sudanese villages along the border with Chad.

AP-NY-10-06 0844EDT<

a0513----
b i PM-SadatShot 1stLd a0512 10-06 0162
^PM-Sadat Shot, 1st Ld, a0512,160<
^Bulletin<

Sadat

TUESDAY OCT 6 1981

CAIRO, Egypt (AP) - Egyptian soldiers participating in a military parade shot President Anwar Sadat with automatic rifles today, and Sadat left the parade grounds by helicopter, Associated Press reporter William Foley said from the scene.

Defense Minister Abdel Halilm Abu Ghazalla also was hit, but Vice President Hosni Mubarak, who was on the other side of Sadat in the reviewing stand, was unharmed, Foley said.

Fawzi Abdel-Hafez, Sadat's personal secretary, was killed, an Egyptian official said. A number of foreign diplomats who were in the reviewing stands with Sadat also were hit, Foley said.

Foley said a group of men began firing at Sadat from a truck towing artillery as it passed the grandstand, and began firing at Sadat.

Two of the men jumped off the back of truck and charged the reviewing stand.

``No one was sure it was real for a few seconds, then all hell broke loose,'' Foley said.

more<
AP-NY-10-06 0755EDT<

p
a0517-----
u i PM-SadatShot 1stLd-1stadd a0513 10-06 0222
^PM-Sadat Shot, 1st Ld-1stadd, a0513,230<
^URGENT<
^CAIRO: Foley said.

Several thousand spectators in the reviewing stand fled in panic as the young soldiers, in olive drab fatigues, fired their weapons from the shoulder at the low platform. Some witnesses said Sadat was hit. AP reporter Steve Hindy saw many people lying bleeding on the stand. It was unclear if the assailants were caught.

Ambulances and security vehicles rushed to the stand and carried away the injured, who included military men and Moslem and Christian religious leaders, Hindy said.

The soldiers charged at the same instant that six low-flying jetfighters flew over the reviewing stand, spewing colored smoke in an aerobatic exhibition. They continued performing after the attack, their pilots apparently unaware of the confusion below.

The attack occurred at 1:05 p.m. (7:05 p.m.) about 90 minutes after the beginning of the parade commemorating the 1973 Arab-Israeli War, which Egypt initiated and claims as a victory.

Egyptian television reported about a half hour after the attack that the parade had ended and Sadat, Mubarak and Ghazalla had left the parade grounds. It did not say whether any of them had been injured and made no mention of the attack.

Sadat, 62, has ordered over the last month a crackdown on dissent, arresting more than 1,500 Moslem fundamentalists, Christians and opposition politicians.

AP-NY-10-06 0809EDT<

p
a0518-----
u i PM-SadatShot 1stLd-2ndadd a0517 10-06 0091
^PM-Sadat Shot, 1st Ld-2ndadd, a0517,230<
^URGENT<
^CAIRO: opposition politicians.

AP reporter Lisette Balouny saw an armored personnel carrier pull up in front of Sadat's home in Giza, a suburb about four miles from the center of Cairo. She said the walled residence was ringed with special presidential guards, all armed with automatic weapons.

Security guards at the gate would not confirm or deny that Sadat had returned to his residence. But residents of the neighborhood said they saw Sadat's helicopter descending onto the estate grounds shortly after the shooting.

AP-NY-10-06 0816EDT<

a0512-----
b i PM-SadatShot 10-06 0066
^PM-Sadat Shot,a0509,60<
^Bulletin<

Sadat

CAIRO, Egypt (AP) - President Anwar Sadat was shot during a military parade today and left the parade grounds by helicopter, Associated Press reporter William Foley said from the scene.

Defense Minister Abdel Halilm Abu Ghazalla also was hit, but Vicer President Hosni Mubarak, who was on the other side of Sadat in the reviewing stand, was unharmed, Foley said.

more<
AP-NY-10-06 0747EDT<

TUESDAY OCT 6 1981

TUESDAY OCT 6 1981

1st bulletin

Sadat

v
v
a0509-----
b i PM-Sadat 10-06 0036
^PM-Sadat,30x<
^Fulletin<
CAIRO, Egypt (AP) - Gunfire stopped a military parade today heing reviewed by President Anwar Sadat, the government-controlled radio reported. The radio announcer said Sadat was unharmed by the shots.
more<
AP-NY-10-06 0721EDT<

p
p
f
f
p
p
p
p
a0510-----
u i PM-Sadat 1stadd a0509 10-06 0098
^PM-Sadat, 1stadd, a0509,90<
^URGENT<
^CAIRO: the shots.<
Egyptian television coverage of the parade wass interrupted seconds after the gunfire erupted, and was replaced by light music and dancers. Radio coverage continued long enough for the announcer to ask, ``Is the president safe?''
Someone was overheard answering, ``Yes, he is safe.''
However, a CBS reporter at the scene said both Sadat and Vice President Hosni Mubarak were injured when an Egyptian army tank brigade opened fire with rockets and artillery as it passed the reviewing stand. The reporter said Sadat was taken to the hospital by helicopter.
AP-NY-10-06 0736EDT<

Sadat

BC-Sadat-Phones,150

Bell Says Sadat Death Ties Up Lines With Egypt

TUCSON, Ariz. (AP) - The assassination of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat tied up telephone lines between the United States and that country Tuesday, a telephone company spokesman said.

Mountain Bell spokesman Mike Twitty said it was virtually impossible late Tuesday to reach Egypt by direct dialing, which is normally available from most Tucson telephones. All calls were being handled by operators.

He said the company's Long Lines division had made special arrangements to handle calls from the government and the press, in that order.

Even so, he noted, by 2 p.m. EDT there were about 60 priority customers nationally on a waiting list for calls.

Twitty said Egypt is often a difficult country to reach by phone because it has only 35 circuits linking it with the United States. He said additional satellite circuits are being put into service.

AP-NY-10-06 2310EDT

TUESDAY OCT 6 1981

a0642-----
u i EC-SadatDead 10-06 0162
^EC-Sadat Dead,1st-Ld a0637, 160<
^URGENT<
^Eds: combines a0637,a0638, adds new material. Writethru to PM-Sadat upcoming soon<

Sadat

CAIRO, Egypt (AP) - President Anwar Sadat was assassinated today by men in army uniforms who opened fire on him during a military parade, presidential adviser Mansour Hassan announced.

Emerging from a meeting of six top Egyptian officials, including Vice President Hosni Mubarak, Hassan was asked if Sadat was alive or dead.

``Dead,'' he replied.

He said the funeral would be ``in a few days.''

At least two other people were killed and many others were injured when men opened fire from a jeep, jumped out and charged the parade reviewing stand still firing, officials said.

Egypt's ambassador to Washington, Ashraf Ghorbal, said his government had told him three of the attackers were killed and three were captured alive.

Thousands of spectators fled in panic, a Foreign Ministry official said.

The official, who requested anonymity, said many Foreign Ministry officials and others were wounded.

AP-NY-10-06 1342EDT<

TUESDAY OCT 6 1981

a0637-----
u i PM-SadatDead 10-06 0034
^PM-Sadat Dead,30<
^BULLETIN<

Sadat

CAIRO, Egypt (AP) - President Anwar Sadat was assassinated today by men in army uniforms who opened fire on him during a military parade, presidential adviser Mansour Hassan announced.

AP-NY-10-06 1329EDT<

r
p
f
a0638-----
u i PM-SadatDead 1stAdd a0637 10-06 0046
^PM-Sadat Dead, 1st Add, a0637,50<
^URGENT<
^CAIRO: announced.

Emerging from a meeting of six top Egyptian officials, including Vice President Hosni Mubarak, Hassan was asked if Sadat was alive or dead.

``Dead,'' he replied.

He said the funeral would be ``in a few days.''

AP-NY-10-06 1331EDT<

a0628----- 1
u i PM-ConfidantReportsSadatDead 10-06 0162

^PM-Confidant Reports Sadat Dead,160<
^URGENT<

Sadat

CAIRO, Egypt (AP) - President Anwar Sadat was assassinated today by men in army uniforms who opened fire on him during a military parade, the editor of the semi-official newspaper Al Akhbar said.

The editor spoke in a telephone interview with Associated Press correspondent Steve Hindy, but declined to give the time of death or other details.

``I think that not only I but all the people of the Arab world and the whole world lost a great leader, Sadat,'' said the editor, Moussa Sabry, his voice cracking with emotion. Sabry was appointed by Sadat and was a confidant.

``It was a catastrophe to all the people of the world who are supporting him as a great and courageous leader who could make peace in this very troubled area of the world. He paid the price for his courage, for his gigantic leadership. These killers were traitors and I could not consider them as Egyptians.''

AP-NY-10-06 1318EDT<

TUESDAY OCT 6 1981

a0522----
u a PM-Sadat-Others 10-06 0295 John Paul ~~Reagan~~ Sadat
^PM-Sadat-Others,250<
^Attack On Sadat Is 3rd On A Major World Leader Since March<
^By The Associated Press=

The assault on Egyptian President Anwar Sadat today was the third attack on a major world leader in just over six months.

President Reagan and Pope John Paul II survived assassination attempts earlier in the year, both apparently the work of lone gunmen who were quickly captured.

Sadat was shot by Egyptian soldiers while he was reviewing a parade in the suburbs of Cairo, according to William Foley, the AP reporter at the scene. Foley said soldiers riding in a truck towing artillery opened fire at Sadat with automatic rifles as they passed the reviewing stand. Sadat, 62, was taken away by helicopter.

Sadat's personal secretary, Fawzi Abdel-Hafez, was killed, Egyptian officials said, and several others were hit by the gunfire.

President Reagan, 70, who was shot March 30 outside a Washington hotel, has recovered from his wounds and has resumed a full work schedule.

The 61-year-old pope, who was shot in St. Peter's Square on May 13, officially ended his convalescence Oct. 1 and intends to resume his weekly audiences in the square. He has been staying at his summer retreat in Castel Gandolfo south of Rome, and on Sunday made his first appearance in the square since the shooting.

Two women were wounded in the attack on the pope. Both survived.

Two of the three other men wounded by Reagan's would-be assassin still have not returned to work. Press secretary James S. Brady, the most gravely wounded, remains hospitalized and is recovering slowly.

Thomas Delahanty, 45, a Washington police officer, continues to suffer from pain and numbness is his upper left arm from a bullet that pierced his neck and lodged in his spine.

AP-NY-10-06 0838EDT<

TUESDAY OCT 6 1981

a0651-----
r a BC-SadatFilm 10-06 0244

Media

Sadat

^BC-Sadat Film,250<
^TV Film of Sadat Footage May Be Grounded<

NEW YORK (AP) - Film crews from two U.S. television networks were present Tuesday when Egyptian President Anwar Sadat was shot in Cairo, but the Egyptian government prevented them from transmitting the footage by satellite to American viewers.

The networks, ABC and CBS, said they were attempting to get the film flown to another transmission site outside the country, but Egyptian authorities closed Cairo's airport.

However, CBS correspondent Mitchell Krauss, slightly wounded in the attack on Sadat, did get out of Cairo by plane before the airport restrictions, anchorman Dan Rather told U.S. viewers.

Krauss, the network's correspondent in Egypt, headed for Rome, where a CBS news bureau would transmit the film to the United States, said Geraldine Sharpe Newton, a spokeswoman for CBS News.

ABC had footage in its Cairo bureau and copies at the airport waiting for a plane to leave for anywhere, said Bob Roy, a senior producer of ``World News Tonight.'' Roy said the closest points for satellite transmission would be Israel, Jordan and Rome.

Roy said ABC also was attempting to use any available pictures from Israeli or Jordanian TV.

NBC did not have a film crew at the parade, but network spokesman Ron Najman said NBC was attempting to get video from foreign broadcasters. NBC did have audio picking up shooting and screaming from the site of the parade, and played it on the ``Today'' program.

AP-NY-10-06 1357EDT<

TUESDAY OCT 6 1981

a0578
r a PM-Carter-Sadat 10-06 0405

J. Carter Sadat

PM-Carter-Sadat,300<

^Carter Describes Sadat As Man of Destiny<

NEW YORK (AP) - Former President Jimmy Carter today decribed Egyptian President Anwar Sadat as a man of destiny and courage who never seemed very concerned about his own personal safety.

Carter said he had talked with officials in Cairo and with Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin in Israel shortly after an attack on Sadat in Cairo.

In the early morning interview, Carter said he was confident of his personal reports that Sadat would recover.

``Sadat is a man of great courage and he's very calm,'' Carter said in a CBS interview from his Plains, Ga., home.

``I think he feels he's a man of destiny, that he's doing what is right. I think he would willingly lay his life down for his country or to carry out the principles in which he believes.

``He's admirable in every possible way,'' Carter added. ``But there was no sign of fear about Sadat. And I think he feels God will take care of him. He has a very remarkable sense of destiny.''

Carter said that when Sadat visited him in Plains several weeks ago, the Egyptian leader talked about wanting to step down from the presidency as early as next year.

Sadat also discussed a crackdown on religious and political opponents in Egypt, which he subsequently carried out.

``I think the problem Sadat has to face is primarily with religious fanatics,'' Carter said. ``And there's no doubt that the overwhelming majority of Egyptians strongly support Sadat.''

Carter said that much of the discontent with Sadat in his own country grew out the Camp David accords aimed at a lasting peace with Israel. Carter was instrumental in bringing Sadat together with Begin to negotiate those accords.

``He realized when he came to Camp David, when he went to Jerusalem, when he signed the peace treaty, that there were dissident groups in his country who did not want to see peace pursued in that way,'' Carter said.

``Also, he's got some extremely militant Moslems in his country, some associated with the same groups in Iran, and he has some very militant Christian leaders among the Coptic sect.

``What Sadat told me he had to do was to calm down the tension and to remove some authority of influence from the militants on both sides to ease the antagonism, or reduce the antagonism between Moslems and Egyptians of other faiths.''

AP-NY-10-06 1154EDT<

TUESDAY OCT 6 1981

a0819-----
u a AM-Carter-Sadat 1stLd-Writethru a0751 10-06 0599
^AM-Carter-Sadat, 1st Ld-Writethru, a0751,550<
^Eds: New thruout, Carter salutes Sadat, says he'll attend funeral.<

J. Carter Sadat ✓

PLAINS, Ga. (AP) - Former President Jimmy Carter sadly saluted Egypt's assassinated President Anwar Sadat on Tuesday as one of the most influential peacemakers of the 20th century, adding softly, ``I never had a more personal and closer friend.''

Carter and his wife Rosalynn plan to attend Sadat's funeral Saturday, Carter said, and have sent word to Sadat's wife, Jihan, to let her know what the sorrow of this country is.''

His voice heavy with emotion, Carter exhorted Egypt to maintain the fragile peace he midwived during marathon negotiations at Camp David in 1978 between the Egyptian president and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin.

We have shared great events and achievements and have shared tragedies as well,'' Carter said.

Sadat never feared for his own life if it meant the advancement of the well-being of his own people in Egypt, nor peace in his region and throughout the world,'' Carter said.

``I don't know of anyone who has contributed more toward peace on earth in my lifetime, and perhaps this century, than has Anwar Sadat,'' Carter said of the man who shared the Nobel Peace Prize with Begin in 1978.

Carter told about 60 tourists and reporters he and Mrs. Carter feel a sad sense of personal loss'' and words are not enough'' to express their grief.

Accompanied by his daughter, Amy, and son Chip, Carter walked from his home to his office to deliver the statement.

He was one of the greatest world leaders I have ever known in my life, and I have never had a more personal and closer friend than Anwar Sadat,'' Carter declared.

Asked about the future of the Middle East, Carter said it was hard to make a judgment.

He said he was ``gratified'' that Egyptian Vice President Hosni Mubarak pledged to honor commitments made by Egypt in the 1978 Camp David peace accord with Israel, and called him a ``worthy leader.''

He said the peace treaty between Israel and Egypt was not simply an accord between two men.

Carter said when the Egyptian president visited Plains here in August, he had said he hoped to step down next year.

He thought basically he had completed his work and he hoped Vice President Mubarak would take his place,'' Carter said. ``It would be a tragic mistake if Egypt did not pursue peace talks.''

Carter said his most memorable experience with Sadat was not the 13-day peace attempt at Camp David, but ``the days I spent with him in 1979, when we thought the peace progess had been interrupted permanently.''

The welcome that I received (in Egypt) and the obvious love of the Egyptian people for Sadat and the appreciation they expressed for the peace movement was perhaps one of the most memorable,'' Carter said.

In an interview earlier Tuesday with CBS News, before word came that Sadat was dead in the hail of gunfire from men dressed in military uniforms at a parade near Cairo, Carter said he and Sadat also discussed a crackdown on extremist groups that was subsequently carried out.

``I think the problem Sadat has to face is primarily with religious fanatics,'' Carter said.

Carter said that much of the discontent with Sadat in his own country grew out of the Camp David accords.

``He realized when he came to Camp David, when he went to Jerusalem, when he signed the peace treaty, that there were dissident groups in his country who did not want to see peace pursued in that way,'' Carter said.

AP-NY-10-06 1917EDT<

TUESDAY OCT 6 1981

Libya Sadat

^AM-Khadafy-Sadat,420<
^Khadafy Congratulates Sadat Assassins<

TRIPOLI, Libya (AP) - Libyan leader Col. Moammar Khadafy congratulated the assassins of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat Tuesday and called on the Egyptian army to oust other officials of the pro-West government, the official JANA news agency reported.

Sadat was slain by six Egyptian soldiers firing automatic weapons and throwing hand grenades during a military parade in Cairo.

``This is punishment for whomever betrays the Egyptian people,'' JANA quoted Khadafy as saying during a speech broadcast over Libyan television and radio.

Libya and neighboring Egypt are bitter rivals, and Sadat recently accused Khadafy of sending agents to overthrow him. Khadafy, like most Arab leaders, broke off all diplomatic relations with Egypty after Sadat signed the 1979 Camp David Peace accords with Israel.

There have been frequent border clashes between the two North African nations.

Khadafy said he would like the Egyptian army to take over ... the powers from which Sadat deprived you,'' and reject Egypt's peace with Israel. He offered military support to bring those changes about.

```From now on the Libyan army is a reserve force of the Egyptian armed forces,'' he was quoted as saying. ``If you ask for it, it would be ready. If you do not ask, it will not intervene.''

Khadafy also warned America and Israel that we will not permit any intervention in Egypt.''

In an apparent reference to the new interim Egyptian leaders, Khadafy warned that ``anybody in Egypt'' who follows the path of Sadat'' will meet with death.

While giving no indication his government was involved in the assassination, Khadafy said a Libyan ``peoples' court'' had sentenced Sadat to death about a month ago for ``waging war'' against Libya.

``This was in implementation of the verdict of the people's court,'' he was quoted by JANA as saying of the assassination. ``Sadat laughed at the time, but it is clear now who had been plowing in the sea.''

In Washington, Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. was quoted as saying the Libyan government may have known in advance of the planned attack.

Haig told Senators in a closed meeting about a barrage of broadcasts by Radio Tripoli within minutes of the assassination, several senators said.

``It was very intense and very voluminous,'' Sen. Roger Jepsen, R-Iowa, quoted Haig as saying. ``It was so intense that in the secretary's judgment, it had to have been prepared ahead of time.''

JANA said Libyans marched and hugged each other in the streets of Tripoli to celebrate ``the overthrow of the Egyptian regime.''

AP-NY-10-06 2244EDT<

TUESDAY OCT 6 1981
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a0859-----
r a AM-Sadat-Cuba 10-06 0196
^AM-Sadat-Cuba,200<
^Cuba Says Sadat Betrayed Arabs<

Cuba Sadat

MIAMI (AP) - The official Cuban radio said Tuesday that assassinated Egyptian President Anwar Sadat was a traitor to the Arab cause and an instrument of U.S. and Israeli policy.

In a broadcast monitored in Miami, Havana Radio said Sadat had worked on behalf of the United States and Israel against the ``Arabian people and the Palestine Liberation Orgnization.''

The broadcast referred to the Camp David agreement of 1978 between Egypt and Israel, saying Sadat consolidated an alliance between Washington, Cairo and Tel Aviv.

Radio Havana accused Sadat of aggression against Arab states such as radical Moammar Khadafy's Libya.

Just a few weeks ago, under the excuse of sedition, he started a represssive wave against the forces opposed to his policies and made 5,000 arrests,'' the broadcast added.

Sadat was opposed to the non-aligned movement, said the broadcast, and thought the Soviet Union an enemy of undeveloped countries.

The broadcast concluded that Sadat's death represented ``the loss of one of their principal allies in the Middle East'' for the United States and Israel, but called the assassination a gain for ``Arabian progressive forces, and particularly the Palestine resistence.''

AP-NY-10-06 2052EDT<

TUESDAY OCT 6 1981

Mubarak

Sadat

AM-Mubarak Text,1st Ld-Writetnru,a0803,480<
^Eds: Inserts in 1st graf that excerpts translated by AP<

CAIRO, Egypt (ap) - Following are excerpts, translated by The Associated Press, from Vice President Hosni Mubarak's statement announcing President Anwar Sadat's death Tuesday:

Choked with emotion, my tongue is unable to eulogize to the Egyptian nation, the Arab and Islamic people and the whole world, the struggling leader and the hero, Anwar Sadat.

The leader to whom millions of hearts are attached, martyred.

The war and peace hero, martyred. The man who dedicated his blood, his sweat and his life since his childhood to his people, martyred.

The struggler who never stopped struggling for the great principles and the great values, martyred.

The leader who liberated his country's will and rendered unprecedented glory to his nation, martyred while gloriously celebrating his greatest achievement - the victory day, the October victory (in the 1973 Arab-Israeli war), the symbol for power and the base for peace, martyred.

God's will wanted the leader to become a martyr in the day which in itself, was a symbol for him and among his soldiers, his heroes and among the millions of his people who were celebrating gloriously the anniversary of the day in which the Arab nation restored its dignity and glory.

This victory was possible only because of God's will, the people's will and the thinking and planning of the leader and the heroism of the armed forces.

The leader was assassinated by an evil and treacherous hand and although we have lost the leader, we find consolation because our people, throughout the country, are standing in sadness and pain to declare that we are following his path, the road of peace in full conviction that it is the way of right, justice and freedom.

We will take his path, the way of democracy and prosperity. We say to the leader, who is now beside his God, `The people who believed in your leadership will follow the values and principles you have set for achieving development and prosperity.'

We say to the late leader that we will stand as one solid front behind all the banners he had raised.

Oh, people of egypt, I hereby declare in the name of the great soul passing away and in the name of the people, its consitutional institutes and its armed forces, that we are committed to all charters, treaties, and international obligations which Egypt has concluded, and that we would not stop pushing the peace wheel in compliance with the mission carried by the leader.

We will proudly remember him when his hoped-for dream becomes true, when our flags are raised throughout Sinai and in the day when a comprehensive peace is accomplished in the whole area.

Oh great people, the best way to commomerate our leader who has fallen in the arena of struggle is that we should unite and continue the struggle so that Egypt will always remain strong and glorious.

AP-NY-10-06 2121EDT<

TUESDAY OCT 6 1981

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a0831-----
r i AM-Egypt-WhatNext 10-06 0613
^AM-Egypt-What Next,590<
^Sadat assassination a blow to Mideast peace hopes<
^An AP News Analysis<
^By ALEXANDER G. HIGGINS=
^Associated Press Writer=

Egypt Sadat

TUESDAY OCT 6 1981

CAIRO, Egypt (AP) - The assassination Tuesday of President Anwar Sadat was a setback to hopes for a Mideast peace, but his heir apparent vowed to follow the policies of the first Arab leader to reach an accord with Israel.

Vice President Hosni Mubarak, groomed by Sadat as successor, immediately declared that Egypt would remain true to Sadat's principles, domestically and internationally.

``Our people ... declare that we are following his path, the road of peace, in full conviction that it is the way of right, justice and freedom,'' Mubarak said in a national television address announcing Sadat's death.

Mubarak, quickly nominated by the governing body of the ruling Democratic Party to be its presidential candidate in elections to be held within 60 days, has a background that indicates he will be true to his word.

He was the air force commander when Sadat chose him as his vice president 6½ years ago, and has maintained close ties to the armed forces. They are expected to support him as he assumes the leadership.

His interest in keeping the generals contented, and thus avert possible coup attempts, suggests he will continue Egypt's close ties with the United States, the country's largest arms supplier, a Western diplomat said.

The next major deadline in the Egyptian-Israeli peace process, that began with Sadat's historic 1977 trip to Jerusalem, is the return by Israel next April of the final portion of the Sinai peninsula still occuppied since the 1967 war.

The significance of the Sinai to Egyptian pride virtually assures that Egypt will not rock the boat with Israel before the withdrawal, according to the Western diplomat, who asked not to be named.

It's possible that in the longer term he (Mubarak) will move back toward a better relationship with the other Arabs and possibly more balance with the russians, but I doubt if even Hosni Mubarak knows about that yet,'' he added.

Part of Sadat's grooming of Mubarak included having him meet various foreign leaders, and diplomats said he had impressed them with his efficiency and awareness.

Mubarak's latest visit to the United States was last week when he met with President Reagan and purportedly discussed the proposed sale of AWACS radar plans to Saudi Arabia and U.S. arms for Egypt's ally, Sudan.

Egypt's new leadership must deal with severe domestic problems as well as Israel and hostile Arab hardliners.

Sadat, who had cracked down on opponents from time to time during his 11-year rule, began a new campaign last month aimed primarily at Moslem extremists. More than 1,500 arrests were reported in a move to end the conflict between Moslem fundamentalists and the Coptic Christian minority that has taken some 70 lives this year.

``We can expect much, much tighter security,'' one Western diplomat said after Mubarak announced a state of emergency would be in effect for one year.

It was not clear what new measures or restrictions might be imposed.

The police state Sadat inherited when President Gamal Abdel Nasser died in 1970 was never dismantled, but conditions were relaxed during the past decade.

Mubarak also must deal with a sick economy that was not significantly strengthened, as some had hoped, by the peace treaty with Israel and U.S. aid.

With an open-door economic policy, the gap between rich and poor appears to have grown markedly.

Most visible has been the rapid increase in imported consumer goods. Moslem fundamentalists have complained bitterly that the goods are beyond the financial means of most of the 43 million people in this crowed Nile country.

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r w BC-Ambassador 10-06 0168

Sadat

Sadat

~~Egypt-US~~

^BC-Ambassador,160<
^Egyptian Envoy Affirms Close Ties With US<

WASHINGTON (AP) - Egyptian ambassador Ashraf Ghorbal said Tuesday his country will continue to pursue peace in the Middle East and close ties with the United States after President Anwar Sadat's death.

Ghorbal, in a statement issued at his embassy after Sadat's assassination was confirmed, said Egypt ``has lost a courageous leader and the world has lost a great statesman.''

The ambassador said the Cairo government under Vice President Hosni Mubarak had full control of the situation.

``Cairo has confirmed that it continues its policies as charted by President Sadat and overwhelmingly supported by the Egyptian people,'' Ghorbal said.

``The peace process under Camp David will remain the ... policy of the country. A close relationship with the United States will remain a cornerstone of Egyptian policy.''

He added, ``As we condemn the abhorrent act against the head of our state, we feel deeply touched by all the messages of sympathy and support we are receiving. Thank you.''

AP-NY-10-06 1449EDT<

TUESDAY OCT 6 1981

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a0833-----
r i AM-Israelis 10-06 0442
^AM-Israelis,440<
^Israelis Feel Uncertainty Over Future of Peace With Egypt<
^With AM-Sadat Bjt<
^By GALINA VROMEN=
^Associated Press Writer=

Sadat ✓

Israel

TUESDAY OCT 6 1981

TEL AVIV, Israel (AP) - The news of Egyptian president Anwar Sadat's assassination, spreading through the country over transistor radios and in TV news flashes, left Israelis dazed and worried Tuesday.

"We're very confused, it's very tense here; people have been standing around outside since the afternoon wondering what's going to happen to us," said Soli Gal, a settler in a Sinai desert settlement Israel must evacuate by next April under the terms of its peace treaty with Egypt.

"I was for the withdrawal, but now it would be worth stopping it until things become clearer," said Meir Avigai a 34-year-old Tel Aviv taxi driver.

Sadat's assassination at a Cairo military parade Tuesday had many Israelis wondering whether they made peace with Egypt or with Sadat - with a country or a man.

Egyptian Vice President Hosni Mubarak, in his nationwide broadcast announcement of Sadat's death, pledged continuation of the slain leader's policies.

The assassination's impact on Israel was the topic of conversation at sidewalk cafes and on street corners.

"He was a great man, I had goose bumps when he came to Israel to make peace, I was so thrilled. Now I have goose bumps in reverse," said Batia Neuman, 54, a fashion designer. "I feel as if I've lost someone close to me."

"We made peace with a man, not a country; the peace was a bluff, it's good it (the assassination) happened now, this way we'll see what they (the Egyptians) really mean to do before we return the rest of the territory," said Moshe Nissim, a 43-year-old taxi driver.

In a random sampling, most of the Israelis questioned were dismayed and bewildered by Sadat's death. "He was a great leader, now that he's dead we don't know what will happen next, everyone else will be afraid to continue his policies," speculated Alexander Brule, a 49-year-old psychotherapist.

"It may seem strange, I was really ready to leave Sinai, but if Egypt is without Sadat, I feel very different about it. Suddenly, I'm not ready to leave at all," said Mrs. Gal. She had planned to move with her husband and two children to an agricultural village inside Israel.

Israel Television showed old footage of Mubarak, Sadat's probable successor, in its coverage of the assassination, and termed him a shrewd politician who had kept a certain distance from the peace process with Israel.

"The future depends on the person who comes after him, on whether he'll follow Sadat's policies or not," said Rina Lauer, a 46-year-old Tel Aviv homemaker.

AP-NY-10-06 2023EDT<

PM-Israel Reaction,280<
^Israeli Officials Stunned<
^With Sadat<

Israel Sadat

TEL AVIV, Israel (AP) - Israeli officials were ``totally stunned'' by reports that Egyptian President Anwar Sadat had been shot in Cairo, a government spokesman said Tuesday.

Prime Minister Menachem Begin's spokesman Uri Porat was reacting to reports that Sadat had been shot while reviewing a military parade to mark the eighth anniversary of the 1973 Mideast War. ``We're totally stunned and are tryi g to find out what's going on,'' Porat said.

Interior Minister Yosef Burg, Israel's chief negotiator in talks with Egypt and the United States on Palestinian autonomy, said ``It proves that those who hate peace still exist. Time will tell whether the attack originated from a state in Africa or Asia.''

Sadat has been scorned by the rest of the Arab world since he went to Israel in 1977, and Egypt made peace with Israel in 1979.

Burg added, ``We must hope for a speedy convalescence and recovery.''

Widespread international reports that the assassination attempt had been successful could not be officially confirmed.

Former Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan, a key figure in the long peace negotiations with Egypt, said on Israel Radio that the shooting was not a sign of a military coup, but rather it was carried out by a small group opposed to the Egyptian president.

``If Sadat is only slightly injured, he will continue to control the government,'' Dayan said. ``If it showed that it was a military coup against Sadat the situation would be different, but it seems to me there won't be any political changes, but a stronger line will be taken against those who tried to assassinate him.''

AP-WX-10-06 1300EDT<

TUESDAY OCT 6 1981

u i AM-Israel-Sadat 1st-Ld-Writethru a0707 10-06 0794

Israel Sadat

^AM-Israel-Sadat, 1st-Ld-Writethru, a0707,790<

^Lds: New comment, New grafs 1-11, minor changes elsewhere<

TUESDAY OCT 6 1981

JERUSALEM (AP) - Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel said Tuesday the assassination of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat cost him ``not only a partner in the peace process, but also a friend.''

But he and most other Israeli leaders expressed the conviction that the Egyptian-Israeli peace process would continue.

They hailed him as the first Arab leader to break the 33-year-old cycle of Mideast violence. They described him as ``extraordinary,'' ``courageous,'' ``a man of stature.''

Sadat was shot to death Tuesday by men wearing Egyptian army uniforms during a military parade in Cairo.

Begin called a special Cabinet session for Wednesday to discuss the shooting that stunned and dismayed this nation.

President Yitznak Navon said that in past talks with members of Sadat's inner circle, all had expressed support for the peace process, and he said he expected this leadership to continue in Sadat's patn.

``We didn't sign peace with one man, great as he may be, but with the Egyptian nation,'' Navon said on Israel Television.

``It is very difficult for me to talk of Sadat in the past tense, since he has become so much a part of the landscape of our lives,'' said Navon.

Begin read a condolence statement to reporters in which he said he hoped the peace process would continue ``as President Anwar Sadat would have wanted with all his heart.''

Shimon Peres, leader of the opposition Labor Party, said Sadat was ``a big man who was able to take big decisions.''

Peres said Vice-President Hosni Mubarak, likely to be elected Sadat's successor, had a reputation in Israel as a hardliner, and he had sought to correct this impression in his talks with Peres.

Former Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan said he expected Mubarak to continue the peace treaty ``provided - and I stress this - provided the United States really does everything it can to support the peace process.''

Former Israeli Prime Minister Yitznak Rabin charged that the Reagan administration's Mideast policies had ``contributed to the fall of Sadat.'' Many Palestinians in Israeli-occupied territory reacted with joy to news of the slaying.

In his first official reaction to the Tuesday slaying in Cairo, Begin said, ``We hope the peace process, despite the cruel act of his enemies, will continue as we know President Sadat would have wished with all his heart,''

Speaking in hushed tones to reporters outside his home - and to a stunned nation via a live radio hookup - Begin called the shooting ``a criminal assassination.''

Sadat was ``murdered by the enemies of peace,'' he said.

Begin spoke of the ``unforgettable days'' during which he negotiated with Sadat, with former President Jimmy Carter's mediation, for the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty.

He delivered a prepared statement in English and Hebrew shortly after Mubarak announced Sadat's death to the Egyptian people.

Rabin told Israel Radio: ``Ever since it came into office the Reagan administration has shown clear signs of disconnecting itself from the Camp-David accords (the framework agreements that led to the Israel-Egypt peace treaty) of lack of interest in implementing the additional stages included in the Camp David accords, and leading to solution of the Palestinian problem.''

The former prime minister said Washington had not exerted pressure to resume the autonomy talks on which Sadat had pinned his hopes for progress on the Palestinian issue.

``The center of gravity of American Mideast policy was diverted from Egypt to Saudi Arabia,'' Rabin said.

Former Defense Minister Ezer Weizman said of Sadat: ``He was the first to break open the road to peace and has fallen victim to peace.'' Weizman, who developed a warm friendship with Sadat, urged the next Egyptian leader to see the Israel-Egypt treaty as Sadat's Legacy.''

Palestinians in the occupied West Bank and East Jerusalem said there were spontaneous outbursts of joy in some quarters at the news of Sadat's death. ``People were handing out candy and singing in the main square of Ramallah,'' said Raymonda Tawil, a Palestinian nationalist who believes Sadat's peace with Israel was a setback to the Palestinian cause.

Many Israelis had admired Sadat tremendously for his courage in breaking through the Arab wall that rejected peace with Israel, and they recalled how they had felt when he made his historic trip to Jerusalem in November 1977 after pledging that he would go anywhere for peace.

Some Israelis argued for an immediate halt to Israel's withdrawal from the Sinai Peninsula, scheduled to be completed in April 1982 under terms of the 1979 U.S.-sponsored Camp David peace accords.

The treaty calls for Israel to withdraw from lands it occupied during the 1973 Mideast war, and for the installation of a U.S.-led peacekeeping force between Egypt and the Jewish state.

AP-NY-10-06 1726EDT<

a0795-----
u i AM-Israel-SadatAnalysis 10-06 0629
^AM-Israel-Sadat Analysis,620<
^Eds: Retransmitting a0769, the Tel Aviv-dated analysis, changing slug to avoid duplication with Jerusalem-dated a0776, the Israeli reaction story.<
^An AP News Analysis<
^By MARCUS ELIASON=
^Associated Press Writer=

TUESDAY OCT 6 1981

Sadat

Israel

TEL AVIV, Israel (AP) - The assassination of President Anwar Sadat could strengthen Israeli opponents of the peace treaty with Egypt who already are gathering forces to stop Israel's final withdrawal from the occupied Sinai peninsula.

After the Egyptian leader was fatally wounded, prominent hardliner Geula Cohen declared that her chances of success had ``advanced very, very much.''

This whole agreement with Egypt depends on the fate of one man whose fate depends on one bullet,'' she said. I at least hope that this shot fired today in Egypt will open many eyes in Israel.''

Leaders of the 3,000 Jewish settlers in the Sinai Peninsula who would have to move out under the peace-pact terms that provide for complete Israeli withdrawal by April, urged the government to freeze its plans. Israel captured the Sinai from Egypt in the 1967 war.

Israeli speculation about the future of the peace process became so intense after Sadat's death became known that an Egyptian Embassy spokesman told Israel Radio it was hurting the feelings of the Egyptian people.''

Diplomatic repercussions of the assassination remained uncertain, but it was clear that Israel's faith in Mideast peacemaking efforts has been severly damaged.

For 30 years, starting with the assassination of Jordan's King Abdullah by a Palestinian extremist, many Israelis have believed no Arab leader could make peace with the Jewish state and survive.

Prime Minister Menachem Begin expressed hope the peace process would continue, but his Labor Party rival and predecessor, Yitznak Rabin, did not hide his misgivings.

``To our great sorrow, in making agreements with Arab states a great deal depends on who the people are who are making the agreements with you, and how long the leader will remain in power,'' Rabin said.

He indicated he feared Sadat's eventual successor may be radically different, just as Sadat was different from President Gamal Abdel Nasser. Sadat came to power when Nasser died of a heart attack in 1970.

The 1951 assassination of King Abdullah was a crucial event in the life of the young Jewish state. Abdullah had been the only Arab leader to seek peace with Israel, which became a state in 1948, and he was cursed by Arab hardliners.

As the years passed, Israelis became accustomed to unstable Arab regimes.

Egypt's King Farouk was overthrown by a military coup led by Nasser in 1952. Iraq's Nur el-Sa'id was murdered in a 1958 coup. Syria suffered frequent violent changes of government.

In 1975, Saudi Arabia's King Faisal was shot and killed by a young relative, said to be deranged.

Jordan's King Hussein has survived repeated assassination attempts. His prime minister, Wasfi Tell, was gunned down by Palestinians in Cairo in 1971.

When Sadat made his historic journey to Jerusalem in November 1977, which was to lead to the U.S.-sponsored Camp David peace accords, the question many Israelis asked was would he survive?

Just a month ago, in the midst of Sadat's crackdown on his domestic opponents, Israel's military chief gave voice to these apprehensions during a question-and-answer session with school children. ``We shouldn't have any illusions,'' said Lt. Gen. Rafael Eytan. Indeed, there is peace with Egypt, but it is dangerous. Sadat could go and the whole thing would be finished. In Egypt it depends on one man alone.''

His statement drew an angry protest from Egypt.

Israel has removed its forces from most of the Sinai, and opposition to the final pullout has been increasing.

Several dozen militants have moved into houses evacuated by their original settlers, and they have vowed not to budge, even if it means violence.

AP-NY-10-06 1808EDT<

a0784-----
u i AM-Begin-Text 10-06 0326

Begin Sadat ✓

^AM-Begin-Text,326<
^With AM-Sadat<

JERUSALEM (AP) - The following is the text of the statement Prime Minister Menachem Begin made in English in reaction to the assassination Tuesday of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat.

President Sadat fell victim to a criminal assassination. The people of Israel share in the mourning of the people of Egypt. We send our deepest condolences to Mrs. Sadat and the children.

President Sadat was murdered by the enemies of peace. His decision to come to Jerusalem, and the reception accorded to him by the people, the Knesset (parliament) and the government of Israel, will be remembered as one of the great events of our time. President Sadat did not pay attention to abuse and hostility, and went ahead with endeavors to abolish the state of war with Israel and make peace with our nation.

It was a difficult road. The president of the United States, Mr. Carter, the president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, Anwar Sadat, and myself as Prime Minister of Israel and our colleagues, resolved to do our utmost in order to reach the noble goal of the establishment of peace in our region. Unforgettable are the days of Camp David. So is the hour in which the president of Egypt and the prime minister of Israel signed a treaty of peace between our two countries, and the president of the United States attached his signature as a witness to that historic act.

Millions of peace-loving people throughout the world rejoiced. During our many meetings personal friendship was established between us. I therefore today lost not only a partner to the peace process, but also a friend. The hearts of my wife and myself go out to Mrs. Sadat and to all the grieved family. May God console them in their grief. We hope that the peace process, despite the cruel act of his enemies, will continue, as we know President Sadat would wish with all his heart.

AP-NY-10-06 1745EDT<

TUESDAY OCT 6 1981

a0756-----
r a AM-Americans-Sadat 10-06 0321
AM-Americans-Sadat,320<
^Wounded American Soldiers Of Varied Backgrounds<
^Eds: This stands as a Writethru to a0705, AM-Agenbroad-Sadat.<
^By The Associated Press=

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Sadat

TUESDAY OCT 6 1981

One of the three U.S. military officers wounded Tuesday in the attack that killed Egyptian President Anwar Sadat had been in Iran when the shah's regime fell.

Air Force Lt. Col. Charles Loney, 42, was wounded in the shoulder, family members said.

"He did speak with me and he is fine," said his wife, Lillian Loney of Arlington, Va. "We are real proud of him right now. He is coming out of the country as soon as possible."

Also wounded in the attack were Marine Maj. Jerald R. Agenbroad, 36, of Bruneau, Idaho, who was stationed at MacDill Air Base, Fla., and Air Force Capt. Christopher Ryan, 34, of Sacramento, Calif., who was stationed at U.S. European Command headquarters in Stuttgart, West Germany.

Agenbroad was wounded in the leg and Ryan in the foot.

Loney, a native of Austin, Texas, is a graduate of the University of Texas. Stationed at Air Force headquarters in Washington, he had been on temporary duty in Cairo, the Pentagon said.

Donna White of Austin, Loney's cousin, said the Loneys were in Iran during the revolution. Loney's wife and two daughters "were caught in a crush at the airport when they were leaving Iran," she said.

Ryan's father, Maj. Edward T. Ryan of Blue Ridge Summit, Pa., is an instructor of foreign languages at Mount St. Mary's College in Ellensberg, Pa.

Ryan, a 1970 graduate of the University of Portland, was born in Chicago and grew up in Colorado, where his father taught at the Air Force Academy.

Agenbroad's father said Tuesday morning he had not been officially informed about the shooting.

Carl Agenbroad of Mayfield, Idaho, said the only word he had heard about the shooting was from televised reports.

The younger Agenbroad is an an aide to Army Lt. Gen. Robert Kingston.

AP-NY-10-06 1711EDT<

a0770-----
u a AM-Sadat-FinancialMarkets 10-06 0493

Sadat ✓

AM-Sadat-Financial Markets,490<
^Gold, Dollar and Oil Stocks Rise Following Sadat Assassination<
^Eds: A longer version is moving on the financial wire.<
^By STEVEN P. ROSENFELD=
^AP Business writer=

Stock Mkt.

NEW YORA (AP) - Oil stocks soared and the dollar and gold rose on world exchanges Tuesday following the assassination of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, a central figure in efforts to end Middle East strife.

Traders reported hectic trading in bullion exchanges, especially following confirmation Sadat had died as a result of gunshot wounds suffered in an attack while he reviewed a military parade in Cairo. But Edward Yardeni, chief economist at the investment firm of E.F. Hutton & Co., said, ``The (stock and bond) markets took it quite calmly.''

Fears that turmoil following Sadat's violent death could threaten world oil supplies triggered a buying wave in stocks of companies with oil holdings outside the Middle East.

Standard Oil Co. (Ohio), with large Alaskan oil reserves, gained $2.50 a share to end the day at $43.25 on the New York Stock Exchange. Atlantic Richfield Co., with major U.S. petroleum holdings, rose $2.75 a share to close at $46.

The price of gold gained $16.40 a troy ounce to close at $451.70 an ounce in contracts for current delivery on New York's Commodity Exchange Inc. In later New York trading, bullion was bid at $451.75 a troy ounce at Republic National Bank, up $16.25 from Monday's late price.

In London, gold rose $11 to end the day at $452.75 a troy ounce. Gold traded as high as $457 an ounce at Zurich, but finished the day at $449.50 at Europe's major bullion center, up $1 from Monday.

A New York currency trader said the dollar was subjected to sharp swings early in the day, but that after Sadat's death was confirmed, the dollar stabilized at a level higher than Monday's close. The dollar's gains came despite a decline in U.S. interest rates, a development that recently has pushed the dollar lower in trading against foreign currencies.

Interest rates also fell sharply on three-month Treasury bills, indicating heavy buying of the highly liquid securities as a possible refuge for funds of investors at home and abroad during times of political unrest.

The Dow Jones average of 30 industrial stocks ended the day down 3.61 points at 850.26. At 1.30 p.m. EDT, before official confirmation that Sadat had died, the blue-chip average was up 1.43 points.

``It (the stock market) doesn't seem to be terribly frantic at all. It's rather orderly,'' said Philip Goldsmith, a partner in the investment firm of Prescott, Ball Turben.

Citibank, the nation's second-largest bank, fell into line with the rest of the banking industry and announced it was lowering its prime lending rate to 19 percent from 19.5 percent.

On the Chicago Board of Trade, prices of grain and soybean future contracts rose. An early decline in prices was attributed by some traders to uncertainty surrounding the attack on Sadat.

AP-NY-10-06 1718EDT<

TUESDAY OCT 6 1981

a0552----
r a PM-KissingerReact 10-06 0137 Kissinger Sadat

PM-Kissinger React,120<

Kissinger Says Libyans Probably Involved in Sadat Attack<

NEW YORK (AP) - Former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said today it was ``extremely probable'' the Libyans were involved in the attack on Egyptian President Anwar Sadat.

Asked on ABC's ``Good Morning America'' about those behind the attack, Kissinger said he did not have direct information, but speculated:

``I would think it's extremely probable that the Libyans have been involved, and of course, the Libyans get intelligence information from the Soviets.''

Kissinger said that in view of the involvement of the military, ``you must assume a plot; this cannot be an isolated action.'' The State Department today called the shooting ``an isolated incident.''

The former secretary of state said: ``If there is an indispensable man in the (Mideast) diplomatic process, it is President Sadat.''

AP-NY-10-06 1028EDT<

TUESDAY OCT 6 1981

a0731----
r a AM-Sadat-Kissinger 10-06 0287 Kissinger Sadat
^AM-Sadat-Kissinger,290<
^Kissinger Says Sadat Assassination Will Encourage Anti-Americans<

NEW YORK (AP) - Former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger on Tuesday called the slaying of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat a ``triumph of brutality over moderation,'' and predicted a difficult period in Middle East relations.

Kissinger, who came to know Sadat through his Mideast shuttle diplomacy efforts of the mid-'70s, said ``every radical, every anti-American, every pro-Soviet, every fundamentalist'' will be encouraged by Sadat's assassination.

In an interview with ABC News, Kissinger said he could not predict what effect it would have on other Middle East nations.

``Whether there will be any immediate upheavals or immediate crisis depends on many factors, including how we conduct ourselves,'' he said. But it will be a difficult period - a very difficult period.''

Kissinger made more than a dozen trips to the Middle East following the 1973 Yom Kippur War. His efforts resulted in the 1975 signing by Israel and Egypt of a disengagement agreement on the Sinai.

The former secretary of state said the Camp David accords, the peace agreements signed by Egypt, Israel and the United States in September 1978, were based on ``fundamental realities.''

``These realities still exist for us to build on,'' he said. I think it would be a terrible mistake for America now to give way to despair, to think that we cannot go forward. But it will be harder, because now the radical forces, the pro-Soviet forces are undoubtedly encouraged.''

Calling Sadat an ``inspirational figure and a friend,'' Kissinger declared, ``A man with an extraordinary ability to get to the essence of the problem and with the courage to get there - to whom we owe an enormous amount - has passed away.''

AP-NY-10-06 1609EDT<

TUESDAY OCT 6 1981

a0705-----
r a AM-Agenbroad-Sadat 10-06 0121 Marines Sadat
^AM-Agenbroad-Sadat,120<
^Father of Wounded Marine Said He Has Heard No Word on Shooting,
MAYFIELD, Idaho (AP) - The father of a U.S. Marine officer wounded during the assassination of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat said Tuesday he had not been officially informed five hours after the shooting.

Carl Agenbroad of Mayfield said about 10 a.m. MDT he had not been notified by the Defense Department that his son, Major Jerald Agenbroad, 36, of Bruneau, had been wounded.

Agenbroad said the only word he had heard was from televised reports. He said he was surprised by the reports.

The major, an aide to Army Lt. Gen. Robert Kingston, reportedly suffered minor wounds when Sadat and other Egyptian leaders were fired upon.

AP-NY-10-06 1517EDT

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TUESDAY OCT 6 1981

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a0587-----
,N i PM-Sadat-Lebanon 10-06 0201
^PM-Sadat-Lebanon,2nd<
^URGENT<
^Palestinians, Leftists Rejoice Over Sadat Death Report<
^Eds: Retransmitting a0584 to restore cycle designation<

Lebanon Sadat

BEIRUT, Lebanon (AP) - Palestinians and leftist Lebanese militias fired guns in the air, rejoicing today over reports Egyptian President Anwar Sadat was shot.

Motorists honked horns in jubilation as privately owned radio stations of the Moslem sector of the Lebanese capital interrupted programs to break news of the shooting, which was carried out by men dressed in military uniforms who opened up on Sadat's reviewing stand as he watched a Cairo military parade.

Deafening roars of sound bombs and anti-aircraft guns reverberated throughout the Moslem sector that houses the nerve center of Yasser Arafat's Palestine Liberation Organization, Sadat's staunchest Arab foe.

Both the PLO and its leftist Lebanese allies were infuriated by Sadat's 1977 trip to Israel and the subsequent 1979 peace treaty between Egypt and Israel.

Shooting was heaviest near the Shatilla shantytown that houses one of the biggest Palestinian refugee camps on the southern flank of the Lebanese capital.

Shooting is a traditional expression of joy and grief in this half-Christian, half-Moslem Mediterranean nation of 3 million, where about half a million Palestinians form Arafat's main Middle East power base.

AP-NY-10-06 1147EDT<

OCT 6 1981

aD685-----
u a AM-Sadat-Others 10-06 0289 Reagan - AP Sadat
^AM-Sadat-Others,250<
^Sadat Assassination Third Recent Attack On A Major World Leader
^By The Associated Press=

The assassination of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat on Tuesday was the third attack on a major world leader in just over six months.

President Reagan and Pope John Paul II survived assassination attempts earlier in the year, both apparently the work of lone gunmen who were quickly captured.

Sadat was gunned down by several men dressed in the uniforms of Egyptian soldiers who opened fire from a Jeep while he was reviewing a parade in the suburbs of Cairo.

Sadat, 62, was taken away by helicopter and his death was officially announced several hours later.

Sadat's personal secretary, Fawzi Abdel-Hafez, and Mohammed Hashwan, his personnel photographer were killed, reporters said, and several others were hit by the gunfire.

Reagan, 70, who was shot March 30 outside a Washington hotel, has recovered from his wounds and has resumed a full work schedule.

The 61-year-old pope, who was shot in St. Peter's Square on May 13, officially ended his convalescence Oct. 1 and intends to resume his weekly audiences in the square. He has been staying at his summer retreat in Castel Gandolfo south of Rome, and on Sunday made his first appearance in the square since the shooting.

Two women were wounded in the attack on the pope. Both survived.

Two of the three other men wounded by Reagan's would-be assassin still have not returned to work. Press secretary James S. Brady, the most gravely wounded, remains hospitalized and is recovering slowly.

Thomas Delahanty, 45, a Washington police officer, continues to suffer from pain and numbness in his upper left arm from a bullet that pierced his neck and lodged in his spine.

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TUESDAY OCT 6 1981

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Sadat

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^U.S. Coptic Leader Says He Warned Sadat of Life Threat<

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP) - The leader of an American-based Coptic Christian organization said Tuesday his group had warned Egyptian President Anwar Sadat his life was in danger from ``Islamic extremists'' who infiltrated Egypt's security police and armed forces.

Shawky Karas, an Egyptian-born naturalized U.S. citizen who is president of the 150,000-member American Coptic Association, said, ``We have been warning him since 1978.

``We have warned him that the Muslim fundamentalists are persecuting the Christians and will take over the government in Egypt and assassinate him,'' said Karas, a Southern Connecticut State College professor.

``We have warned him that they have infiltrated the police and the army and we sent such information to the State Department and the foreign relations committees of the House and Senate.''

Karas said he was ``saddened and surprised'' by Tuesday's assassination of the Egyptian president.

Karas said the United States should take immediate steps to prevent a Khomeini-style fundamentalist Islamic regime from taking power in Egypt.

``The Coptics know if a Khomeni-style regime takes over in Egypt, it will be worse for the Egyptian Christians. If a Khomeini-type government takes over, it would dissolve the peace treaty with Israel and that would likely provoke another war,'' Karas said.

Last month, hundreds of prominent Egyptian figures, including leaders of the Coptic Church and Moslem fundamentalists, were arrested in a crackdown on Sadat's opposition.

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TUESDAY OCT 6 1981

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^An AP News Analysis<
^By BARRY SCHWEID=
^Associated Press Writer=

SADAT
ME-US

Sadat

TUESDAY OCT 6 1981

WASHINGTON (AP) — The assassination of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat illustrates how risky it is for U.S. fortunes to ride on the shoulders of one regional leader.

Tides shift swiftly in the Middle East. Just as in one generation Sadat turned Egypt away from the Soviet Union and toward the United States, other countries have gyrated from monarchy, to anarchy, to military dictatorship.

Sadat accepted an informal alliance with the United States gradually but willingly. Billions of dollars worth of economic and military aid poured into his impoverished country. In return, he pursued peace with Israel and gave his quiet blessing to use of Egyptian facilities by U.S. forces in the event of a Mideast or Persian Gulf conflict.

On Sadat's shoulders rested American hopes for cracking the Arab-Israeli conflict and establishing a strategic consensus against intervention by the Soviet Union. His leadership represented moderation and sanity amid the turmoil of Iran, the eccentricity of Libya and the unpredictability of Israel's Menachem Begin.

These goals fade considerably without Sadat, who risked his life by signing a peace treaty with Israel on the White House lawn in March 1979 and by linking his country's future with the United States.

Under that treaty, Israel is to relinquish the last of the Sinai to Egypt next April, a commitment Begin reaffirmed during his visit here last month. It was not immediately clear, however, if he would stand by treaty terms in the event of an upheaval in Egypt.

The effect on President Reagan's embattled $8.5 billion arms package for Saudi Arabia was also uncertain. Critics argued that it is too risky to ship modern weapons to a regime that could be upset by internal dissent. Proponents urged support for pro-U.S. countries in the Middle East and Persian Gulf both to deter the Soviet Union and to protect Western oil supplies.

This summer, Sadat arrested more than 1,500 Egyptians, including Moslem fundamentalists, leaders of the ancient Coptic Christian church and political dissenters. The crackdown illustrated the wide gulf that exists between Sadat and most of the Arab world — and some of his own people.

The peace treaty, launched by Sadat on a historic visit to Jerusalem in 1977, and the ties with the United States have failed to fulfill Egyptian hopes for a better life. A soaring population, which adds 1 million Egyptians a year, worked against Sadat's efforts.

Sadat's death was announced in Cairo by Egyptian presidential adviser Mansour Hassan. He said Sadat was assassinated by men in army uniforms who opened fire during a military parade today.

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^Sadat Shooting Illustrates Risk Of US Depending On One Regional Leader<
^An AP News Analysis<
^By BARRY SCHWEID=
^Associated Press Writer=

WASHINGTON (AP) — The assassination attempt on Egyptian President Anwar Sadat illustrates how risky it is for U.S. fortunes to ride on the shoulders of one regional leader.

Tides shift swiftly in the Middle East. Just as in one generation Sadat turned Egypt away from the Soviet Union and toward the United States, other countries have gyrated from monarchy, to anarchy, to military dictatorship.

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These goals would fade considerably with the incapacitation of Sadat, who risked his life by signing a peace treaty with Israel on the White House lawn in March 1979 and by linking his country's future with the United States.

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^An AP News Analysis<
^By R. GREGORY NOKES=
Sadat
^Associated Press Writer=

TUESDAY OCT 6 1981

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Egyptian and Israeili ambassadors predicted Tuesday that the Camp David peace process will survive the assassination of Anwar Sadat, but the death clearly complicates the quest for a lasting Mideast settlement.

Sadat staked his career and his life on the Camp David accord and on good relations with the United States. His death raised immediate questions whether his successors could, or would, follow that path.

Though Sadat's successor, vice president Hosni Mubarak, is considered a staunch friend of the United States, it simply isn't known whether his government will be strong enough to follow Sadat's policies — unpopular among Egypt's Arab neighbors and among Sadat's domestic opponents.

``We are very, very worried,'' said an Israeli source here who didn't want to be identified. ``It's a very severe realization how shaky the situation in Egypt is, and how shaky the peace is.''

There was no mistaking Sadat's influence in American efforts to establish a firm position in the Middle East.

``Sadat has been the linch-pin of our policy,'' said a State Department official. This is a very serious blow.'' While Sadat's fate was still in doubt, former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said of him, ``If there is an indispensable man in the diplomatic process, it is Sadat.''

Later Kissinger said: ``The Camp David process was based on fundamental realities. President Sadat recognized these realities, but he didn't invent them, and therefore these realities still exist for us to build on. I think it would be a terrible mistake for America now to give way to despair, to think that we cannot go forward.''

Egyptian Ambassador Ashraf Ghorbal said his country will continue to pursue peace in the Middle East and close ties with the United States.

``Cairo has confirmed that it continues its policies as charted by President Sadat and overwhelmingly supported by the Egyptian people,'' Ghorbal told reporters outside his embassy here.

``The peace process under Camp David will remain the ... policy of the country. A close relationship with the United States will remain a cornerstone of Egyptian policy.''

As the Egyptian ambassador faced reporters, the embassy flag was lowered to half-staff.

Israeili ambassador Ephraim Evron said his government was ``very much relieved'' to hear that the surviving Egyptian leadership feels bound by the peace treaty.

He said of Mubarak: ``He was a party to the whole negotiations. He was at President Sadat's side throughout this period. He was obviously was in agreement with what Sadat did.'' He told ABC News, ``I don't think there's any doubt he will follow in President Sadat's footsteps.''

Though Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin signed the historic Camp David peace accord in 1978, the final phase of the process, giving autonomy to the 1.2 million Palestinians in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, has remained elusive. Sadat and Begin only recently agreed on new negotiations, which opened Sept. 23 in Cairo.

Once there is an agreement on autonomy, that would be followed by elections among the Palestinians for a self-governing authority. That would be followed by a five-year transition period after which a final resolution would be made on the future of the Palestinians.

But State Department officials were encouraged at word that Sadat's successor will be Mubarak, who was in Washington just last week to confer with President Reagan.

There was agreement Tuesday among diplomatic observers that Sadat's death underscores the instability in the Middle East and the potential fragility of a policy based on one person's leadership and influence, as U.S. policy was on Sadat's.

Stansfield Turner, a former Central Intelligence Agency director, expressed fears that Sadat's death will result in ``a field day for the Soviet Union.''

He said the Soviets will use Sadat's fate as evidence of what can happen to people who make friends with the United States.

Sadat was a strong supporter of the Reagan administration's strategic consensus for defending the Middle East against Soviet and Soviet-backed aggression.

Sadat was an architect of the peace with Israel, which he personally arranged with former President Carter and Begin in what became known as the Camp David peace accords.

Virtually all other Arab leaders broke with Sadat because of that agreement, but Sadat never wavered in his feeling that his approach was the best hope for a comprehensive Middle East peace and he stressed to Reagan in August the importance of achieving such a peace soon.

Under the agreements, Sadat won a commitment from Israel to return the occupied Sinai to Egypt. The transfer of the remaining portions of the Sinai is scheduled to be made by Israel next April.

It is doubtful now that those negotiations can be continued by the new Egyptian leadership without at least some period of consolidation.

Kissinger said, ``In the Middle East there's absolutely no question that every radical, every anti-American, every pro-Soviet, every fundamentalist is going to celebrate this triumph of brutality over moderation, and the effects on surrounding countries will take a long time to play themselves out. There will be no leader in that area who will not be affected in some way.

``Whether there will be any immediate upheavals or immediate crisis depends on many factors, including how we conduct ourselves. We have to conduct ourselves first of all calmly, purposefully. We have to indicate that we know where we are going, that the forces that got us this far were realistic forces and that we will work with them with greater difficulty than in the past. It's a whole series of intangibles. But it will be a difficult period — a very difficult period.''

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^By FRED S. HOFFMAN=
^AP Military Writer=

WASHINGTON (AP) - Elements of the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force and U.S. warships in the Mediterranean ``have been placed on increased readiness'' in the wake of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's assassination, the Reagan administration announced.

The statement was released by the Pentagon and officials there, speaking anonymously, indicated the actions are intended as a warning to Libyan leader Moammar Khadafy or anybody else who might be tempted to move against Egypt and take advantage of any instability there.

On Capitol Hill1, Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. was quoted as saying that Libya may have known in advance of the assassination.

``We have full confidence in the Egyptian transition process,'' the statement said.

The Pentagon said it ``has taken some prudent steps. Ships in the area as well as some elements of the Rapid Deployment Joint Task Force have been placed on increased readiness. No unusual troop movement are taking place in the United States.''

One Pentagon official, elaborasting on the brief statement, said some elements of the Rapid Deployment Force ``have been contacted and requested to take the necessary actions to hasten their ability to move, if directed to do so.''

Officials refused to identify what elements of the RDF have been ordered up but the special force includes the 82nd Airborne Division at Ft. Bragg, N.C., the 101st Airborne Division at Ft. Campbell, Ky., some Air Force squadrons and the 7th Marine Amphipious Brigade, headquartered at Twenty-Nine Palms, Calif.

The Rapid Deployment Force was formed during the Carter administration to enable the United States to respond quickly and militarily to events in the Persian Gulf.

The airborne divisions and support elements total about 56,000 Army troops, while the Marine brigade numbers about 12,000 men.

The administration statement, obviously left purposely vague, did not specify what ships or define the area referred to in saying their readiness was being increased.

However, officials indicated the statement meant primarily the 26 U.S. warships and support vessels forming the U.S. 6th Fleet in the Mediterranean.

They said no orders had been issued for any special ship movements and stressed, as the statement said, that no troops were being moved.

The crisis finds an unusually large force of U.S. Marines in the Mediterranean in two amphibious units totalling some 4,000 men aboard eight ships.

These units have been engaged in exercises. Officials said that, as things now stand, one of those units comprising about 2,000 Marines is scheduled to start back for the United States within a few days, as planned, while the other amphibious unit will remain in the Mediterranean.

The only U.S. aircraft carrier now in the Mediterranean is the nuclear-powered Nimitz, which has been making a port call in Venice, Italy.

Earlier, White House spokesman David Gergen issued a terse statement saying that ``U.S. forces in the region have been notified of events and are taking necessary, prudent precautions as they would in any unusual situation such as this.''

At the time, Col. Ron Duchin, a Pentagon spokesman, said there was no change in the general alert status of U.S. forces in the Middle East but that local commanders were being told to be on their toes.

There is a wide range of steps that can be taken under the heading of increased readiness. They range from commanders making certain their men are close to barracks and their equipment is prepared to move through such other actions as canceling leaves and actually assembling for deployment.

Pentagon officials carefully avoided any indications of the specific actions being taken at this time.

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Earlier, Pentagon officials described Egyptian Vice President Hofni Mubarak as ``a good guy'' who they hope will stick to Sadat's course, which included the offer of Egyptian military facilities for use by U.S. forces in a Mideast emergency.

But analysts acknowledged it may take some time to determine whether Egypt's new leadership might back away somewhat if Islamic and pro-Palestinian elements bring strong pressure to bear and if internal turbulence should develop.

Although the United States has courted other Arab countries, particularly Saudi Arabia, in an effort to establish a military position in the Middle East, Egypt has emerged in recent years as perhaps this country's firmest friend in the Arab world.

Although rejecting any permanent U.S. military bases on Egyptian soil, Sadat offerred to permit the United States to use Egyptian facilities when needed for the security of the vast Middle East area.

For example, plans are moving along for development of an Egyptian base at Ras Banas as a staging position, in an emergency, for the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force.

The Carter and Reagan administrations both have asked Congress for $106 million to rehabilitate that strategically located base at the head of the Red Sea with aircraft runways, fuel storage tanks and other improvements to be used by a U.S. force sent there in a crisis.

U.S. and Egyptian military relations have grown steadily closer.

Last year, the United States sent 12 F-4E jet fighters to Egypt for the first air combat exercises with the Egyptian air force.

Then, later in 1980, a 700-man, helicopter-borne American infantry force and U.S. jets maneuvered with the Egyptians in the desert outside Cairo.

More of the same has been expected.

After about 20 years of reliance on the Soviet Union, Sadat reversed direction in 1972 and expelled some 17,000 Soviet advisers.

Then, after the 1973 Arab-Israeli war, he began moving towards the United States as the Nixon administration umpired what became eventually a historic Israeli-Egyptian peace pact in the Carter administration.

Meanwhile, Sadat has relied increasingly on the United States to modernize his armed forces, whose Russian-supplied arms and military equipment deteriorated when the Soviets cut off spare parts and supplies.

This country concluded more than $3 billion in arms sales at favorable terms to Egypt by the end of 1980, and another $600 million in just-ended fiscal 1981.

Last April, the United States and Egypt agreed to explore development of a five-year plan for further modernization of Egypt's army, navy and air force which total about 440,000 men.

While making strong efforts to bind Egypt to the United States as a friend and potential military ally, the United States has attempted to maintain its already-close ties with Israel, once Egypt's mortal enemy.

One of the concerns expressed by some Pentagon officials in the wake of Sadat's assasination is what this turn of events may mean for the planned completion of Israel's withdrawal form the Sinai, which Israel seized in the 1967 war.

Under the terms of the peace treaty, Israel is supposed to complete its withdrawal from the Sinai next April 25, with Egypt assuming full control.

That agreement called for an international peacekeeping force to which the United States has pledged to contribute a lightly armed battalion of about 800 infantrymen, civilian observers, logistics and support personnel.

U.S. analysts are watching to see whether Israel may try to mark time on the final withdrawal from the Sinai until it can determine the shape and direction of Eayptian policy in the post-Sadat area.

If the Israelis do stall, this could create new frictions which could find the United States caught between its old friend Israel and its newer friend, Egypt.

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^Eds: Editing changes throughout, subs 9th graf to show Reagan met with Sadat<
^By JAMES GERSTENZANG=
^Associated Press Writer=

WASHINGTON (AP) - President Reagan said Tuesday the assassination of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat was an act of ``cowardly infamy'' that took from the world ``a champion of peace.''

Reagan, first informed about the attempt on Sadat's life at 7:25 a.m. EDT by Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr., was updated throughout the morning about the events in Cairo. Seven hours after receiving his first report, he made a brief appearance at the front door of the White House to make a statement mourning Sadat's death.

There was no immediate word about whether Reagan would attend the slain president's funeral.

One well-placed White House official, who asked that he not be identified by name, said he understood that former Presidents Jimmy Carter, Gerald R. Ford, and Richard M. Nixon would be asked to represent the United States at Sadat's funeral.

The source said Reagan was ``definitely'' leaning against going, but that no decision about his participation, or that of Vice President George Bush, would be made until Wednesday.

Reagan's appearance at 2:28 p.m. EDT at the North Portico, with first lady Nancy Reagan at his side, followed hours of confusion in the White House, while officials sought to confirm reports that Sadat had died.

Reagan, reading from a prepared statement, said Sadat ``was a courageous man whose vision and wisdom brought nations and people together.''

``In a world filled with hatred, he was a man of hope. In a world trapped in the animosities of the past, he was a man of foresight - a man who sought to improve a world tormented by malice and pettiness,'' said Reagan, who met with Sadat when the Egyptian leader visited the White House in August.

``As an Egyptian patriot, he helped create the revolutionary movement that freed his nation. As a political leader he sought to free his people from hatred and war. As a soldier he was unafraid to fight, but - mot important - he was a humantarian unafraid to make peace,'' Reagan said.

Reagan said Sadat's ``courage and skill reaped a harvest of life for his nation and for the world'' and that he was ``admired and loved by the people of America.''

``His death today, an act of infamy, cowardly infamy, fills us with horror,'' the president said. ``America has lost a close friend, the world has lost a great statesman, and mankind has lost a champion of peace.''

Reagan took no questions and walked back into the White House, holding hands with his wife.

Reagan met with his foreign policy advisers in the White House situation room, a session that lasted 45 minutes, said White House spokesman David R. Gergen.

The spokesman said that while ``there were indications'' as the morning wore on that Sadat had died, there was no ``hard, final, reliable information people could make a judgment on.''

One White House official said that the report that Sadat had suffered superficial wounds was relayed to Washington by Atherton, who heard it from an Egyptian government official.

Hours earlier, the White House made public the text of a letter sent by Reagan to Sadat - when the Egyptian was thought to have survived the attack - offering medical assistance.

Within six minutes after Reagan was informed by Haig about the attack, while the president was ``up and about'' in the White House family quarters, presidential counselor Edwin Meese III heard about the incident and called the president, said Gergen.

Gergen said that Mrs. Reagan, soon after the president was told of the incident, sought unsuccessfully to speak with Mrs. Sadat by telephone, to express ``an appreciation'' of what the Egyptian first lady was going through.

Reagan, Bush, Meese, Gergen, White House chief of staff James A. Baker III, and the deputy chief of staff, Michael K. Deaver, were given a briefing by Richard V. Allen, the president's national security adviser, in the Oval Office shortly after 9 a.m.

Gergen said Reagan was in frequent telephone contact with Haig, while the State Department kept open a telephone line to the U.S. embassy in Cairo for reports from Ambassador Alfred Atherton.

Carter, Ford and Nixon, all of whom dealt with Sadat, were kept informed about the events in Egypt through the National Security Council staff, Gergen said.

At 9:55 a.m., Gergen reported that Sadat had been hit twice, that he was undergoing surgery, and that he was ``not in a life-threatening situation.''

For hours, he refused to confirm Sadat's death, first saying that there was no confirmation of it available to U.S. officials in Cairo and then waiting for the official announcement from the Egyptian government.

At approximately 11:15 a.m., Bush, on Capitol Hill, was told by his chief of staff, Adm. Daniel Murphy, that Sadat had died. That information came from the White House situation room, the command center in emergencies, according to Bush spokesman Peter Teeley.

Teeley said Bush called the situation room, received confirmation of Sadat's death, and told Senate Majority Leader Howard H. Baker Jr., R-Tenn., who informed the Senate.

But, adding to the confusion, Bush and Murphy were told five minutes later, in another call from the situation room, that the death could not be confirmed, Teeley said. The vice president's spokesman said he did not know who placed the calls in the situation room.

At 11:27 a.m., Gergen, pressed about reports of Sadat's death, said ``We have no firm, reliable basis on which to report his death. We simply do not know.''

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TUESDAY OCT 6 1981

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^By MIKE SHANAHAN=
^Associated Press Writer=

Sadat Haig Sadat

WASHINGTON (AP) - Secretary of State Alexander Haig was quoted on Tuesday as saying the Libyan government may have known in advance of the assassination of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat.

There is no clear evidence of foreign involvement in Sadat's murder, but Haig told members of the Senate about an intense barrage of broadcasts by Radio Tripoli within minutes of the attack by Egyptian soldiers riding in a military parade.

Meanwhile, Sen. Charles Percy, R-Ill., chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said the assassins may have been a group of Egyptian military officers and enlisted men in sympathy with the Islamic revolution.

The attack by about six Egyptians riding in a truck ``was extracrdinarily well planned,'' Percy said.

Like other senators, Percy was briefed by Haig on events in Egypt, but declined to diclose the source of his information.

Sen. Roger Jepsen, R-Iowa, said Haig reported that the broadcasts appeared to have been prepared ahead of of time. The radio announcer, according to Jepsen, urged the Egyptian people to revolution and said they should ``march on the hospital'' and destroy Sadat's body.

``It was very intense and very voluminous,'' Jepsen quoted Haig as saying. ``It was so intense that in the secretary's judgment, it had to have been prepared ahead of time.''

Similarly, Percy said, ``It is just simply a fact that they were prepared with an avalanche of material. The crassness of the broadcasts coming out of Iibya now is almost unbelievable.''

And Sen. William Cohen, R-Maine, said Haig told the senators that there was ``a torrent of progaganda`` from Radio Tripoli following the shooting.

Cohen also quoted Haig as saying that two separate groups have claimed responsibility for Sadat's death.

One was called for Organization for an Independent Egypt and the other was a fundamenalist Islamic group.

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TUESDAY OCT 6 1981

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^U.S. Networks Cautious In Reporting On Sadat<
^By FRED ROTHENBERG=
^AP Television Writer=

Sadat

NEW YORK (AP) - The three major U.S. television networks moved very cautiously in reporting the assassination of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat on Tuesday, frequenty warning viewers there was much conflicting information regarding Sadat's condition.

CBS was the first network to issue a source report on Sadat's death at 10:27 a.m. EST. But CBS, as well as the other two networks, spent the next five hours painstakingly pointing out the absence of official government confirmation.

ABC was the first to carry its own film of the incident, at 2:45 p.m. EDT, almost eight hours after the attack. Film was delayed in Cairo when authorities barred access to satellite transmitters.

It was clear that American television wanted to avoid the mistake it made March 30, when ABC, CBS and NBC all reported erroneously that press secetary James Brady had died after an attempt on President Reagan's life.

The danger of unedited delivery of news in a story of this magnitude was clear when anchorman Dan Rather was told by CBS' Cairo bureau manager Scotti Williston that Sadat had died. She attributed the information to two sources.

Rather was noticeably startled. But he remained calm, saying he had to ``pause and put it into perspective.'' Rather pressed Ms. Williston on the credibility of her sources. ``I believe it to be true,'' she said.

This deliberate approach was typical of network reporting throughout the day, particularly since early information from American and Egyptian sources indicated Sadat's condition was not ``life-threatening.''

Steve Bell, anchor for much of ABC's mid-morning coverage, apologized ``to everybody in the audience for the conflicting reports.''

NBC, in fact, reported around 9:30 a.m. EDT - 2½ hours after the shooting - that Sadat was ``on his way home.'' NBC returned to local programming from 9 to 9:30 a.m. EDT. ABC extended its `Good Morning America'' program beyond 9 a.m. for an hour, but then returned to local shows for a short while. CBS had a 25-minute interruption beginning at 9.

Despite the caution, the networks still raced to provide American viewers whatever information was available.

-At 10:27 a.m. EDT, Ms. Williston said in an audio report that Sadat had ``passed away.'' Ms. Williston, monitoring Egyptian radio and TV, also was the first to report that the deputy speaker of the Egyptian house was saying Sadat was dead. That was at 1:24. p.m.

Ms. Williston was the day's TV discovery. By early afternoon, CBS had found a picture of her to insert on the screen.

-At 10:33 a.m. Doreen Kays of ABC News reported from Cairo that a chief spokesman for Sadat confirmed the president's death. Kays, normally based in Paris, is filling in for Chris Harper, who was expelled from Cairo by Sadat last month.

-At 10:40 a.m., NBC's Israeli correspondent Art Kent, in Cairo on an assignment, told Tom Brokaw, NBC's main anchor for the broadcast, that the Egyptian head of security had confirmed Sadat's death. Six minutes later, Kent said another high security official confirmed that Sadat had died in surgery.

ABC and CBS had crews at the parade but were unable to get film immediately to their viewers, something the American public has come to expect with satellite transmission.

Egyptian authorities had banned foreign transmission from Cairo and closed down the airport, preventing the networks from finding a transmission site outside the country.

NBC did not have a crew at the parade.

However, around 2:45 p.m., all three networks broadcast graphic footage of the attack on Sadat and other people on the reviewing stand. In their rush to air, these bloody pictures were not pre-screened by the networks. They were immediately picked off the satellite.

The Egyptian clamp on satellite transmissions apparently had been lifted after Vice President Hosni Mubarak spoke on Egyptian TV. NBC recorded that speech and the Egyptian TV film which followed.

According to NBC spokesman Ron Najman, that was the first satellite transmission out of Cairo. ABC and CBS picked it up. The next satellite transmission was ABC's more gruesome footage of the assault.

Since it wasn't identified, all three networks broadcast it, Najman said. It was, however, shot by ABC's Cairo-based photographer, Fabrice Moussos.

AP-NY-10-06 1702EDT<

TUESDAY OCT 6 1981

a0709-----
r w BC-Sadat-Pentagon 10-06 0328

Sadat

Sadat
~~Mr. US~~

BC-Sadat-Pentagon,320<
Pentagon Says No Change In General Alert Status<

WASHINGTON (AP) - A Pentagon spokesman said Tuesday there was no change in the general alert status of U.S. forces in the Middle East after the assassination of Anwar Sadat but that commanders were told to step up local security precautions.

Col. Ron Duchin, the spokesman, said such precautionary measures are normally taken after unexpected developments with possible repercussions.

Duchin, giving examples of the kinds of measures he was referring to, said that naval force commanders in the Mediterranean and Indian Ocean areas might increase their aerial watch, and U.S. military advisory groups and attaches might be alerted to guard against possible terrorist actions against them.

But he stressed there were no moves being made to prepare U.S. forces to act.

White House spokesman David Gergen would not comment Tuesday on whether the status of U.S. forces had been changed, saying only that ``U.S. forces in the region have been notified of events and are taking necessary, prudent precautions as they would in any unusual situation such as this.''

The assassination of the Egyptian president came at a time when the U.S. Marine Corps has an unusually large force in the Mediterranean for exercises.

Marine officials said there are two Marine amphibious units totaling about 4,000 men aboard eight ships in the Mediterranean. One of these two units was scheduled to start back to the U.S. east coast within a few days and officials said they were not aware of any change in orders.

The key vessels in these two amphibious groups are the big assault ships Saipan and Guadalcanal.

Meanwhile, the only aircraft carrier in the Mediterranean, the nuclear-powered Nimitz, is in port in Venice.

In the Indian Ocean, officials said the carrier America and its escorts are in the Arabian Sea and the carrier Coral Sea and accompanying ships are near Indonesia.

These fleet units represent the major U.S. presence in the vast Mideast area.

AP-NY-10-06 1521EDT<

TUESDAY OCT 6 1981

v
a0577-----
b a PM-Sadat-Pressler 10-06 0225
^PM-Sadat-Pressler,210<
^URGENT<

Sadat

~~Larry Pressler~~
~~Pressler~~

SADAT

SIOU~ FALLS, S.D. (AP) - Sen. Larry Pressler, R.-S.D., said the White House telephoned him this morning and told him that Egyptian President Anwar Sadat is dead. But the State Department said in Washington it could not confirm the report.

Senate Majority Leader Howard H. Baker Jr., R-Tenn., said at about the same time, however, that he could not confirm the report. And the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Sen. Charles H. Percy, R-Ill., said he had been told by the State Department that Sadat was in ``stable condition.''

Pressler, who called the Associated Press office here from his Washington office, is a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. He said it is a matter of form for the White House to inform Foreign Relations Committee members of the death of foreign dignataries.

``I think it'll lead to a lot of instability in that area. It could unravel the Camp David accords because he was the only person who could keep the moderate Arab states talking to Israel,'' Pressler said.

Pressler also said Sadat's death could jeopardize the sale of AWACS to Saudia Arabia.

The Egyptian ambassador to the United States, Ashraf Ghorbal, said that as of 11 a.m. EDT, ``we have no information to corroborate what you (network reporters) are reporting. The president is still under surgery.''

AP-NY-10-06 1131EDT<

TUESDAY OCT 6 1981

p

SADAT
Reagan-Gen.

a0683-----
b w BC-Sadat-WhiteHouse 10-06 0172
^BC-Sadat-White House,160<
^URGENT<

Sadat

WASHINGTON (AP) - President Reagan said today that with the death of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat ``America has lost a close friend, the world has lost a great statesman and mankind has lost a champion of peace.''

Reagan, accompanied by his wife, Nancy, went to the north portico of the White House to read a brief statement of mourning. He said nothing about the impact on U.S. policies, or upon the Middle Ease peace effort Sadat helped initiate.

He called Sadat a man of courage, vision, wisdom and peace. ``In a world filled with hatred, he was a man of hope,'' the president said.

Sadat was in Washington Aug. 5 and 6 to confer with Reagan and other U.S. officials.

Reagan said the assassination of Sadat in a Cairo suburb was an act of ``cowardly infamy.''

``Today, the people of the United States join with the people of Egypt and all those who long for a better world in mourning the death of Anwar Sadat,'' Reagan said.

AP-NY-10-06 1441EDT<

TUESDAY OCT 6 1981

SADAT
~~Reagan Letters~~

a0539-----
u w PM-ReaganLetter 10-06 0151
Sadat
^PM-Reagan Letter,140<
^With PM-Sadat-Condition<
^Reagan Sends Letter To Wounded Sadat<
WASHINGTON (AP) - Here is the text of a letter sent by President Reagan today to Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, who was wounded in an assassination attempt in Cairo:<

Dear Anwar,<

I was shocked to receive reports of the attack on you, Vice President Mubarak and other senior members of your government during the Armed Forces Day parade this afternoon. I am praying for your safety and that of the Egyptian leadership.

We stand ready to assist in any way we can, including the provision of medical assistance to any of those wounded in this despicable attack.

The hearts and prayers of the American people are with you and Egypt, Mr. President.

I extend my condolences to the families of the victims, and my wishes for a full and speedy recovery to those wounded.

With heartfelt prayers,<

Ronald Reagan<

AP-NY-10-06 0959EDT<

TUESDAY OCT 6 1981

a0699-----
u w BC-Reagan-SadatTranscript 10-06 0256 Sadat Reagan-Statement
^BC-Reagan-Sadat Transcript,260<

WASHINGTON (AP) - Here is a transcript of President Reagan's statement Tuesday on the assassination of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat.

Today, the people of the United States join with the people of Egypt and all those who long for a better world in mourning the death of Anwar Sadat.

President Sadat was a courageous man whose vision and wisdom brought nations and people together.

In a world filled with hatred, he was a man of hope.

In a world trapped in the animosities of the past, he was man of foresight, a man who sought to improve a world tormented by malice and pettiness.

As an Egyptian patriot he helped create the revolutionary movement that freed his nation.

As a political leader he sought to free his people from hatred and war.

And as a soldier he was unafraid to fight.

But most important he was a humanitarian unafraid to make peace.

His courage and skill reaped a harvest of life for his nation and for the world.

Anwar Sadat was admired and loved by the people of America.

His death today, an act of infamy, cowardly infamy, fills us with horror.

America has lost a close friend, the world has lost a great statesman and mankind has lost a champion of peace.

And Nancy and I feel that we have lost a close and dear friend. And we send our heartfelt sympathy to Mrs. Sadat, to his children, who were here such a short time ago.

Thank you very much.

AP-NY-10-06 1505EDT<

TUESDAY OCT 6 1981

f
a0792-----
r a AM-Vance-Mubarak 10-06 0284
^AM-Vance-Mubarak,290<
^Former Secretary of State Praises Sadat and Successor<

Mubarak
Sadat

Sadat
~~Hosni~~

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) - Former Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, a friend of both President Anwar Sadat and his successor, Vice President Hosni Mubarak, said Tuesday he is confident the Middle East peace process will continue in the wake of Sadat's assassination.

Interviewed by CBS-TV at San Francisco International Airport during a stopover en route to Singapore, Vance said he believes Mubarak, groomed by Sadat to be his successor, will follow in Sadat's footsteps and remain aligned with the United States.

``I know him well. He is a friend,'' said Vance. ``I've talked to him many, many times ... And I'm confident he is and will remain a friend of ours.''

Sadat was assassinated Tuesday at a military parade in Cairo. Mubarak pledged Egypt will continue Sadat's foreign and domestic policies.

Vance, who served in former President Jimmy Carter's cabinet during the negotiation of the Camp David accords between Israel and Egypt, called Sadat's death Tuesday ``a loss...a tremendous loss almost impossible to calculate.''

``Yet in terms of our friendship with Egypt, I'm confident that will continue with Mubarak ... and others around him in the government.''

Vance called Sadat ``a marvelous friend. Once you were his friend, you were his friend for life.''

He called the late president ``warm, understanding, and a man of great vision. It was his vision to make the steps that led to the breakthrough by his going to Jerusalem.''

Sadat's visit to the Israeli capital in November 1977 ``broke down a wall of suspicion that had existed for many many years,'' said Vance. ``And I think it opened the door to progress in the search for peace.''

AP-NY-10-06 1839EDT<

TUESDAY OCT 6 1981

a0867-----
u w AM-Sadat-WashingtonReaction 4thLd-Writethru a0838 10-06 1006
^AM-Sadat-Washington Reaction, 4th Ld-Writethru, a0838,980<
^Eds: New grafs 7 with House passage<
^By JIM ADAMS=
^Associated Press Writer=

Sadat

TUESDAY OCT 6 1981

WASHINGTON (AP) - President Reagan mourned Anwar Sadat as a ``champion of peace'' Tuesday, but withheld any public assessment of the impact of the Egyptian president's assassination on U.S. policy or the prospects for peace in the Middle East.

``His death today, an act of infamy, cowardly infamy, fills us with horror,'' Reagan said in a statement he read to reporters at the North Portico of the White House.

``America has lost a close friend, the world has lost a great statesman and mankind has lost a champion of peace,'' said the president, his wife Nancy standing at his side.

Late Tuesday, the Senate unanimously passed a resolution expressing ``profound sorrow and deep regret'' at Sadat's death and reaffirming U.S. ``friendship with and full support for the government and people of Egypt.''

Moments later, the House passed the resolution 411-0.

``Surely no man has risked more than he in the name of peace and today we can say that no man has sacrificed more,'' Senate Majority Leader Howard Baker, R-Tenn., a sponsor of the measure, told the Senate.

And Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D-Mass., another sponsor, said: ``I know what (Sadat's family) are feeling and I share their sorrow. The greatest tribute we can pay hinm now is to finish his work.''

Late Tuesday, Reagan conferred with Vice President George Bush, Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr., Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, CIA director William Casey, Gen. David Jones, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and White House advisers.

White House spokesman David Gergen said they met ``to review the events of the day and the meaning for the future.''

Gergen said U.S. officials were pleased with the orderly succession of power in Egypt and ``the continuity of Egyptian policies, including the continued dedication of that nation to the Camp David accords.''

Although Reagan made no comment about the likely effects of Sadat's death on the course of events in the Middle East, the House Foreign Affairs Committee - at the president's request - postponed until Wednesday its vote on a proposed resolution rejecting the sale of five AWACS radar surveillance planes to Saudi Arabia.

The committee was almost certain to have approved the resolution, which both the House and Senate must adopt if opponents are to scuttle the Saudi arms package that Reagan has vigorously supported.

Baker and Senate Minority Leader Robert C. Byrd, D-W.Va., both urged delay in congressional action on the AWACS plan until the political repercussions in the Middle East stemming from Sadat's slaying are clearer.

Baker said he was ``very fearful'' of the effect on peace in the Middle East. ``I'm very concerned about the destabilizing effect,'' he said. Byrd foresaw ``some effect on the AWACS sale'' and said he thought ``we should take a step back.''

A delay also was urged by Sens. Larry Pressler, R-S.D., and Walter Huddleston, D-Ky.

Former President Carter, who presided over the signing of the Camp David agreements between Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin here in March 1979, said in Plains, Ga., that he would attend the Egyptian leader's funeral.

``President Anwar Sadat is the greatest world leader I have ever known in my life,'' Carter told reporters. ``I don't know of anyone who has ever contributed more toward peace on earth in my lifetime - perhaps this century - than has President Sadat.''

Carter told CBS Television that Sadat always recognized the personal dangers he risked in pursuing peace with Israel.

Carter, who met with Sadat after the Egyptian president visited Reagan in early August, quoted Sadat as saying he had considered stepping down next year and relinquishing power to Vice President Hosni Mubarak.

Former President Ford called Sadat ``a man of tremendous vision and courage'' whose ``presence in a troubled world will be greatly missed.''

Former Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger said in an interview with AEC News that ``it will be a difficult period - a very difficult period'' in the Middle East after Sadat's death.

``I think it would be a terrible mistake for America now to give way to despair, to think that we cannot go forward,'' Kissinger said. ``But it will be harder, because now the radical forces, the pro-Soviet forces, are undoubtedly encouraged.''

Kissinger, who was intimately involved in the Mideast peace process during the Nixon and Ford administrations, said every leader in the region will be affected in some way by Sadat's death, ``and the effects on surroundingt countries will take a long time to play themselves out.''

Members of Congress almost unanimously deplored the assassination, and expressed apprehension over Mideast peace prospects without Sadat.

``It is a period of great danger,'' said Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D-Wash. ``One bullet could make the difference between peace and conflict in the Middle East.''

``The worst has happened and the world has broken our hearts again,'' said Kennedy.

Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill said Sadat was ``a unique leader who truly turned the tide of history through his own considerable talent and efforts.''

Former Vice President Walter F. Mondale said Sadat ``was a giant, a truly courageous and noble man and a great world leader'' without whom there would not be the peace that Egypt and Israel now enjoy.

Sen. Claiborne Pell, D-R.I., said Sadat's death is ``an irreparable loss'' because he was ``the only national leader who enjoys respect and regard outside his own borders'' in the Middle East.

Pell said no one can fill that role, although Mubarak - who will succeed Sadat - is an accomplished man who ``may well prove to be another Truman.''

Pell and Sen. Alan Cranston, D-Calif., said Sadat's death could be cited by both opponents and supporters of the AWACS sale. They said some legislators might argue that the assassination proves the Mideast is too unstable for introduction of new, sophisticated weaponry, and others might say it underscores the need for stronger U.S. ties with Saudi Arabia.

AP-NY-10-06 2117EDT<

^AM-Sadat-Death Reports,790<
^Confusion Reigned In Sadat Assassination<
^By MICHAEL PUTZEL=
^Associated Press Writer=

Sadat

TUESDAY OCT 6 1981

WASHINGTON (AP) - Egyptian President Anwar Sadat lay dead of gunshot wounds for hours while confusion compounded by rumor, haste, official secrecy and international protocol swept the globe.

The first word of an assassination attempt came from the government-controlled radio in Cairo shortly after 7 a.m. EDT. An announcer said a military parade had been halted by gunfire but that the Egyptian president, in the reviewing stand, was unharmed. That was followed minutes later by accounts from journalists on the scene who said Sadat had indeed been hit, and rushed to a hospital.

As those closest to the wounded president closeted themselves out of reach of frantic reporters, the focus shifted to Washington, where sources were plentiful but reliable information scarce.

Early indications were reassuring.

At the State Department, an official who asked not to be named but who had access to internal communications channels, said Sadat was undergoing surgery but that none of his vital organs had been hit.

House Democratic Leader Jim Wright said Egypt's ambassador to the United States, Ashraf Ghorbal, had assured him that Sadat's wounds were ``not critical.'' And shortly afterward, House Foreign Affairs Chairman Clement J. Zablocki, D-Wis., said Sadat had called the U.S. ambassador in Cairo, Alfred Atherton, and said that, in Zablocki's words, ``He was all right, thanks to the Lord.''

Zablocki, who said he was getting his information from the State Department, reported that Sadat had been hit in the arm, hand and side.

Former President Jimmy Carter said much the same thing, reporting that after his own call to Egypt ``I had complete confidence that he (Sadat) would survive and be all right.''

Three hours after the shooting, CBS quoted unnamed sources in Cairo as saying the Egyptian president had died of his wounds. That report was followed within minutes by similar reports from the other two major networks, ABC and NBC.

All three networks cautioned viewers that the reports could not be confirmed.

State Department press officer Sondra McCarty, reacting to the broadcast news reports, said: ``We are sticking with our previous statement that the wounds do not appear to be life threatening.''

At the Egyptian Embassy, the flag was removed from its staff and taken inside. A few minutes later, the ambassador ordered it flown again - not at half-mast - but from the top.

Chief White House spokesman David R. Gergen, who was monitoring developments from the Situation Room in the basement of the executive mansion, said there had been some ``unofficial rumors'' independent of the network broadcasts that Sadat was dead. But he insisted there was no confirmation of the reports.

Sen. Larry Pressler, R-S.D., called the Associated Press bureau in Sioux Falls and said he had been informed of Sadat's death by the White House.

The news service carried a brief account of Pressler's report, but noted, at the same time, that Senate Foreign Relations Chairman Charles H. Percy had been told by the State Department that Sadat was in ``stable condition.''

At 11:34 a.m., Baker walked onto the floor of the Senate and informed his colleagues that Sadat was dead. He said he had been told by Vice President George Bush.

It was the first death report that could be attributed to a government leader, but it, too, was followed by confusion.

Bush's office at first would not confirm that the vice president had told the senator, and the White House said the the report might be inaccurate. Bush was performing ceremonial functions on Capitol Hill and could not be reached immediately.

News services around the world were carrying their own accounts quoting sources in Egypt as saying Sadat was dead, but there still was no official word.

Nearly an hour after Baker's announcement, Bush recanted.

His office issued a statement saying, ``At approximately 11:15 this morning, the Situation Room called Adm. Daniel Murphy, Vice President Bush's chief of staff, with confirmation that President Anwar Sadat had died.''

Murphy relayed the information to Bush, who called the Situation Room himself and received ``further confirmation'' of the death, the statement said.

Bush told Baker, who almost immediately told the Senate.

``Approximately five minutes after the initial call from the Situation Room, another call was made to both Vice President Bush and Adm. Murphy informing them that President Sadat's death could not be confirmed,'' the statement said.

But indications were growing stronger that the first reports that Sadat was not seriously hurt had been premature.

The State Department, which had been repeating its account for hours, dropped its reference to the president's wounds not being ``life threatening.''

At the White House, Gergen's careful language changed too.

Shortly before noon, he acknowledged there were ``increasing reports'' of Sadat's death but told reporters, ``I do not know for a fact one way or another.''

He added, however, that the U.S. government was unlikely to make the first announcement. It would be appropriate for that to come from Cairo.

But it was still more than an hour before that announcement came.

The first Sadat confidante to speak openly of the president's death was was the editor of Al Ahram, the Egyptian newspaper that reports authoritatively on government affairs. Within minutes, Sadat's personal adviser issued official confirmation with a single word: ``Dead.''

AP-NY-10-06 1734EDT<

a0837-----
r a AM-Sadat'sSon 1stLd-Writethrua0751 10-06 0468
^AM-Sadat's Son, 1st Ld-Writethru a0751,440<
^Eds: Lds with 11 grafs, son of slain Egyptian president apparently on flight to Cairo; picks up 5th graf pvs.<
^Precede FORT LAUDERDALE<
^By ANN JOB WOOLLEY=
^Associated Press Writer=

Sadat

TUESDAY OCT 6 1981

ROMULUS, Mich. (AP) - Gamal Sadat, son of slain Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, apparently left for Egypt under tight security Tuesday, airport officials said.

Two men, one believed to be Sadat's son, arrived at Detroit Metropolitan Airport aboard a Lear jet about 5:10 p.m. EDT and boarded a Global International Airlines Boeing 707, said Bob Renew, airport operations assistant director.

The Global flight's destination was not announced, but when Renew was asked if the plane was headed for Cairo he said, ``As far as I know.''

Renew said the jet was capable of making the long flight to Egypt.

A pilot, co-pilot, flight attendant and a Global station manager identified as Ron Shaddle also boarded the jet, Renew said.

The plane took off around 6:15 p.m. EDT, said David McNealy, shift commander for airport police.

McNealy said airport police were told by Global officials to allow only airport employees near the plane, an unusual request for such a flight.

David Broderick, director of Global sales and marketing in Kansas City, Mo., said that to his knowledge there was ``no special passenger aboard'' the jet. But he said the airline planned to issue a statement about the flight at 9 a.m. CDT Wednesday.

An earlier report said Gamal Sadat had been rushed from an exclusive Florida Keys resort where he was vacationing Tuesday when he learned of his father's assassination in Egypt.

Gamal Sadat and two unidentified companions flew to Detroit aboard a small jet chartered from Business Air, according to sources in a position to know. An official at the company confirmed the departure, but refused to divulge any other details.

A source in Florida, who asked not to be identified, said then that the assassinted Egyptian president's son was en route to Detroit, where he was to meet with other friends and-or relatives and depart aboard a larger plane for Cairo.

Gamal Sadat, 25, reportedly had been vacationing the past several days at the Ocean Reef Club, a posh area with residential homes and luxuries including a private airstrip, golf course and yacht marina.

Former president Richard Nixon frequently visits Ocean Reef, on Key Largo about 40 miles due south of Miami, where his friend Charles G. ``Bebe'' Rebozo owns a vacation home.

An operator at the club, which offers its members and residents ``complete privacy,'' said the club would neither confirm nor dery the report that Sadat's son was visiting there.

The Homestead News-Leader said an anonymous caller claiming to be a resident of the Ocean Reef Club telephoned Tuesday morning to say that Sadat's son was vacationing there.<
AP-NY-10-06 2045EDT<

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a0850-----
b i AM-Sadat-Hospital 10-06 0272
^AM-Sadat-Hospital,270<
^With Sadat, Bjt
^Doctors Say Sadat Died Of Wounds to Chest<

Sadat

TUESDAY OCT 6 1981

CAIRO, Egypt (AP) - Following are the essential details of a medical bulletin released by Maadi Hospital, where President Anwar Sadat was pronounced dead Tuesday, as translated by The Associated Press from a text carried by the official Middle East News Agency. It was signed by 10 military doctors and the head of the hospital, Gen. Ahmad Sami Karin.

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President Sadat arrived at the hospital at 1:20 p.m. (7:20 a.m. EDT). He arrived in a coma. No heartbeat could be detected and his eyes did not respond to light.

There were two holes in the left side of the chest, a bullet in the neck just above the right collar bone, a wound above the right knee, a huge gash at the back of the left thigh and a complicated fracture of the thigh. Foreign tissues were also found in the right arm below the elbow and blood was gushing out of the mouth.

The president was immediately taken to the intensive care unit for heart and chest surgery. Doctors performed artificial respiration after the blood clots were cleared from the throat, a surface massage of the heart, blood transfusions and administered heart-reactivating treatment through injections directly into the heart.

At 2:40 p.m. (8:40 a.m. EDT) the heart had still not responded to treatment and the brain had ceased to function or register any reaction, confirming that the president was dead.

Death was caused by violent nervous shock, and internal bleeding in the chest cavity where the left lung and major blood vessels below it were torn.

AP-NY-10-06 2018EDT<

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a0824-----
r a AM-Sadat-Scene 2nd Ld-Writethru a0736 10-06 0701
^AM-Sadat-Scene, 2nd Ld - Writethru, a0736,680<
^(Eds, changes jeep to truck in 6th graf.)<
^Reporter's Eyewitness Account of Sadat Shooting<

Sadat

(EDITOR'S NOTE - AP Correspondent Steven K. Hindy was in a grandstand behind President Anwar Sadat when men dressed in Egyptian army uniforms opened fire from a vehicle in a military parade. This is his account.)

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^By STEVEN K. HINDY=
^Associated Press Writer=

CAIRO, Egypt (AP) - Just before it happened, President Anwar Sadat was laughing heartily with his top advisers. It was a major anniversary for him - the day that in Egypt marks a ``glorious Arab victory'' in the 1973 Arab war against Israel.

Thousands of Egypt's finest soldiers and its best tanks and armor this Tuesday, Oct. 6, 1981, had flowed past the reviewing stand in the first 90 minutes of the parade, their guns lowered in salute to President Sadat and other dignitaries.

At one point, paratroopers marched up to a few yards in front of the reviewing stand to salute the 62-year-old president.

Then about 1:05 p.m. (7:05 a.m., EDT), six Egyptian air force jet fighters thundered over the reviewing stand, trailing red, blue, white and yellow smoke. Most of us in the grandstands behind Sadat were watching the jets.

Then we heard the ``pop, pop, pop'' of automatic weapons' fire.

Lowering my eyes, I saw two young, bareheaded men in military uniforms on the back of a moving truck firing at the reviewing stand. The thought flashed through my mind, ``It's part of the show!''

Then I saw the young men leap from the moving vehicle and charge the president. They were dressed in olive-drab fatigues and fired their weapons from their shoulders as they raced about 20 yards from the parade roadway to the three-foot-high reviewing stand.

An Egyptian television cameraman, sitting near the presidential platform, said later he saw six assassins in all and heard them shout: ``Glory to Egypt! Attack! You are agents! You are intruders!''

(In Washington, the Egyptian ambassador to the United States, Ashraf Ghorbal, said three assassins were killed and three captured.)

Others at the scene said the attackers threw hand grenades. I heard two muffled explosions, but it was difficult to hear anything distinctly. The jets were still zooming in loops and sharp turns overhead, apparently unaware of what was happening below.

From my vantage point about 100 yards behind and to the left of President Sadat, I saw military police wearing red berets rushing toward the assassins and toward those in the reviewing stand - generals, Moslem and Christian clergymen and diplomats, all sitting around the president.

The wounded diplomats and soldiers were scattered among the overturned chairs on the platform. Sadat apparently was the first to be rushed to the hospital.

After becoming aware of the tragedy, the crowd of military men and government officials around me stampeded, screaming and falling over each other. I saw a frantic father trying to pull his terrified son from under an overturned chair.

The area in front of the grandstand was jammed with soldiers and police. A tall, hatless general stood on the reviewing stand, waving wildly.

Fighting my way toward the reviewing stand, I saw knots of police beating two young men, perhaps the assassins. Bloodied clergymen, diplomats and military men were being lfted from the reviewing stand to stretchers. Ambulances with sirens wailing pushed through the crowds to get to the wounded.

Shooting broke out among one of the groups of police, and a portly man in a gray leisure suit was bundled away by a group of soldiers.

It was 1:20 p.m. before the red berets joined hands and stopped spectators from entering the area of the attack. Behind the grandstands, cars with horns blaring were racing among the crowd trying to evacuate the wounded.

By 1:30 p.m., Egyptian police in white uniforms stood arm-to-arm, two-deep, on both sides of the route that leads out of the parade grounds. Ambulances and private cars carrying wounded sped between them.

The jets had gone. The police and residents of the nearby housing projects stood dumbfounded, looking toward the reviewing stand, its chairs toppled over.

An awful silence hung over the Cairo suburb, called ``Victory City.''

AP-NY-10-06 1921EDT<

TUESDAY OCT 6 1981

a0810-----
r i AM-UN-Tribute 10-06 0177

Sadat

TUESDAY OCT 6 1981

^AM-UN-Tribute,170<
^United Nations eulogize Sadat, Arab states boycott meeting<

UNITED NATIONS (AP) - U.N. General Assembly delegates stood in homage to slain Egyptian President Anwar Sadat Tuesday, but some hardline opponents of Sadat's peace pact with Israel boycotted the session.

Assembly President Ismat T. Kittani of Iraq asked delegates to stand for one minute of silence in memory of Sadat, but the Iraqi delegation was absent.

Other Arab and Islamic delegates who stayed away included those from Iran, Lebanon, Algeria, the United Arab Emirates, Mauritania, and the observers of the Palestine Liberation Organization, the Arab League and the Islamic Conference.

Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim began the eulogies by praising Sadat as ``a leader of vision and boldness.'

A dozen ambassadors and representatives from such diverse groupings as Marxist Angola, communist Hungary, the United States and Israel joined in offering their condolences to the Egyptian people and Sadat's family.

Sudan and Oman, two Arab countries that retained ties with Egypt after the Israeli-Egyptian peace agreement, were the only Arab countries to address the assembly and eulogize Sadat.

AP-NY-10-06 1846EDT<

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a0900-----
b i AM-Sadat 6thLd-Writethru a0893 10-06 0853
^AM-Sadat, 6th Ld-Writethru, a0893,850<
^Eds: new 4th graf to include Sadat's wife; recasts 5th graf to conform<
^By STEVE K. HINDY=
^Associated Press Writer=

Sadat

TUESDAY OCT 6 1981

CAIRO, Egypt (AP) - President Anwar Sadat, whose peace with Israel changed the course of Middle East history, was assassinated Tuesday by six Egyptian soldiers who jumped from a truck on military parade and charged the reviewing stand firing automatic weapons and throwing grenades. Army sources said the attackers were Moslem fundamentalists.

The official Middle East News Agency (MENA) said five people were killed in addition to Sadat, including two foreigners and Bishop Samuel, a leader of the Coptic Christian Church of Egypt. The foreigners were not identified. The agency said 38 people were wounded but did not identify them.

Vice President Hosni Mubarek declared a state of emergency and the ruling National Democratic Party nominated him to succeed Sadat. Mubark said he would continue Sadat's moderate policies and honor all treaties. It was unclear what restrictions would be imposed during the emergency.

Officials said Sadat's wife, Jihan, was at the parade during the attack and was flown by helicopter to the presidential home in Giza to pick up other members of the family. They then went to Cairo's Maadi Military Hospital, where Sadat was pronounced dead. Later, Mrs. Sadat and the family returned to the presidential residence, the officials reported.

An official medical bulletin issued by MENA said Sadat arrived at the hospital in a coma about 20 minutes after the attack with several wounds and ``blood gushing out of the mouth.''

The bulletin described the wounds as ``two holes in the left side of the chest, a bullet in the neck, just above the right collar bone, a wound above the right knee and a huge gash at the back of the thigh, with a complicated fracture of the thigh.''

It said ``urgent treatment,'' including heart massage and blood transfusions, failed and that Sadat died at 2:40 p.m. (8:40 a.m. EDT) with the cause of death attributed to ``violent nervous shock, internal bleeding in the chest cavity with the left lung and major blood vessels at the bottom of the left lung torn.''

In Washington, Reagan administration officials said elements of the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force and U.S. warships in the Mediterranean and Middle East ``have been placed on increased readiness.''

MENA said the funeral would be Saturday and would be attended by many world leaders.

Sadat had been under attack by Moslem fundamentalists who claim he betrayed Islam and the Arab world through his peace with Israel, which broke the cycle of three decades of Mideast wars. Tuesday's parade marked the anniversary of what Egypt calls a ``glorious Arab victory'' in the last conflict of that cycle - the 1973 Arab war against Israel.

The army sources said all six attackers, including one lieutenant, were members of an artillery unit. They said two were killed and the others were captured and were being questioned.

That report differed from an earlier statement by Egypt's ambassador to Washington, Ashraf Ghorbal. He said three assassins were killed and three were captured.

Although the official medical bulletin made no mention of grenade wounds, Moussa Sabry, editor of the Cairo daily Al Akhbar, said Sadat had been hit by a grenade fragment. Witnesses, including Argentine Ambassador Luis Warckmeister who was on the reviewing stand, said he saw the assassins throw grenades.

The Egyptian government has not given offical word on the assassins' identities, their ages, or their political and religious affiliations.

Grief was expressed around the world at the loss of a man President Reagan called ``a champion of peace.'' But there was rejoicing in some Arab capitals and by Palestinians who felt Sadat sold them out to the Israelis.

Libyan leader Col. Moammar Khadafy, a bitter foe of Sadat, congratulated the soldiers who fired the fatal shots, and called on Egypt's army to take power and reverse Sadat's foreign policy, according to Libya's official JANA news agency.

In Beirut, Lebanon, callers purporting to speak for three separate Egyptian opposition groups, claimed responsibility for the assassination.

The death was considered likely to bring a new period of turmoil to the Mideast, and Israeli opponents of the peace treaty were gathering support for a last-ditch effort to block Israel's withdraw from the Sinai.

The 62-year-old Sadat had enemies at home and throughout the Middle East because of his peace treaty with Israel and his recent crackdown on hundreds of opposition figures suspected of fomenting Christian-Moslem strife in Egypt. He shared the 1978 Nobel Peace Prize with Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin after reaching the U.S.-sponsored Camp David accords.

Last month he ordered the arrest of more than 1,500 people, including fundamentalist Moslems and Coptic Christian leaders, and ordered private mosques to accept government control.

The attackers were said to have shouted, ``Glory to Egypt!'' and yelled ``Agents and intruders!'' at foreigners on the reviewing stand watching the parade.

Witnesses said the reviewing stand was littered with bullet-riddled armchairs and bloodied dignitaries were thrown into pandemonium by the attack.

It occurred, pick up 1st graf, 4th Ld-Writethru, 1st Add, a0852<
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a0852-----
b i AM-Sadat 4thLd-1stadd a0848 10-06 0600
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^CAIRO: the attack.<

It occurred shortly after 1 p.m. during a low flyby by jet fighters. Explosions also were heard, indicating grenades were thrown in the attack, in the Cairo district of Nasr, which means ``Victory'' in Arabic. Just before the attack, Sadat was laughing heartily with his top advisers while six Egyptian air force jet fighters thundered overhead.

Most of the people in the stand behind Sadat were watching the planes when they heard ``pop, pop, pop.''

Young men, dressed in olive drab uniforms, jumped from a moving truck and charged the president, firing their weapons from their shoulders.

Mubarak told the nation in a TV address announcing the death of Sadat: ``We are accustomed to these wounds and we believe in God's will and we will continue in the name of the spirit and soul of our leader and our constitution that we will abide by all treaties and commitments made.''

He said presidential elections will be held within two months under constitutional provisions for selecting a successor. In the interim, the government will be headed by the speaker of parliament, Sufi Abu Taleb. There were no outward signs of alarm in Cairo, other than deployment of anti-riot police, which was considered a normal precaution. Islamic prayers were read on state radio and television and Cairo residents appeared calm.

In Washington, Reagan said with the death of Sadat ``America has lost a close friend, the world has lost a great statesman and mankind has lost a champion of peace...In a world filled with hatred, he was a man of hope,''

Reagan said the assassination was an act of ``cowardly infamy ... Today, the people of the United States join with the people of Egypt and all those who long for a better world in mourning the death of Anwar Sadat.''

Former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, who came to know Sadat through his Mideast shuttle diplomacy efforts in the 1970s, called the slaying a ``triumph of brutality over moderation,'' and predicted a difficult period in the Middle East.

In an interview with ABC News, Kissinger said ``every radical, every anti-American, every pro-Soviet, every fundamentalist'' will be encouraged by Sadat's assassination.

In Jerusalem, Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin said he hoped the U.S.-sponsored peace process with Egypt would continue ``as President Sadat would have wanted with all his heart. I have lost not only a partner in the peace process but also a friend.''

But hard-line Arabs reacted with joy, firing rifles in the air in Lebanon to celebrate the death of the man who signed the peace treaty with Israel. The Palestine Liberation Organization's security chief, Abu Iyad, said he would ``shake the hand of he who pulled the trigger.''

In Beirut, one caller told news agencies that the Independent Organization for the Liberation of Egypt was responsible for the attack, but few knowledgable people in Lebanon had heard of the group before. Another caller said the Rejection Front for the Liberation of Arab Egypt was responsible. He said it was headed by the former Egyptian army chief of staff, Lt. Gen. Saadeddin Shazli. A third caller, claiming to speak for ``The Organization of the Egyptian Nasserite Youth Union,'' also claimed responsibility.

First official word that Sadat was assassinated was given by presidential adviser Mansour Hassan after emerging from a meeting with six top officials, including Mubarak. Asked by reporters if Sadat was dead or alive, Hassan said, ``dead.'' He said the funeral would be held ``in a few days.''

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a0828-----
m i AM-Sadat 3rdLd-Writethru a0813 10-06 0524
^AM-Sadat, 3rd Ld-Writethru, a0813, 1st Add,530<
^Eds: changes ``jeeps'' to trucks graf 1, deletes grafs 2-3 which not needed with release medical bulletin.
^CAIRO: ``in a few days.''

According to witnesses, the attack was launched by at least six men in uniform who opened fire with assault rifles from a truck that was towing an artillery piece in the parade. Reporters said three of the men then jumped out of the truck and raced toward the reviewing stand, continuing to fire their rifles and hurling at least one grenade.

The State Department said a U.S. Marine major, Jerald R. Ingenbroad of Bruneau, Idaho, an Air Force lieutenant colonel, Charles D. Loney of Austin, Texas, and an Air Force captain, Christopher Ryan of Sacramento, Calif., were hit and slightly wounded in the raid.

The Egyptian Foreign Ministry official, who requested anonymity, said Foreign Ministry officials and others were wounded, including the Belgian ambassador, Claude Ruelle, and Ireland's defense minister, James Tully. Ruelle was reported in serious condition with lung and shoulder wounds. Tully was reported to have suffered a slight facial injury.

Defense Minister Abdel Halim Abu Ghazalla and Mubarak, who was on the other side of Sadat in the reviewing stand, were unharmed, Egyptian officials said. First reports said the defense minister was wounded during the shooting.

Fawzi Abdel-Hafez, Sadat's personal secretary, and Mohammed Rashwan, his personal photographer, were killed, reporters said. The names of the other dead were not immediately known.

Associated Press photographer William Foley, who was on the scene, said the attackers kept firing from the shoulder, and ``no one was sure it was real for a few seconds, then all hell broke loose.''

Several thousand spectators in the reviewing stand fled in panic as the attackers opened fire. Others saw many people lying bleeding on the stand.

Ambulances and security vehicles rushed to the stand and carried away the injured, who included military men and Moslem and Christian religious leaders, witnesses said.

The soldiers charged at the same instant that six low-flying jetfighters flew over the reviewing stand, spewing colored smoke in an aerobatic exhibition. They continued performing after the attack, their pilots apparently unaware of the confusion below.

Sadat took over after the death of Gamel Abdel Nasser in 1970. Within three years he crushed one internal revolt against him, expelled 15,000 Soviet advisers and started turning Egypt's orientation from the Soviet Union to the United States.

He stunned the world in November 1977 when he declared he would go to the ends of the earth, ``even to the Israeli Knesset (parliament) to discuss peace if it would save even one Egyptian soldier.

Less than two weeks later, Sadat was in Israel, electrifying his own nation and horrifying most other Arab leaders.

Sadat also waged an off-again, on-again relationship with Libyan leader Col. Moammar Khadafy, Egypt's western neighbor who was one of Egypt's harshest critics as Egypt moved steadily toward peace with Israel.

In July 1977, Egypt and Libya clashed in a five-day firefight along the border from the Mediterranean south into the desert. The skirmishes quickly subsided, but the rhetoric heated up time and time again.

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a0719
u i AM-ForeignWounded 10-06 0454

Sadat

^AM-Foreign Wounded,450<
^With Sadat, Bjt<
^Belgian Ambassador, Irish Defense Minister, Three American Wounded<
^By The Associated Press=

Gunmen who assassinated Egyptian President Anwar Sadat in Cairo Tuesday also shot and wounded Belgium's ambassador to Egypt, Ireland's defense minister and three U.S. miltary officers, officials said.

A Belgian government spokesman in Brussels said Ambassador Claude Ruelle was hit by two bullets and was in ``rather serious condition.'' An aide to Defense Minister James Tully said he was only slightly wounded.

Ruelle and Tully were were shot by the same men, dressed in Egyptian Army uniform, who killed Sadat during a military parade, officials said. The Americans and the two foreign officials were watching the parade from the review stand reserved for foreign observers.

``He got one bullet in the shoulder and another in a lung,'' the spokesman said of Ruelle. ``He was operated on in Maadi Hospital in Cairo, has several broken ribs and received four blood transfusions,'' he added.

The spokesman said although there is no official word on Ruelle's condition, ``I would guess that all things considered they (the injuries) are rather serious.''

The spokesman said Ruelle's wife was at her husband's bedside and relayed the information of her husband's condition to the Belgian Embassy.

Ruelle, 58, has been Belgium's envoy to Egypt since October 1979.

Tully was slightly injured in the face by a bullet during the assassination attack, a Tully aide told Dublin newspapers in a telephone call from Cairo.

The minister's aide, who asked not to be identified, said Tully received first aid treatment on the spot for a grazed lip by army medics and then returned to his hotel.

Tully was in the Middle East with Irish officials to visit Irish troops serving in the U.N. peacekeeping force in southern Lebanon. He was also accompanied by his wife.

He was attending the parade as a guest of President Sadat, the aide said. His age was not immediately available.

In Washington, the Pentagon identified the three wounded Americans as:

-Air Force Lt. Col. Charles D. Loney, 42, Austin, Texas, who is normally stationed at Air Force headquarters in Washington. He was shot in the shoulder.

-Marine Maj. Jerald R. Agenbroad, 36, Bruneau, Idaho, who is stationed at MacDill Air Force Base, Fla. Pentagon officials said Agenbroad is an aide to Army Lt. Gen. Robert C. Kingston, commander of the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force. He was shot in the leg.

-Air Force Capt. Christopher Ryan, 34, Sacramento, Calif., stationed at U.S. European Command headquarters in Stuttgart, West Germany. Ryan was shot in the foot.

State Department spokeswoman Elizabeth Jones said U.S. Ambassador Alfred Atherton was in the reviewing stand but was not wounded and had returned to the embassy.

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TUESDAY OCT 6 1981

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f i PM-Sadat-Otners 10-06 0610

Assassinations ✓

Sadat

^PM-Sadat-Otners,590<
^Egypt is Fifth Country to Lose Leader to Assassins in Last Two Years<
^Eds: This first moved for Wednesay AMs and is now available for PMs<
^By CHRIS ANGELO=
^Associated Press Writer=

Heads of State

Egypt is the fifth country to lose its head of state to assassins over the past two years, while such prominent leaders as President Reagan and Pope John Paul II have been the targets of unsuccessful attempts.

Only one of the five countries has so far had a significant change in government because of the killings.

All but those killed in Iran were shot and the assassins struck in a variety of settings - at a parade, a dinner party, a presidential palace.

President Anwar Sadat of Egypt was watching a military parade Tuesday when he was cut down by automatic weapons fire from men in Egyptian army uniforms who, witnesses said, shot from a jeep, then charged the reviewing stand, still firing.

Bombs killed President Mohammed Ali Rajai and Prime Minister Mohammed Javad Banomar of Iran Aug. 30. Ayatollah Mohammed Beheshti died in a bomb blast at Islamic Revolutionary Party headquarters June 28. The day before, Hojatolislam Ali Khamanei, whose election as president to replace Rajai was announced Monday, was wounded in a bomb attack. He now carries a rifle.

President Park Chung-hee of South Korea was killed by his intelligence chief during a dinner in October, 1979. Kim Jae-kyu said at his court-martial that he killed Park because he wanted to replace his authoritarian rule with a democracy. But the court said he killed Park to seize power. The six were executed in May, 1980.

The military took control, with Chun Doo-hwan emerging as a strongman and paving the way to his election as president. He has basically pursued Park's policies.

In the only successful coup resulting from an assassination in the past two years, a 28-year-old Liberian army master sergeant, Samuel Doe, and 20 enlisted men stormed the presidential palace and killed President William R. Tolbert Jr., 66, in a brief gun battle in April, 1980.

Doe said he took power because he wanted to end corruption.

In Bangladesh, rebel army officers killed 45-year-old President Ziaur Rahman at a guest house in the southern port city of Chittagong, the country's second largest city last May 30. The coup attempt was crushed within 48 hours and presidential elections have been scheduled for Nov. 15.

In a 1975 military coup in Bangladesh, President and Premier Sheik Mujibur Rahman, his family and entire Cabinet were killed.

Assassins have also killed two former heads of government.

Anastasio Somoza, whose family had ruled Nicaragua for 40 years, died in a barrage of machinegun and bazooka fire in Paraguay in 1979, nine months after he was ousted as by the Sandinista National Liberation Front. Paraguayan police have said the attack was carried out by Argentine ex-guerrillas acting on behalf of the Sandinistas.

Former Premier Nihat Erim of Turkey was assassinated in July, 1980. A note left near his body said he was killed as ``punishment'' for cracking down on leftists during his one-year rule between 1971 and 1972.

President Reagan was wounded in Washington last March and Pope John Paul II last May in Vatican City. Both apparently were the work of lone gunmen.

Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandni has escaped four assassination attempts since 1977 and Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe survived two attempts on his life while he was campaigning for elections he won in February, 1980. President Sekou Toure of Guinea escaped injury in May, 1980, when attackers threw two hand grenades in an assassination attempt that killed one other person and wounded 30.

AP-NY-10-06 2343EDT<

TUESDAY OCT 6 1981

a0786-----
u i AM-ResponsibilityClaims 10-06 0488
^AM-Responsibility Claims,480<
^Three Egyptian Groups Claim They Killed Sadat<
^Eds: Retransmitting a0781 to fix keyword line.<
^With AM-Sadat, Ejt<

Sadat

TUESDAY OCT 6 1981

BEIRUT, Lebanon (AP) - Callers purporting to speak for three separate Egyptian opposition groups claimed responsibility Tuesday for the assassination of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat in Cairo.

The claims, which could not be verified, were made in telephone calls to news agencies and Lebanese newspapers.

Sadat was killed Tuesday when men dressed in Egyptian uniforms jumped out of a jeep during a miltary parade, charged the reviewing stand and opened fire with an automatic rifle.

A man claiming to speak for the ``Organization of the Egyptian Nasserite Youth Union'' told the Lebanese leftist newspaper Al-Liwa that group was responsible for the fatal attack.

The anonymous caller said said the group had the support of ``Lebanese nationalist movements'' as well as the support of other nationalist groups in unnamed Arab countries.

Earlier another caller, who told Al-Liwa he was speaking for an exiled Egyptian opposition group called ``The Rejection Front for the Liberation of Arab Egypt,'' said his Front's secret ``Free Officers'' branch in the Egyptian armed forces staged the attack on Sadat.

Senior sources in Yasser Arafat's Palestine Liberation Organization who declined to be named said they had not heard of such an organization before.

Sources at leftist Beirut newspapers said they believed the claim was phony.

The ``Independent Organization for the Liberation of Egypt,'' headed by former Egyptian chief of staff Maj. Gen. Saaddin Shazli, also claimed responsibility for the shooting in a telephone call to the American wire service United Press International and the French agency Agence France Presse in Beirut.

``We claim full responsibility for the assassination attempt against the agent Sadat and we shall provide more details about the operation later in the day,'' the caller said.

Both agencies said the caller, speaking in Egyptian-accented Arabic, said he was the spokesman of the organization's military branch and that he was calling from within Beirut, the Lebanese capital.

Shazli set up headquarters in Tripoli, capital of Libya, Sadat's staunchest Arab foe, and branch offices in Syria, Lebanon and Algeria.

In Algiers, Algeria, Shazli called on the Egyptian armed forces to act quickly to put an end to ``treason and the alliance with Zionism and imperialism.'' However, he did not say that his group carried out the attack against Sadat.

Shazli, who has been living in exile in various Middle East countries following Sadat's 1977 visit to Israel that eventually led to the 1979 U.S.-sponsored Camp David peace accords, made his statement over Algerian television.

He congratulated ``the couragous elements in the Egyptian army for their action against the man who betrayed Egypt and the Arab cause and acted on behalf of Zionism and Imperialism.''

Shazli leads the National Front, which combines exiled Egyptians from several opposition groups, including the Communist Party. It has vowed to bring down Sadat's regime and revoke Egypt-Israel peace treaties.

AP-NY-10-06 1758EDT<

a0641-----
r i PM-Responsibility 1st-Ld-Writethru a0558 10-06 0429
^PM-Responsibility, 1st-Ld-Writethru, a0558,430<
^With PM-Sadat<
^Eds: Second claim of responsibility for Sadat shooting, changes throughout<

Sadat

TUESDAY OCT 6 1981

BEIRUT, Lebanon (AP) - An exiled Egyptian opposition group reportedly claimed responsibility for the assassination of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat in Cairo today, and said the attack was staged by a branch within the Egyptian armed forces.

An earlier telephone call to two Western news agencies claimed a group called the ``Independent Organization for the Liberation of Egypt'' was behind the shooting.

The leftist Beirut newspaper Al Liwa said an anonymous telephone caller identifying himself as spokesman for the ``Rejection Front for the Liberation of Arab Egypt'' said its secret ``Free Officers'' branch within Egypt's military carried out the attack.

The paper said the caller described the ``Rejection Front for the Liberation of Arab Egypt'' as the military arm of a group formed by former Egyptian army chief of staff retired Maj Gen. Saadeddin Shazli and known as the Egyptian ``National Front.''

Al Liwa told The Associated Press in Beirut the caller spoke in Egyptian-accented Arabic and gave no further details.

Shazli, a paratroop officer, was Egypt's chief of staff in the early days of the 1973 war with Israel, which Egypt initiated.

The parade during which Sadat was shot in Cairo was staged to commemorate what Egypt considers a 1973 war victory.

Shazli was appointed to the foreign diplomatic corps after his removal from the army command. But he resigned his post when Sadat made his 1977 trip to Jerusalem. That trip set in motion a series of talks that led to peace with Israel in 1979.

Shazli set up his National Front last year with headquarters in Tripoli, Libya, and branches in Syria, Algeria and Lebanon.

Libya's state radio said Shazli would issue a statement on Sadat's shooting.

Shazli's front combined exiled Egyptians from several opposition groups, including the Communist Party. It has vowed to bring down Sadat'ss regime and revoke the peace treaty sadat signed with Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin under the sponsorship of the United States in 1979.

A telephone caller saying he represented ``the Independent Organization for the Liberation of Egypt'' earlier claimed responsibility in telephone calls to two news service offices in Beirut.

The anonymous caller said: ``We claim full responsibility for the assassination attempt against the agent Sadat and we shall provide more details about the operation later in the day.''

But high-ranking sources in Yasser Arafat's Palestine Liberation Organization as well as Lebanese leftist sources, who all declined to be identified, dismissed the ``Independent Organization for the Liberation of Egypt'' as a hoax.

AP-NY-10-06 1339EDT<

a0872------
u i AM-Arab-Sadat 2ndLd-Writethru a0812 10-06 0898
^AM-Arab-Sadat, 2nd Ld-Writethru, a0812,890<

Sadat

^Eds: Recasts 1st graf to include Libya; new 4th graf leftist movement, recasts 5th graf to update with soldiers; new grafs 9-14 with Khadafy comments; deletes pvs 9th graf and pvs last five grafs to tighten<
^By KATE DORIAN=
^Associated Press Writer=

BEIRUT, Lebanon (AP) - Libyan, Syrian and Palestinian officials rejoiced Tuesday over the assassination of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat. Syrians danced in the streets of Damascus and militiamen in Beirut fired shots of jubiliation in the air.

Motorists in the Moslem sector of the divided Lebanese capital honked their horns. Palestinians on the Israeli-occupied West Bank and in East Jerusalem said there were outbursts of joy in some quarters.

Palestine Liberation Organization leader Yasser Arafat, attending a Damascus rally to commemorate the anniversary of the 1973 Middle East war, said the assassination ``has proven that the Palestinian cause lives in the soul of this people who could not forgive the one who gave up Jerusalem.''

A communique released by the Lebanese National Movement, which groups 13 leftist parties, called for a general strike and mass demonstration Wednesday ``to rejoice Sadat's death.''

The 62-year-old Sadat, who made peace with Israel in the face of denunciations by many other Arab countries, was slain by si? Egyptian soldiers who opened fire on him during a military parade.

In Beirut, callers purporting to speak for three separate Egyptian opposition groups claimed responsibility for the assassination.

The Egyptian leader was also condemned by the radical regime in Iran. But the conservative Persian Gulf states remained silent and did not issue any immediate official reaction.

In Tripoli, the official Libyan news agency JANA claimed Sadat's assassination was part of an attempted military coup that was still under way. It said the rebels led by a group called the Free Officers had killed many pro-Sadat officers.

Libya and Egypt are bitter rivals. JANA said Libyans marched and hugged each other in the streets of Tripoli to celebrate ``the overthrow of the Egyptian regime.''

Libyan leader Col. Moammar Khadafy congratulated the soldiers who fired the fatal shots at Sadat, saying, ``This is punishment for whomever betrays the Egyptian people,'' according to JANA.

The news agency quoted Khadafy as saying during a speech broadcast live on Libyan televison and radio that Libyan forces would not intervene in neighboring Egypt unless asked to do so by the Egyptian army. However, he said Libya would resist any foreign intervention in Egypt.

While not giving any indication that his country was involved in the shooting, Khadafy said a Libyan ``people's court'' had sentenced the Egyptian leader to death about a month ago for waging war against Libya.

``This was in implementation of the verdict of the people's court,'' he said of the assassination. ``Sadat laughed at the time, but it is clear now who had been plowing in the sea,'' he said.

In Washington, Secretary of State Ale ander M. Haig Jr. was quoted as saying that the Libyan government may have know in advance of the assassination.

There is no clear evidence of foreign involvement in Sadat's murder, but Haig told members of the Senate in a closed meeting about an intense barrage of broadcast by Radio Tripoli within minutes of the assassination, several senators said.

Sadat recently accused Libyan leader Col. Moammar Khadafy of sending agents to overthrow him.

``Every tyrant has an end,'' Libyan state radio exulted.

``What happened to Sadat could easily happen to any leader,'' said one Arab diplomat in Bahrain who asked not to be identified. ``It is mean to gloat over death and I would advise the Libyans to fear Allah, who can inflict worse things on them.''

One official source in Saudi Arabia, reached by telephone, said Sadat's death ``indeed is a despicable crime, which we and all Arabs should condemn.''

Lebanese Prime Minister Shafik Wazzan, an outspoken opponent of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty, said: ``Camp David killed Sadat.''

``This should be a lesson in history,'' he was quoted by Lebanese state radio as saying. ``Camp David, which plunged the Arab world into turmoil and worsened the Lebanese conflict, could not have survived.''

Arab radicals have repeatedly condemned the Camp David accords signed by Egypt and Israel in Washington in 1979.

In Damascus, where Syrian President Hafez Assad is considered a Sadat foe, militias and students danced in the streets, fired shots in the air and chanted, ``This is the fate of the traitor'' and ``Palestine, we will save you.''

The leftist Lebanese National Movement called for a general strike and mass demonstrations Wednesday ``to rejoice Sadat's dath.''

Palestinian guerrillas and Lebanese leftist allies also unleashed a barrage of anti-aircraft and machine gun fire in Beirut. Witnesses reported seeing at least three people who appeared to have been injured by stray bullets.

PLO security chief Salah Khalaf, code-named Abu Iyad, said in a statement from the group's power base in Beirut that the PLO would ``shake the hand of he who pulled the trigger.''

He heralded ``an end one of the ugliest stages in the history of the Arab world.''

In Iran, the state radio monitored in Beirut claimed there was widespread celebration in Egypt over the death of the ``mercenary dictator.''

``He joined the deposed Mohammad Reza (Pahlavi) his longtime friend,'' Tehran Radio said, referring to the late shah of Iran, who died in Cairo last year after Sadat granted him political asylum.

AP-NY-10-06 2130EDT<

TUESDAY OCT 6 1981

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r i AM-ReactionRoundup 2nd-Ld-Writethru a0802 10-06 1116
^AM-Reaction Roundup, 2nd-Ld-Writethru, a0802,1100<
^Eds: DELETES grafs 9, 35, 36 to tighten. SUBS 12th graf pvs to include Sudan; SUBS 17th graf pvs with Thatcher comments; ADDS 2 grafs to end with comments from Trudeau, Fraser, Gandhi<.
^With AM-Sadat Bjt<
^By The Associated Press=

Sadat

TUESDAY OCT 6 1981

The assassination of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat brought grief to his admirers and joy to his enemies — emotions divided along the same Middle Eastern battle lines he breached with his peace initiative four years ago.

Palestinian and leftist Lebanese militias in Beirut, devout foes of Sadat and his peace treaty with Israel, rejoiced at the news the Egyptian leader had been killed Tuesday by a group of uniformed men at a Cairo military parade.

Syrians danced with joy in the streets of Damascus, Libyan radio exulted, and the Palestine Liberation Organization said it would ``shake the hand of he who pulled the trigger.''

Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin, who shared a Nobel Peace Prize with Sadat in 1978, said he had lost ``not only a partner in the peace process, but also a friend.''

Begin, speaking on the radio in hushed tones to his stunned nation, said, ``We hope the peace process, despite the cruel act of his enemies, will continue as we know President Sadat would have wished with all his heart.'' Sadat was ``murdered by the enemies of peace,'' Begin added.

Israel's former defense minister, Ezer Weizman, said of Sadat: ``He was the first to break open the road to peace and has fallen victim to peace.''

President Reagan, speaking in Washington, said, ``America has lost a close friend, the world has lost a great statesman, and mankind has lost a champion of peace.''

``In a world filled with hatred, he was a man of hope,'' Reagan said. ``The people of the United States join with the people of Egypt and all those who long for a better world in mourning the death of Anwar Sadat.''

At the United Nations, officials of moderate Arab states voiced new concern about Middle East stability following the death of the man regarded as the main force for moderation in the troubled area.

General Assembly President Ismat T. Kittani of Iraq asked delegates to stand for one minute of silence in memory of Sadat. But the Iraqi delegation was absent from the hall as were Iran, Lebanon, Algeria, the United Arab Emirates, Mauritania, and the observers of the PLO, the Arab League and the Islamic Conference.

In Oman, Sultan Qaboos condemned the assassination and declared a three-day mourning period throughout the Persian Gulf sultanate. An Omani battalion commander was among those killed in the reviewing stand. Forty days of mourning was declared in the Sudan.

Initial Communist reaction contained no expression of regret. Radio commentaries and Moscow and Prague suggested Sadat paid the ultimate price for his friendship with Israel and the United States. Egypt has been America's main ally in the Arab world.

In Libya, whose hard-line leader Col. Moammar Khadafy never forgave Sadat for making the 1978 Camp David peace agreement with Israel, Tripoli radio exulted: ``Every tyrant has an end.''

French President Francois Mitterrand said: ``The world has lost one of the best among us.''

In telegrams to Egyptian Vice President Hosni Mubarak and Sadat's widow, Mitterrand decribed Sadat as a ``man who knew how, with courage and exceptional intelligence, to affect destiny.''

Similar sentiments poured out from other European capitals.

British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said in Australia she was ``horrified,'' and sent her sympathies to Mrs. Sadat.

Britain's Queen Elizabeth II sent a personal condolence message on the death of a longtime friend, as did Prince Charles and Princess Diana — who entertained Sadat when their honeymoon cruise last August took them to Egypt.

Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, leader of of the only Western nation to recognize the PLO formally, said ``Sadat was one of the great personalities of this century.''

PLO security chief Salah Khalaf said, ``Today Sadat, tomorrow Numeiry and all the remaining agents afterwards.'' President Jaafar Numeiry of Sudan was Sadat's closest ally in the Arab world.

In Syria, shots rang out as militia of the ruling Baath Party and students danced in the streets of Damascus, chanting: ``This is the fate of the traitor,'' and ``Palestine, we will save you.''

In Baghdad, an Iraqi spokesman said: ``The death of the traitor Sadat is a deep lesson of history for all who betray their people.''

Amid rejoicing in Tripoli, the Libyan news agency JANA claimed the assassination was part of an attempted military coup still under way and many pro-Sadat officers had been killed.

But officials of moderate Arab states were restrained.

Tunisian Foreign Minister Beji Caid Essebi, at the United Nations in New York, said: ``I am a Moslem. He (Sadat) is a Moslem....Even if we do not have the same appreciation of the (Middle East) problem, we pray for him.''

Ambassador Mehdi Mrani Zentar of Morocco said: ``We must find a way of stopping it (terrorism).''

In a telegram to Cairo, Pope John Paul II denounced ``this vile, violent act.

``I pray to omnipotent God that he will want to give peace to this man of peace and carry to completion his noble vision of reconciliation among peoples.''

U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim called the shooting ``dastardly.'' In Brussels, Belgium, NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns expressed ``shock and disgust'' on behalf of the ambassadors of the Western alliance.

In Tunis, Arab League Secretary-General Chadli Klibi said ``Our thoughts are with the Egyptian people.'' He expressed hope that Egypt would surmount its problems ``and return to the bosom of the Arab family.''

Greek President Constantine Caramanlis expressed sorrow and horror at the assassination.

Irish President Patrick J. Hillery said Sadat's statesmanship was admired by the Irish people and would be ``sorely missed.''

Spain's government and King Juan Carlos said in separate messages their nation had lost a friend and the world a statesman. And Portugal declared three days of mourning.

In Paris, exiled former Iranian President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr said Sadat ``abandoned the deep internal problems of his country to devote himself to external affairs, and he paid for it.''

In New York, former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger called the slaying a ``triumph of brutality over moderation,'' and predicted a difficult period in Middle East relations.

Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, also attending the meeting of commonwealth leaders in Australia, said she was ``very saddened.'' Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser said the attack was ``a serious blow to the whole civilized world.''

Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau sent a message to the Egyptian government wishing it strength to ``carry on with the high goals the late president set for himself and his country.''

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^By JERRY SCHWARTZ=
^Associated Press Writer=

Sadat ✓

Jews

TUESDAY OCT 6 1981

NEW YORK (AP) - Anwar Sadat, who led Egypt in war against Israel then surprised the world by extending the olive branch to his foe, was mourned by Jewish leaders in the United States on Tuesday as ``a man of courage and of peace.''

Some Jewish leaders said they feared the Egyptian president's death could undercut peace in the Middle East. Sadat's willingness to meet with Israel, despite opposition from other Arab leaders, led to the Camp David peace accords.

Many Jewish leaders also said the assassination reflected the violatility of the Mideast - a point they have made repeatedly in opposing the sale of U.S. AWACS intelligence planes to Saudi Arabia.

``Anwar Sadat was a man of peace who pursued it courageously. Now he is dead, cut down by terrorists whose very act underscores the destructiveness of hate and fragility of peace,'' said Maxwell E. Greenburg, chairman of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith.

Henry Seigman, executive director of the American Jewish Congress, called Sadat ``a courageous leader and world statesman whose efforts for peace ... deserve the gratitude of people and nations everywhere.

``We trust that our government will fully absorb the implications of this outrageous attack, the latest evidence of the tragic instability endemic to this part of the world,'' Seigman said.

However, the Jewish Defense League, which opposes the Camp David accords as dangerous for Israel, was unmoved by the assassination. National chairman, Meir Jolovitz, said Sadat ``was not the friend of Israel everybody assumed.''

``We certainly don't mourn the death of Anwar Sadat,'' he said, calling Sadat a Nazi sympathizer and supporter of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

``Sadat understood that he could achieve through peace what he could not achieve through war - the ultimate pan-Arabic aim, the dismemberment of the Jewish state,'' Jolovitz said.

``We condemn those who were responsible for this dastardly act of assassination, the tragic consequence of which can only be to further destabilize the Middle East,'' said Maynard I. Wishner, president of the American Jewish Committee.

Howard Squadron, president of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations, an umbrella for 34 groups, said the assassination was ``a tragedy for the civilized world.''

``To men and women the world over, he (Sadat) embodied the spirit of reconciliation and rapprochement among the nations of the Middle East,'' said Squadron.

Rabbi William Berkowitz, president of the Jewish National Fund, said ``the whole world is wondering whether Egypt will continue in the path of peace and reconcilation begun so heroically by President Sadat nearly four years ago.''

Charlotte Jacobson, chairman of the World Zionist Organization's American Section, said Sadat's murder was ``a catastrophe for Egypt, Israel, the United States, the Middle East and, indeed, the world.''

She called the shooting ``a gun-punctuated reminder that the Middle East is a ... boiling kettle waiting to explode and where the fate of nations hangs on the trigger finger of an assassin.''

Sadat led the Arabs in what he described as a ''glorious Arab victory'' in the 1973 Middle East War.

Then, at the risk of condemnation by other Arab leaders, he became a peacemaker in 1977, by saying he would go to the ends of the earth, ``even to the Israeli Knesset (Parliament)'' to discuss peace if it would save even one Egyptian soldier.

Within two weeks, Sadat was in Israel, beginning the process that led to the 1978 U.S.-mediated Camp David accords that established peace between the two nations.

For his efforts, Sadat shared the Nobel Peace Prize with Begin.

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^Jewish Groups Express Concern For Sadat, Mideast Peace<

Sadat

TUESDAY OCT 6 1981

NEW YORK (AP) - American Jewish organizations today expressed shock at the shooting of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and said they were concerned it might upset chances for peace in the Middle East.

``The deplorable assassination attempt underscores how fragile is the treaty between Israel and Egypt, for now the whole world is wondering whether Egypt will continue in the path of peace and reconcilation begun so heroically by President Sadat nearly four years ago,'' said Rabbi William Berkowitz, president of the Jewish National Fund.

Maynard I. Wishner, president of the American Jewish Committee, said that group joins the world in praying for ``the speedy recovery of President Sadat, his vice president and all others injured in this plot to destabilize the Middle East.

``We also fervently hope that this event will not be permitted to slow the move toward peace with which Anwar Sadat will always be remembered,'' he said.

Henry Siegman, executive director of the American Jewish Congress, called Sadat a ``courageous leader and world spokesman,'' and added a subtle argument against the hotly contested sale of intelligence planes to Saudi Arabia.

``We trust that our government will fully absorb the implications of this latest evidence of the tragic instability endemic to this part of the world,'' he said.

Rabbi Alexander M. Schindler, president of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, sent a telegram to Sadat.

``I am profoundly shocked at the despicable attack on your life,'' it read. ``Jews across America and around the world will be joining in prayers during Yom Kippur services this week for your full and speedy recovery and your early return to office.''

Meanwhile, one Arab spokesman expressed the hope that Sadat would live, but not return to office.

``We are shocked by the news from Cairo. Of course, we hope that President Sadat will survive just as we hope that this will be the end of his oppressive regime,'' said M.P. Mehdi, president of the American Arab Relations Committee.

``Whatever happens today as a result of the shooting, we predict that the transition of power will be peaceful and that there will be no civil strife in Egypt. The policy of the new regime will be lukewarm towards America and away from Camp David,'' he said.

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^Americans, World Leaders Mourn Slain Egyptian Leader<
^By TIMOTHY HARPER=
^Associated Press Writer=

Sadat

TUESDAY OCT 6 1981

Egyptian President Anwar Sadat was mourned Tuesday across the United States and around the world, by leaders and common folk, by Arabs and Jews, as a man of courage, honor and peace.

Perhaps the strongest testament to Sadat's words and actions after his assassination were his enemies' cheers and the immediate speculation about how his death might affect tenuous peace in the Middle East.

``America has lost a close friend, the world has lost a great statesman and mankind has lot a champion of peace,'' President Reagan said in Washington. ``In a world filled with hatred, he was man of hope.''

Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel said he had lost ``not only a partner in the peace process, but also a friend,'' and other moderate leaders in the Middle East joined Western leaders in expressions of mourning.

``We hope the peace process, despite the cruel act of his enemies, will continue as we know President Sadat would have wished with all his heart,'' Begin said.

Western European nations joined in the lament, characterized by French President Francois Mitterand's statement, ``The world has lost one of the best among us.''

Palestinians in the occupied West Bank, however, sang and passed out candy at the news of Sadat's death. Radio Moscow blamed the shooting on Egyptian ``discontent'' with Sadat's cooperation with the United States and Israel, and Col. Moammar Khadafy's national Libyan radio exulted: ``Every tyrant has an end.''

In the United States, Meir Jolovitz, chairman of the Jewish Defense League, called Sadat a Nazi and PLO sympathizer and said, ``We certainly don't mourn the death of Anwar Sadat.''

M.T. Mehdi, an Iraqi-American who said his American-Arab Relations Committee has 45,000 members, called Sadat ``the second shah in the Middle East,'' and predicted his death would clear the way for a Palestinian state and a federation of Arab nations.

But in Plains, Ga., where he and Sadat renewed their personal friendship in informal conversation a few weeks ago, former President Jimmy Carter described Sadat as ``a man of great courage'' and ``a man of destiny.''

Carter, who engineered the Camp David accords between Sadat and Begin in quest of peace in the Middle East, said their final talks revealed ``no sign of fear'' in Sadat and said the slain Egyptian leader was ``admirable in every possible way.''

``A pillar of peace in the world has been shattered,'' former President Richard Nixon said from his home in Saddle River, N.J. ``Sadat was the embodiment of honor and loyalty in adversity.''

Cyrus Vance, Carter's secretary of state during the Camp David talks, said Sadat was ``a magnificent man, a towering figure in the Middle East.''

``He was a man who always risked everything for what he believed,'' said Esmet Kamil, an engineering professor at the Pratt Institute in New York City whose union activities in Cairo 20 years ago led to a political friendship with Sadat.

Kamil, who said he returned two weeks ago from a visit to Egypt, said Egyptians were frustrated that the Camp David accord had not been finalized, frightened by an economy riddled with inflation and concerned about Sadat's recent imprisonment of 1,500 religious and political dissidents.

However, he said, the majority of Egyptians were ``still very supportive'' of Sadat and both his domestic and foreign policies.

``I don't know what I can say,'' Abdel Salamz El-Gabry, a New York art dealer, said in a choked voice. ``I am Egyptian and he was like a father to me.''

``The Senate is in shock,'' Sen. Alfonse D'Amato, R-N.Y. said in Washington. ``The world has lost a man of courage and vision.''

Henry Seigman, head of the American Jewish Congress, called Sadat ``a courageous leader and world statesman whose efforts for peace in the Middle East deserve the gratitude of people and nations everywhere.''

``With the rest of the world, we mourn the death of Anwar Sadat, a man of courage and of peace,'' Maynard Wishner, president of the American Jewish Committee said.

``The situation here, emotions are running very high,'' said Ron Cathell a spokesman for the 10,000-member National Association of Arab Americans in Washington.

``We're all extremely concerned about the impact this may have on peace,'' he said. ``We're just hoping no one uses this incident as an excuse to launch any more aggressive action.''

``He was the rock of stability, and if he is gone, who knows?'' said Ali Seirig, a mechanical engineering profssor at the University of Wisconsin and one of 40,000 Egyptians living in the United States.

``Who knows what will happen?'' Charles Issawi, a Princeton University professor of Middle Eastern studies, said. ``A lot of turmoil, probably.''

Former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, whose shuttle diplomacy opened the door for Israeli-Egyptian peace talks, said he had lost ``an inspirational figure and a friend,'' but said Sadat's death should not mean the end to American peace efforts in the Middle East.

``But it will be harder, because now the radical forces, the pro-Soviet forces, are undoubtedly encouraged,'' Kissinger said.

``The snuffing out of President Sadat's life denies him and potentially the world the possibility of seeing the peace process he began come to fruition,'' said the Rev. M. William Howard Jr., president of the National Council of Churches.

``It's really quite a tragedy,'' Andrew Young, the former U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, said. ``But what the world needs to learn about assassinations is that they don't stop the work of Anwar Sadat.''

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Sadat

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^Highlights of Anwar Sadat's Life and Career<

NEW YORK (AP) - Here is a brief chronology of the career of President Anwar Sadat of Egypt:

-Dec. 25, 1918 - Born in the Nile Delta village of Mit Abu Al-Kom.

-1944 - Sadat escapes from prison where he had spent two years during World War II for helping two German spies in Cairo. After the war, he urges political terrorism against the British, and is jailed twice for involvement in assassination plots, but is acquitted both times.

-1948 - Sadat is finally released from jail, and works as a journalist and truck driver before his commission in the army is restored.

-July 22, 1952 - Joins Gamel Abdel Nasser, a military academy classmate, and others in the overthrow of King Farouk.

-1960 - Becomes head of the Egyptian Parliament.

-1969 - Becomes vice president.

-Sept. 28, 1970 - President Nasser dies of a heart attack. Sadat is sworn in as Egypt's third president on Oct. 17, 1970. Sadat is sworn in as Egypt's third president.

-May 1971 - Dissolves a move by Vice President Aly Sabry and two of the late Nasser's aides to remove Sadat from power. The plotters were convicted of treason and sent to jail.

-July 1972 - Sends Russian military advisers home, saying the Soviet Union would not provide equipment for a war against Israel.

-Oct. 6, 1973 - Leads Egyptian troops across the Suez Canal in the Yom Kippur War; describes it as a ``glorious Arab victory.'' Sadat is hailed as a hero.

-1974 - Launches policy of economic liberalization, welcoming U.S. and European companies to Egypt, even some already doing business in Israel.

-August 1976 - The Egyptian Parliament unanimously nominates Sadat for a second six-year term. Sadat vows to liberate all Arab lands taken by the Israelis in the 1967 war.

-Jan. 1977 - A government attempt to roll back subsidies on basic commodities leads to food riots that leave more than 800 people killed or wounded.

-July 1977 - Egypt and Libya clash for five days along their border.

-Nov. 19, 1977 - Sadat, risking the wrath of other Arab leaders, visits Israel in search for peace. The visit leads to three-way negotiations with Israel and the United States that culminate in the Camp David Accords.

-September 1978 - U.S.-mediated Camp David Accords establish peace between Egypt and Israel.

-October 1978 - Sadat awarded Nobel Peace Prize jointly with Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin.

-November 1978 - Leaders of 20 Arab nations meet in Cairo to talk Sadat out of making separate peace with Israel.

-Dececember 1978 - Deadline for final peace agreement between Egypt and Israel passes uneventfully.

-March 6, 1979 - Sadat and Begin sign peace treaty in Washington.

-June 1979 - Sadat invites the ousted Shah of Iran to take refuge in Egypt. The shah later died in Egypt after seeking medical care in the United States and Panama. Sadat arranged full military honors.

-August 1981 - Sadat visits President Reagan in Washington and urges the United States to negotiate with the Palestine Liberation Organization. The PLO later says the suggestion was a media gesture.

-September 1981 - Hundreds of prominent figures are arrested in a crackdown on Sadat's opposition. The crackdown was later approved in a referendum. The Soviet ambassador and military advisers are also forced to leave.

-Oct. 6, 1981 - Sadat is shot in an assassination attempt while reviewing a military parade.

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Sadat
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^Highlights of Anwar Sadat's Life and Career<

CAIRO, EGYPT (AP) - Here is a brief chronology of the career of President Anwar Sadat of Egypt:

Dec. 25, 1918 - Born in the Nile Delta village of Mit Abu Al-Kom.

1944 - Escapes from prison where he had spent two years during World War II for helping two German spies in Cairo. After the war, he urges political terrorism against the British, and is jailed twice for involvement in assassination plots, but is acquitted both times.

1948 - Finally released from jail, and works as a journalist and truck driver before his commission in the army is restored.

July 22, 1952 - Joins Gamal Abdel Nasser, a military academy classmate, and others in the overthrow of King Farouk.

1960 - Becomes head of the National Assemby, the Egyptian parliament.

1969 - Becomes vice president.

Sept. 28, 1970 - President Nasser dies of a heart attack. Sadat is sworn in as Egypt's third president on Oct. 17, 1970.

Oct. 15, 1970 - Elected president by direct vote.

May 1971 - Dissolves a move by Vice President Aly Sabry and two of the late Nasser's aides to remove Sadat from power. The plotters were convicted of treason and sent to jail. Signs a friendshiop treaty with Moscow despite his jailing of a pro-Soviet group in the government.

July 18, 1972 - Sends some 17,000 Soviet military advisers home, saying the Soviet Union would not provide equipment for a war against Israel.

Oct. 6, 1973 - Leads Egyptian troops across the Suez Canal in the Yom Kippur Middle East War; describes it as a ``glorious Arab victory.'' Sadat is hailed as a hero.

1974 - Launches policy of economic liberalization, welcoming U.S. and European companies to Egypt, even some already doing business in Israel.

Sept. 1, 1975 - Signs his second U.S.-sponsored agreement with Israel on the disengagement of the armed forces in the Israeli-occupied Sinai.

March 15, 1976 - Abrogates the Egyptian-Soviet friendship treaty which he signed five years before.

August, 1976 - The National Assembly unanimously nominates Sadat for a second six-year term. Sadat vows to liberate all Arab lands taken by the Israelis in the 1967 war.

Oct. 15, 1976 - Re-elected president. Abolishes the single party system and announces a multi-party system that is an experiment with democracy.

Oct. 26, 1976 - Becomes the first Egyptian president to visit the United States, where he meets President Jimmy Carter.

Jan. 1977 - A government attempt to roll back subsidies on basic commodities leads to food riots that leave more than 800 people killed or wounded.

July, 1977 - Egypt and Libya clash for five days along their border.

Nov. 19, 1977 - Sadat, risking the wrath of other Arab leaders, visits Israel in search for peace. The visit leads to three-way negotiations with Israel and the United States that culminate in the Camp David peace accords.

July, 1978 - Creates his own ruling party, the National Democratic Party.

September, 1978 - U.S.-mediated Camp David accords establish peace between Egypt and Israel.

October, 1978 - Awarded Nobel Peace Prize jointly with Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin.

November, 1978 - Leaders of 20 Arab nations meet in Cairo to talk Sadat out of making separate peace with Israel.

December, 1978 - Deadline for final peace agreement between Egypt and Israel passes uneventfully.

March 6, 1979 - Sadat and Begin sign peace treaty in Washington.

June, 1979 - Sadat invites the ousted Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi of Iran to take refuge in Egypt. The shah later dies in Egypt after seeking medical care in the United States and Panama. Sadat arranges full military honors.

May, 1980 - The Egyptian people overwhelmingly approve by national referendum a measure that would allow Sadat to run for a third term, thus paving the way for him to remain president for life.

August, 1981 - Sadat visits President Reagan in Washington and urges the United States to negotiate with the Palestine Liberation Organization. The PLO later says the suggestion was a media gesture.

September, 1981 - Hundreds of prominent figures are arrested in a crackdown on Sadat's opposition. The crackdown was later approved in a national referendum. The Soviet ambassador and military advisers are also forced to leave.

Oct. 6, 1981 - Sadat is fatally shot as he reviews a military parade by assassins wearing Egyptian army uniforms.

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TUESDAY OCT 6 1981

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Sadat

TUESDAY OCT 6 1981

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CAIRO, Egypt (AP) — Anwar Sadat was a little-known politician at the time he became president of Egypt. But he emerged as a leader who stunned the world by breaking 30 years of Mideast hostility with a visit to Israel, by cooling Soviet relations and turning to the West.

When President Gamel Abdel Nasser died of a heart attack Sept. 28, 1970, few thought the void could be filled by anyone, much less by Vice President Sadat, whose deference to Nasser and lack of executive experience inspired critics to dub him, ``Col. Yes Sir.''

Within three years after taking office, Sadat crushed one internal revolt against him, expelled 15,000 Soviet advisers and began steering Egypt away from the Soviet Union and toward the United States.

Nasser had led the Arabs in battles that ended in humiliation by Israel but Sadat led them in what he trumpeted as a ``glorious Arab victory'' in the 1973 Middle East War.

He was hailed as a hero after sending his troops storming across the Suez Canal in an October, 1973, operation that caught the Israelis by surprise.

But Sadat later vowed to go to the ends of the earth, ``even to the Israeli Knesset (Parliament)'' to discuss peace if it would save even one Egyptian soldier.

Less than two weeks later, in November, 1977, Egypt's third president startled the world by visiting Israel on a trip that shattered Arab precedent and horrified many other Arab leaders.

It also culminated in the 1978 U.S.-mediated Camp David accords that established a formal peace between the two nations. The achievement resulted in Sadat and Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel sharing the 1978 Nobel Peace Prize.

Sadat had an off-again, on-again relationship with Libyan strongman Col. Moammar Khadafy, and Egypt's western neighbor was one of Sadat's harshest critics as Egypt moved steadily toward peace.

Egypt and Libya clashed for five days in July, 1977, along the border from the Mediterranean Sea south into the desert but the skirmishes — military and verbal — quickly subsided.

In August, 1976, Sadat won his parliament's unanimous nomination for another six-year term. He vowed to liberate all Arab lands taken by the Israelis in the 1967 Mideast war and to establish a ``Palestinian entity.''

Sadat also moved to strengthen economic and political ties with Sudan, Egypt's southern neighbor, and accepted financial aid from oil-rich Saudi Arabia. But it was Israel that demanded most of Sadat's attention.

While Sadat was waging war and questing for peace, he turned his country's economy from Nasser's socialism to an open-door policy in search of Western money and products.

In 1974, European and U.S. companies were invited to do business in Egypt under Sadat's new policy of economic liberalization, including Coca-Cola and the Ford Motor Co., which both had thriving operations in Israel.

But Egypt was still desperately poor, with a per-capita income of only $250 a year at a time when the average in the United States was $6,000. One-fourth of Egypt's 38 million people were concentrated in the teeming capital of Cairo, with the rest scattered across narrow strips of fertile land along the Nile River.

When the government tried to roll back subsidies on basic commodities in January, 1977, bloody food riots broke out, leaving more than 800 people dead or injured. Subsidies which heavily burdened the deficit-ridden economy were restored but the government quickly made plans to eliminate them.

Sadat held a number of jobs under Nasser, including secretary-general of the Islamic Congress, editor of the government daily Al Gomhouria and president of the National Assembly, the Egyptian parliament.

As National Assembly president, he traveled to the Soviet Union and debated Arab socialism with Nikita S. Khrushchev, then the Soviet leader. In 1966, he went to the United States, visted Congress, met President Lyndon B. Johnson and toured Disneyland.

Sadat was not as visible as some other free officers around Nasser who eventually fell by the wayside. But he endured and above all, he was loyal. Finally, less than 10 months before he died, Nasser named him vice president.

Sadat's own roots were along the Nile. He was born Dec. 25, 1918, in Mit Abu Al-Kom, a poor delta village so remote the nearest bus route was a mile away. His father was a civilian clerk in the army; his mother was Sudanese.

His family later moved to Cairo and Sadat entered the military academy after it started admitting lower-class youths, graduating in 1938. One of his classmates was Nasser. During World War II, the two became friends and often discussed ridding the country of the British and King Farouk, the monarch they considered corrupt.

After the Allied victory, Sadat was jailed twice for involvement in assassination plots against royalist politicians but was acquitted both times. Released from jail in 1948, he drove a truck and worked as a journalist.

Sadat taught himself English, German and Persian. A dapper man of average build, he favored British-tailored suits and smoking jackets. His smile came across well on television, where he used his rural roots to build a ``man of the people'' image.

He once wrote: ``I have always distrusted theories and purely rational systems. I believe in the power of concrete facts and the realities have been my story and experience. In Egypt, personalities have always been more important than programs.''

Many credit Sadat's subtle elegance to his half-English second wife, Jihan, by whom he had three daughters and a son. Under Islamic law, Sadat still was legally married to his first wife, who lived in the delta. He had three daughters by her; all married army officers.

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Sadat liked to spend as much time as he could with his children. He smoked a pipe and enjoyed ar occasional glass of Egyptian wine.
His enemies grew restless under Sadat's growing popularity. In May, 1971, plotters led by left-leaning Vice President Aly Sabry decided to act before Sadat became too powerful - he was beginning to develop broad support, introducing reforms and cutting prices.
Sabry and two of Nasser's close aides, Presidential Affairs Minister Sami Sharaf and Interior Minister Sharawi Goman, who controlled the police and the intelligence apparatus, forfrontation when Sadat agreed to federate with Libya and Syria.
``Where did you get the authority to do this?'' Sabry asked at a meeting of the leadership. Sadat was outvoted.
Ignoring Sabry at a May Day rally, Sadat told the crowd: ``I am responsibile to the Almighty, the people and myself.'' He then fired Sabry.
When six Cabinet ministers, including Sharaf, Goma and the war minister resigned in an attempt to convince him his support was crumbling, Sadat turned the tables and put them under house arrest. They later were convicted of treason and sent to prison.
Dissolving the Arab Socialist Union, the country's only political party, Sadat ordered new elections ``from top to bottom.'' He held a referendum on the federation and a new constitution. Both passed with 99 percent of the vote.
To reassure the Soviets, who considered at least three of the plotters ``their men'' in Cairo, Sadat sigred a 15-year treaty of friendship and cooperation.
The conventional wisdom in late 1971 was that it would take Egypt at least five years to prepare for war with Israel and that an assault across the Suez Canal would cost at least a million casualties. Nevertheless, Sadat began talking about 1971 as a ``year of decision'' for peace or war. It was a way of buying time, hoping the United States would pressure Israel to withdraw. But the bellicose talk also convinced the army he meant business.
Sadat sent the Soviet military advisers home in July, 1972, because he said the Soviet Union, despite his four visits to Moscow, would not provide the equipment needed to wage a war against Israel. Expecting his dramatic initiative to budge Washington, Sadat was disappointed when the stalemate continued.
At home, a serious wave of internal dissent hit campuses, the Moslem and Christian communities and the army, but Sadat rode it out despite the students' cries of ``Make peace, make war - but do something.''
As 1973 drew to a close, Sadat appeared to be urging restraint, counseling Egyptians to be patient and silent, telling them the country needed more time to prepare. He fooled Israel, the West and most Arabs.
In fact, he said, he decided in April there was no alternative to war. During a secret visit to Damascus, Syria, in August, he and Syrian President Hefez Assad set D-Day.
Sadat also worked that summer to shore up the Arab alliance in preparation for the battle, abandoning a union with Libya in favor of solidifying ties with Saudi Arabia. He urged the Saudis to use their vast oil wealth to pressure the United States when hostilities came.
When war erupted Sadat achieved his objective: elevating the Mideast problem to top international priority and engaging the United States in a more active role to solve the conflict than it had ever played before.
Internal turmoil also troubled Sadat. A month ago, he cited an alleged plot to incite Moslem-Christian strife and ordered the arrest of 1,536 political opponents, including Moslem fundamentalists, Christian leaders, opposition party leaders, journalists, lawyers and former politicians.
He later expelled the Soviet ambassador, six top Soviet diplomats and about 700 Soviet advisers working in Egypt, accusing the Soviet Union of trying to incite sectarian strife.
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Sadat

^PM-Sadat Sketch,2 takes,500-up<

CAIRO, Egypt (AP) - Sept. 28, 1970 was a day of gloom in Egypt. It was the day Gamel Abdel Nasser died of a heart attack, leaving a void few thought could be filled.

Into the void stepped Anwar Sadat, a virtually unknown vice president, and Egypt changed direction.

While Nasser led the Arabs in wars ending in humiliation by Israel, Sadat led them in what he described as a ``glorious Arab victory'' in the 1973 Middle East War. At the risk of condemnation by many other Arab leaders, he became a peacemaker who stunned the world in November 1977 by visiting Israel.

The trip by the Egyptian president shattered Arab precedent.

Within three years after taking office, Sadat crushed one internal revolt against him, expelled 15,000 Soviet advisers and started turning Egypt's orientation from the Soviet Union to the United States.

He electrified the world in November 1977 when he declared he would go to the ends of the earth, ``even to the Israeli Knesset (Parliament)'' to discuss peace if it would save even one Egyptian soldier.

Less than two weeks later, Sadat was in Israel, stunning his own nation and horrifying most other Arab leaders. The visit culminated in the 1978 U.S.-mediated Camp David Accords that established peace between the two nations.

Sadat waged an off-again, on-again relationship with Col. Moammar Khadafy, leader of Libya, Egypt's western neighbor and one of Sadat's harshest critics as Egypt moved steadily toward peace.

In July 1977, Egypt and Libya clashed for five days along the border from the Mediterranean Sea south into the desert. The skirmishes, military and verbal, quickly subsided, but the rhetoric heated up from time to time.

In August 1976, Sadat won Parliament's unanimous nomination for another six-year term. He vowed to liberate all Arab lands taken by the Israelis in the 1967 Middle East War and to establish a ``Palestinian entity.''

Israel demanded most of Sadat's attention, even as he feuded with or befriended Khadafy, as he moved to strengthen economic and political ties with Sudan, Egypt's southern neighbor, and as he accepted financial aid from oil-rich Saudi Arabia.

After the 1973 Middle East war broke out, Sadat was hailed as a hero. In October of that year, he sent his troops storming across the Suez Canal in an operation that caught the Israelis by surprise.

While Sadat was waging war and questing for peace, he turned his country's economy from Nasser's socialist to an ever-widening open-door policy in search of Western money and products.

In 1974, he launched a policy of economic liberalization which led to invitations to European and U.S. companies to do business in Egypt. Even Coca-Cola and the Ford Motor Co., both with thriving operations in Israel, were among firms invited to do business in Egypt.

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CAIRO: in Egypt.<

Despite these moves, Egypt was still plagued with a desperately poor economy. In a nation of 38 million people, with one-fourth concentrated in the teeming capital of Cairo and the rest spread out on narrow strips of fertile land along the Nile, per capita income was only $250 a year in contrast to more than $6,000 at the time in the United States.

A government attempt to roll back subsidies on basic commodities culminated in food riots in January 1977 that left more than 800 people killed or wounded.

Subsidies which heavily burdened the deficit-ridden economy were restored after the riots although the government soon was making plans to eliminate them.

Sadat held a number of jobs under Nasser, including secretary-general of the Islamic Congress, editor of the government daily Al Gomhouria and president of the National Assembly.

As head of the assembly, he traveled to the Soviet Union and debated Arab socialism with Nikita S. Khrushchev. In 1966, he went to the United States, toured Congress, met President Lyndon B. Johnson and visited Disneyland in California.

Sadat was not as visible as some other free officers around Nasser who eventually fell by the wayside. But he endured and above all, he was loyal. Finally, less than 10 months before he died, Nasser named him vice president.

Sadat, third president of Egypt, was born Christmas Day in 1918 in the poor Nile Delta village of Mit Abu Al-Kom, so remote the nearest bus route was a mile away. His father was a civilian clerk in the army; his mother was Sudanese.

His family later moved to Cairo and Sadat entered the military academy after it started admitting lower-class youths, graduating in 1938. One of his classmates was Nasser. During World War II, they became friends and often talked about ridding the country of the British and the corrupt King Farouk.

After the Allied victory, Sadat was jailed twice for involvement in assassination plots against royalist politicians but was acquitted both times. Released from jail in 1948, he drove a truck and worked as a journalist for awhile.

Sadat was well-educated and taught himself English, German and Persian. A dapper man, he leaned to British-tailored suits and smoking jackets. His dazzling smile came across well on television, where he has used his rural roots to build a ``man of the people'' image.

Many say his subtle elegance was due to his half-English second wife, Gehan, by whom he had three daughters and a son. Under Islamic law, Sadat still was legally married to his first wife, who lived in the delta. He had three daughters by her, all of whom married army officers.

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CAIRO: army officers.<

Sadat liked to spend as much time as he could with his children. He smoked a pipe and enjoyed an occasional glass of Egyptian wine.

He once wrote: ``I have always distrusted theories and purely rational systems. I believe in the power of concrete facts and the realities have been my story and experience. In Egypt, personalities have always been more important than programs.''

But when he took over from Nasser, many critics claimed he had little executive experience and referred to him as ``Col. Yes Sir,'' referring to his deference to Nasser.

In May 1971, plotters led by left-leaning Vice President Aly Sabry decided to act before Sadat became too powerful. He was beginning to develop broad support, introducing reforms, cutting prices and developing a folksy image.

Sabry and two of Nasser's henchmen, Presidential Affairs Minister Sami Sharaf and Interior Minister Sharawi Goman, who controlled the police and the intelligence apparatus, forced a confrontation when Sadat agreed to federate with Libya and Syria.

``Where did you get the authority to do this?'' Sabry asked at a meeting of the leadership. Sadat was outvoted.

Ignoring Sabry at a May Day rally, Sadat told the crowd: ``I am responsibile to the Almighty, the people and myself.'' He then fired Sabry. When six Cabinet ministers, including Sharaf, Goma and the war minister resigned in an attempt to convince him his support was crumbling, Sadat turned the tables and put them under house arrest. They later were convicted of treason and sent to prison.

Dissolving the Arab Socialist Union, the country's only political party, Sadat ordered new elections ``from top to bottom.'' He held a referendum on the federation and a new constitution. Both passed with 99 percent of the vote.

To reassure the Russians, who considered at least three of the plotters ``their men'' in Cairo, Sadat signed a 15-year treaty of friendship and cooperation.

The conventional wisdom in late 1971 was that it would take Egypt at least five years to prepare for war with Israel and that an assault across the Suez Canal would cost at least a million casualties. Nevertheless, Sadat began talking about 1971 as a ``year of decision'' for peace or war. It was a way of buying time, hoping the United States would pressure Israel to withdraw. But the bellicose talk also served to convince the army he meant business.

Sadat sent the Russian military advisers home in July 1972 because he said the Soviet Union, despite his four visits to Moscow, would not provide the equipment needed to wage a war against Israel. Expecting his dramatic initiative to budge Washington, Sadat was disappointed when the stalemate continued.

At home, a serious wave of internal dissent hit campuses, the Moslem and Christian communities and the army, but Sadat rode it out.

In what became a characteristic of his regime, Sadat scrambled to get through periods of a few months each while hoping something would happen in order to break the deadlock. He manipulated internal divisions, pitting leftists and rightists against each other.

But students struck a chord when they demonstrated on the theme, ``Make peace, make war - but do something.''

As 1973 drew to a close, Sadat appeared to be urging restraint, counseling Egyptians to be patient and silent, telling them the country needed more time to prepare. He fooled Israel, the West and most Arabs.

In fact, he said, he decided in April there was no alternative to war. During a secret visit to Damascus in August, he and Syrian President Hefez Assad set D-Day.

Sadat also worked that summer to shore up the Arab alliance in preparation for the battle, abandoning a union with Libya in favor of solidifying ties with Saudi Arabia. He urged the Saudis to use their vast oil wealth to pressure the United States when hostilities came.

When war erupted Sadat achieved his objective: elevating the Mideast problem to top international priority and engaging the United States in a more active role to solve the conflict than it had ever played before.

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THE ASSOCIATED PRESS BIOGRAPHICAL SERVICE

EDITORS: This biographical sketch is intended for your reference library files. Its purpose is twofold: (1) It provides material about the subject for use in connection with his current activities, and (2) the subject's life story is readily available in connection with his death. Inquiries should be addressed to: Biographical Editor, The Associated Press, 50 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N. Y. 10020

No. 2279

Anwar Sadat
President of Egypt
Born Dec. 25, 1918

(Editors: Following is a lead to sketch No. 4598.)

By The Associated Press

When Anwar Sadat took over as president of Egypt in 1970, he was an unknown politician stepping into the shoes of Gamal Abdel Nasser, one of the Arab world's most famous and most popular leaders.

By 1977, however, the name Anwar Sadat—along with that of Menachem Begin of Israel—was known throughout the world. In November of that year, Sadat shattered Arab precedent by making a peace trip to Israel.

For that groundbreaking effort and a visit to Egypt by Begin, Israel's prime minister, the Nobel Peace Prize for 1978 was awarded to both leaders.

The exchange of visits set in motion a chain of events that led to the "framework-for-peace" agreements reached in negotiations with President Carter at Camp David in the Maryland mountains in September 1978.

Camp David ended on a high note of optimism—but a peace agreement between Egypt and Israel, expected in three months time, remained elusive. There was no easy resolution of the issues of a homeland for the Palestinians and Israeli withdrawal from captured Arab lands.

Sadat's presidency was marked by other milestones as well, however:

–He led the Arabs to what he called a "glorious...victory" over Israel in the 1973 Middle East war.

–He expelled Russian advisers and started turning Egypt's orientation from the Soviet Union to the United States. He moved his country's economy from the socialism of Nasser to an ever-widening, opendoor policy in search of Western money and products.

–Following the 1975 Sinai disengagement agreement between Egypt and Israel, Sadat reopend the Suez Canal to international shipping.

Sadat, the third president of Egypt, was born on Christmas Day in 1918 in the Nile Delta village of Mit Abu Al-Kom.

The family eventually moved to Cairo and Sadat, whose father was a civilian clerk in the army, entered the military academy, graduating in 1938. Nasser was among his classmates.

During World War II, Sadat was arrested by British intelligence for helping two German spies in Cairo. In 1944, after two years in prison, Sadat escaped and took refuge in Cairo's mosques until the war was over.

He urged political terrorism against the British and was arrested and jailed twice for involvement in assassinations plots against royalist politicians. Both times he was acquitted.

Sadat was finally released from jail in 1948, drove a truck for a while and worked as a journalist. His commission in the army was restored and Sadat joined Nasser and others in planning the revolution in July, 1952, that overthrew King Farouk.

Under Nasser, Sadat held a number of jobs. He was president of the National Assembly and, in that role, traveled to the Soviet Union and debated Arab socialism with Nikita S. Khrushchev, then the Soviet leader. He also visited the United States.

In 1964, Sadat became one of four vice presidents of Egypt. Within five years-five years which included Egypt's defeat in the 1967 Mideast war—Sadat was the only one of the four still in office.

When Nasser died of a heart attack and Sadat took over, he was viewed as a stand-in until a real leader emerged. Within three years, however, Sadat had consolidated his power, crushing at least one internal plot against him and expelling the Russians.

He polished his image at home and abroad. His pictures replaced those of Nasser throughout Egypt. Sadat leaned to British-tailored suits and smoking jackets. Some said he was influenced by his half-English, second wife, Gehan, by whom he had four children—three girls and a boy. (Under Islamic law, Sadat still is legally married to his first wife, by whom he had three daughters.)

After the 1973 Mideast war, when Sadat sent his troops storming across the Suez Canal in an operation that caught the Israelis by surprise, Egyptians hailed their president as a hero.

With the cease-fire, Sadat turned a cold shoulder to his Soviet allies and gambled that U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger would be able to wring concessions from Israel. The gamble paid off with the 1975 Sinai disengagement agreement.

In August, 1976, Sadat won his Parliament's unanimous nomination for another six-year term in the presidency. His country remained plagued with a desperately poor economy. In a nation of 38 million people, one-fourth of whom are concentrated in the teeming capital city of Cairo, the per capita income is only several hundred dollars a year—less than one-tenth of what it was in the United States.

A government attempt to roll back subsidies on basic commodities culminated in food riots in January, 1977. More than 800 persons were killed or wounded. The subsidies were restored, although the government continued to try to find ways to eliminate them.

Sadat was the first Egyptian head of state to visit the United States.

When he arrived: 2nd graf Sketch No. 4598 issued Jan. 9, 1976.



Anwar Sadat

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No. 4598

SKETCH (4598)
Issued Jan. 9, 1976
ANWAR SADAT
President of Egypt
Born Dec. 25, 1918

By The Associated Press

President Anwar Sadat was the first Egyptian head of state ever to visit the United States.

When he arrived in the United States in October 1975, he tried to please all sides during his 10 day tour. He came talking peace—yet warned of a new war in the Middle East.

One Sadat theme—moderate in tone—was directed at the United States where Egypt hoped to forge close ties and to obtain huge amounts of American economic aid and access to U.S. weapons.

The other—a hard-line stand—was designed to placate his critics in the Mideast who charged that he sold out Arab interests by negotiating a second Sinai agreement with Israel.

U.S. Visit

As Sadat traveled in late October and early November from Washington to New York, Chicago, Houston, Jacksonville, Fla., and back to Washington to address Congress, it appeared at times that there were two Presidents in the United States. For instance:

In discussions with President Gerald R. Ford and elsewhere, Sadat emphasized Egypt's determination to resolve the Mideast tensions peacefully.

"I am ready to conclude a peace agreement with Israel," he told newsmen in Washington on Oct. 27.

Two days later in New York, he cautioned the U.N. General Assembly that Israel must return occupied Arab territory or Egypt and its allies would have "no alternative" but to regain their lands through military action.

Sadat also recommended in Washington that a Geneva conference on the Mideast should be reconvened after Israel and Syria—with the U.S. acting as middleman—agreed to a second-stage Israeli withdrawal from the Golan Heights.

However, in New York he formally called upon the U.N. and Russia to begin "immediate consultations" with all parties concerned—he included the Palestine Liberation Organization—so that Geneva talks can be reopened "in the very near future."

One expert, explaining Sadat's reason for speaking in Washington one way and another at the United Nations said: "He felt he had to take a calculated risk. In order to soothe his political opponents in the Arab world, he had to put in jeopardy some of the public support he was counting on in this country."

The United States and Israel consistently refused to negotiate with the Palestine Liberation Organization—at Geneva or anywhere else—until the Palestinians recognize Israel's existence as an independent Jewish state. Egypt, Syria and other Arab nations consistently demanded that the PLO be represented in any full-scale Mideast peace talks.

Throughout his series of meetings with President Ford, Sadat repeatedly urged the United States to reverse its policy and to open a "dialogue" with the PLO.

"If we are going to achieve a global solution for this problem," Sadat told reporters, "It cannot be reached without the Palestinians."

Second only to Sadat's efforts to persuade the United States to start talking with the PLO and to maintain the "momentum for peace" in the Mideast, was his low-key lobbying for U.S. support.

The Egyptian President was looking for what he called a "blood transfusion" to shore up Egypt's shaky economy and to give his country a strong industrial base. The White House responded by sending to Congress on Oct. 30 a 4.7 billion dollar aid package that included $750 million in economic assistance for the Sadat government.

President Ford also requested $2.2 billion for Israel, $253 million for Jordan, $90 million for Syria and $50 million for U.S. peace-keeping duties in the Sinai.

The military commitment sought by Sadat in Washington was even more formidable. His problem: to find a reliable source of modern arms—preferably the United States—to replace the flow of Russian weapons which was virtually cut off after the 1973 Arab-Israeli war.

Sadat denied he had come to the United States with a military "shopping list." Sources reported, however, that Egypt hoped to buy as much as $5 billion worth of American arms over the next 10 years.

American officials had said privately there was a good chance President Ford would agree "in principle" to Egypt's purchase of American-made weapons, but doubted that the White House would submit a request to Congress before the 1976 presidential elections. One Capitol Hill authority said "It is highly unlikely," that Egypt will get anything for a very long time.

Nevertheless, the Egyptian President did not return home empty handed. The United States agreed to sell Egypt, on easy credit, more than 98 million dollars worth of wheat, flour and tobacco under the Food for Peace Program. Health, taxation and cultural agreements also were signed.

Even though Sadat officially was snubbed by New York Governor Hugh Carey and by Mayor Abraham Beame of New York City because of his nation's anti-Zionist stance, he regarded his U.S. tour as a resounding success.

He believed he had not only convinced many Americans that he sought not war but negotiated peace with Israel, but also that he had eased suspicion of a sell-out held by his tough-line critics in the Middle East.

Succeeds Nasser

Mohammed Anwar el-Sadat rose to official heights in his homeland after serving terms in British colonial prisons as a terrorist.

On Sept. 28, 1970 Egyptians were thrust into a frenzy of grief by the death of Gamal Abdel Nasser, Egypt's leader for almost two decades and the most powerful figure in the Arab world in generations.

Yet with an impressive show of political stability, the reins of government passed smoothly to Sadat, who was sworn into office on Oct. 17, 1970 for a six-year term as President of the United Arab Republic (Egypt's official name since 1958). Since changed by Sadat to the Arab Republic of Egypt.

Sadat, a close personal friend and loyal supporter of Nasser, was one of the original group of Egyptian army officers who began plotting with Nasser in the late 1930's for the overthrow of the feudal monarchy that finally took place in 1952.

Sadat's role in Nasser's Egypt was primarily that of a publicist for the regime, and he served as editor of the semi-official newspaper Al Gomhuriya for a time, and as Nasser's representative on visits to many nations. He also held posts in the government and was vice-president when Nasser died.

When Sadat was elected to the presidency, many observers prophesied that he would exert little real power, but within a year he had aborted a coup, purged the government of his rivals, and emerged as a strong and popular leader.

Sadat was born Dec. 25, 1918 in Mit Abu el-Kon, a small village of mud huts and dusty alleys surrounded by cottonfields and orange groves in the Nile Delta between Cairo and Alexandria. His mother was Sudanese, which accounted for his dark skin.

When he was 6 his parents moved to Cairo where his father became a clerk in a military hospital.

The Sadats were poor but devout Moslems, and they saw to it that Anwar attended a local religious primary school, where he studied the Koran. He received his secondary education at a school in Cairo.

Sadat entered the Military Academy in 1936, the same year as Gamal Abdel Nasser and several others who became leaders of the "Free Officers" group that toppled the Egyptian monarchy in 1952.

Imprisoned as Terrorist

During World War II, Sadat, regarding the British as Egypt's prime enemy, took part in an attempt to have Gen. Aziz el-Masri,

continued



ANWAR SADAT

who had just been dismissed as chief of staff, flown out of the country with German help. The attempt failed.

Later Sadat was approached by two German intelligence agents who had established themselves undercover on a houseboat on the Nile. According to Sadat's later account, the young agents shifted from work to women and whisky, and they were soon arrested by British intelligence agents, to whom they promptly named Sadat as one of their contacts.

He was arrested, ousted from the army and sent to prison where he spent two years, much of it in solitary confinement. Sadat escaped after he went on a hunger strike and was sent to the prison hospital. At liberty he worked as a menial laborer at odd jobs.

After the war, Sadat became a member of a clandestine group that sought to expel the British from Egypt by violence. When Amin Osman, a former finance minister and collaborator with the British, was assassinated, Sadat was again arrested on suspicion of being a member of the plot. He was acquitted in 1948, after two-and-a-half years in prison.

In 1952, on the eve of the Nasserite revolution, Sadat was back in the army as a major and was serving in Gaza when Nasser, then a lieutenant colonel, sent him an urgent note asking him to return to Cairo immediately.

When he arrived in the evening of July 22, there was no sign of Col. Nasser, and Sadat decided to take his family to the movies. As a result he almost missed the revolution. When he came home he found a note from Nasser, "Operation begins tonight." He put on his uniform and drove to the rendezvous point.

Sadat's task, at Nasser's orders, was to take over the Cairo radio station at dawn the following morning and to read the Free Officers' proclamation announcing a coup. Officers around the country had been advised to listen to the radio at 6 o'clock sharp and to start their action as soon as Sadat began to read.

But 6 o'clock passed, and the day's reading of the Koran began. At Nasser's headquarters tension mounted. The conspirators feared that Sadat had been arrested. Finally, half an hour late, his voice came on the air and the revolution was on its way.

What had happened, the story goes, is that Sadat got to the studio just after the immam, a Moslem preacher had started reading. Sadat, a pious man, could not bring himself to interrupt, but patiently waited until the immam had finished.

In March of 1968 Nasser had launched a "war of attrition" against Israel, vowing to continue until his country regained its territory occupied by Israel in 1967. During the summer of 1970, however, Nasser agreed to a 90-day cease-fire, beginning in August, and to negotiations with Israel through United Nations mediator Gunnar V. Jarring.

A bitter foe of Israel, Sadat had reportedly been strongly opposed to the cease-fire, and some observers doubted at the time he took over the government that he would continue Nasser's policy of cautious receptivity to negotiations. Yet, once in office, Sadat agreed to a 90-day extension of the truce, beginning in November and in late December.

Israel agreed to rejoin the peace talks that it had boycotted since August in protest against the Egyptian buildup of missiles in the Suez Canal Zone.

In an interview with James Reston for The New York Times (Dec. 28, 1970), Sadat stated that his nation's primary demand for peace in the Middle East was that Israel give up "every inch" of territory she had captured from the U.A.R. in June 1967. If she did, said Sadat, Egypt would recognize the rights of Israel as an independent state and was prepared to negotiate Israel's "rights of passage" through the Gulf of Aqaba and the Strait of Tiran. However, he stipulated that Israel's "rights of passage" through the Suez Canal would depend on settlement of the "Palestinian refugee problem," as part of an overall Middle East peace treaty.

Sadat agreed on one more extension of the cease-fire, until March 8, 1971, but since then he had refused further extensions until progress had been made in peace negotiations with Israel. Despite the absence of a formal truce, hostilities between the two nations had not broken out as of late November 1971.

In January 1971 Sadat dedicated the Aswan Dam, Nasser's largest domestic project, which had been under construction for 10 years. Another of Nasser's dream for Arab unity, moved closer to realization under Sadat's aegis when a loose confederation of Arab states, called the Federation of Arab Republics, was agreed upon in September 1971 by Egypt, Libya, and Syria. (Egypt and Syria merged to form the United Arab Republic in 1958, but Syria withdrew from the union three years later.)

The Yom Kippur War

As President, Sadat became the butt of many jokes as he spoke repeatedly about the coming battle with Israel that never materialized. Everyone knew that the Egyptian army had been defeated by the Israeli army in the six days of 1967.

Impatience grew at home. Hundreds of students demonstrated, protesting a war economy without a war. But the world relaxed after Sadat ousted the 15,000 Soviet military advisers in July 1972.

It was the 1973 war with its "glorious crossing" of the Suez Canal by Egyptian troops that made Sadat's reputation. Until then he had been little more than the lackluster successor to the charismatic idol of the Arab masses—the late Gamal Abdel Nasser.

Then came Oct. 6, 1973, when Egyptian forces crossed the Suez Canal for the first time in more than six years and smashed Israel's Bar Lev line along the Canal. The attack began what became known as the Yom Kippur war.

For the first time since 1967, Egyptians felt a sense of national pride and purpose, and their President, backed by an effective army, spoke from a position of power rather than weakness.

Sadat told a wildly applauding session of the People's Assembly, in his first speech since the war began:

"We have always felt the sympathy of the world, but we would prefer the respect of the world to sympathy without respect." Sadat went on to say that: "I will not allow a return to the state of no war no peace" that prevailed before the October 1973 war against Israel. After 17-days of fierce fighting with heavy casualties on both sides, a truce was declared.

Sadat, who usually rode through the streets of Cairo in a heavily guarded and closed limousine, rode in an open car, standing up to receive the cheers of his people.

As President, "Sadat rules the country, he doesn't run it," said a diplomat who had met him frequently. "He doesn't have an 'in' and 'out' basket and doesn't often sit at a desk."

Sadat rarely went to Abdin Palace, in Central Cairo, where the Presidential staff is housed. He worked and lived in one of eight Presidential rest houses at his disposal between Aswan and the Mediterranean coast—most frequently in his house in Cairo on the left bank of the Nile, or in a large country villa at the Barrage, 15 miles north of the capital where the Nile Delta begins.

His was a very verbal style of government. Ministers and other officials called on him, put their case to him and heard his decision on either immediately or on a later visit. The constant stream of visitors included many foreigners.

Some of Sadat's critics said his style of government isolated him from the reality of the country and that he was dependent on the views of the officials he saw regularly.

Sadat and his second wife, Jihan, lived in an elegant mansion in the Giza section of Cairo on the Nile. She was the daughter of an Egyptian and an English mother. They had a son and three daughters.

Under Islamic law Sadat was still legally married to his first wife. He had three daughters by her.

Fluent in English, German and Persian, Sadat was imposing in appearance—tall, lean, impeccably dressed, with very dark hair, eyes, and skin, and a dark callus in the center of his forehead from years of praying with head to the ground.

He was an avid reader whose tastes ranged from classical Islamic literature to the novels of Lloyd Douglas and Zane Grey, and he expressed the desire to retire to his village eventually, where he could write and "lead his own life."

Besides "Revolt On the Nile" whose style one British critic described as "jaunty journalese," Sadat authored an unpublished political novel entitled "The Prince of the Island."

In memoirs published recently, Sadat disclosed that he had two heart attacks and diplomats said doctors told him to avoid overwork. **(Fox)**

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
BIOGRAPHICAL SERVICE

Editors:

To update Anwar Sadat Biographical Sketch 4598 issued Jan. 9, 1976, insert the following after 4th graf, column 3, beginning "He believed" and ending "in the Middle East."

On Nov. 19, 1977, Sadat made an epochal trip of peace to Israel, and ended a 36-hour mission by joining with the Israel prime minister, Menachem Begin, in repeated pledges of "no more war."

Sadat had suggested the historic visit to his parliament earlier, and Begin seized upon the offer. Then, in a broadcast on Israel's Arabic radio station, Begin addressed a plea for peace to the Egyptian people and told them their leader was welcome in Israel.

The leaders of Egypt and Israel, two nations that had fought four wars in 25 years, met on Israeli soil. Sadat was the first Arab leader to visit the Jewish state since its founding in 1948. A fanfare of trumpets, a military salute and a warm welcome from Israel's leaders greeted Sadat when he arrived at Ben Gurion International Airport.

As he walked from the Egyptian airliner to a waiting limousine, Sadat shook hands with people whose very names recalled the years of conflict that marked relations between Israel and the Arab world. Among them, Moshe Dayan, Golda Meir, former Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and Gen. Ariel Sharon.

At one point, Sadat stopped and had a special greeting for Golda Meir, also a former prime minister.

"I have wanted to meet you for a long time," Sadat said. Mrs. Meir replied: "Mr. president, so have I waited a long time to meet you."

After the airport welcome and exchange of greetings, Sadat was driven to Jerusalem where he and his retinue stayed at the King David Hotel.

The following morning Sadat prayed at Al Aksa Mosque, a sacred shrine in the ancient Walled City of Jerusalem, where he took part with his Arab co-religionists in Id al-Adha, or Feast of Sacrifices. He then visited a Christian shrine, the Church of the Holy Sepulcher, and Yad Vishem, Israel's memorial to the six million Jews killed by Germans in World War II.

(over)